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# MUSLIMS IN INDIA

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

VOLUME I

(A-J)



# Muslims in India

A BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY

VOLUME I  
(A-J)

*Edited, with an introduction by*  
**NARESH KUMAR JAIN**



**MANOHAR**  
1979



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*To my parents*



## Preface

This biographical dictionary is an extension of my interest in what is essentially a hangover from pre-partition days, namely, the communal problem.

As will be seen, Volume I of the Dictionary contains a total of 362 entries, covering Muslims from various fields over a period of 120 years from 1857 up to the 1970s. It covers the alphabets from A to J.

The work was taken in hand 7-8 years back. The initial idea was to provide a biographical work of reference on some 1,200 Muslims who have achieved eminence in different fields in modern India. But as the work progressed over the years it became clear that the undertaking was a little too ambitious, beyond the capacity, physical as well as financial, of a single individual. The gathering of facts itself required long and sustained hard work at the various library centres. The libraries that have been made use of are—the Central Secretariat Library, Sapru House Library, Parliament Library, Supreme Court Library, Sahitya Akademi Library, Sangeet Natak Akademi Library, Lalit Kala Akademi Library, Delhi University Library, Maharashtra Information Centre, Delhi Public Library and F.I.C.C.I. Library. The editing of this material was no less stupendous a work. Then mercifully the publisher offered to procure books and provide secretarial assistance. The work in the meantime continued to grow in proportion. And it became evident that a very large number of entries required consultation of books and other documents available only at libraries outside Delhi. This has naturally not been possible and this accounts for the brevity of some of the entries in Volume I. Finally it was decided to concentrate on the first 350 entries or so and bring out the first volume.

There is now material for about 850 entries more out of which about 350 are ready and would be included in a second volume covering alphabets from K to Z.

For the compilation of this dictionary a large number of sources—many of them primary—have been consulted. All these are included in the bibliography. But because of my shaky Urdu and because also of the pressure of time it has not been possible to make use of more than a few vernacular sources. Another handicap under which this work has been done is the virtual non-availability of biographical and other material published in Pakistan, though I was able to look up the debates of the Constituent Assembly and the National Assembly of Pakistan in the Sapru House Library.

The format of entries requires a word of explanation. Each entry gives first the socio-economic background of the person and his other personal details. The information about the sect to which he belongs and his title (s) is given if available.

Then follows a chronological account of the career. In the case of a politician electoral successes and defeats are given with details about the party affiliation and the nature of the constituency (whether Muhammadan Rural, Muhammadan Urban, etc.). In the case of an author the books written have been listed with dates of publication. The last section in each entry invariably gives the sources consulted and which the reader could also look up. Where necessary, cross references have been given. 'See also' references about names that begin with alphabets K-Z will be found in volume II. I am afraid that in spite of all care some errors have crept in and I crave the indulgence of the reader for them. Criticisms and suggestions for improvement are welcome and will be gratefully received.

A work of this kind is always built upon the labour of others and I should first like to acknowledge my debt to them. Mr. T.N. Chaturvedi, I.A.S., Director Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi very kindly lent me a few not so readily available books out of his fabulous library and I am very grateful to him. I also thank my colleagues Sabihuddin Ansari, Dr. Ram Prakash, Dr. Sudhindra Kumar, Vijay Sharma and M. Usmani, who helped me in various ways. Mr. Imtiaz Ahmed of J.N.U. and Dr. Mushirul Hasan of Jamia Millia offered valuable suggestions about the introduction for which I am indebted to them, though they are in no way responsible for the views expressed there. I had full use of the collections of my eldest brother Mr. S.P. Jain and my younger brother Vijay. Ramesh was more than a publisher and gave me the maximum assistance possible and I can hardly thank them all adequately. I also thank my wife Sarla for her patience and cheerful encouragement during all these years of sustained work.

# Introduction

This dictionary has grown out of a two-fold recognition: (a) that Muslims constitute a significant element of Indian society, and (b) that there is a general paucity of biographical material on Muslims who have mattered in recent Indian history.

India today has a bigger Muslim population than all Muslim countries (including Pakistan) except Indonesia and Bangladesh. According to the 1971 census,<sup>1</sup> there are 6,14,17,934 Muslims out of the total population of 54,79,49,809, constituting 11.21% or about one-ninth of the total population. Muslims of U.P. (who number 1,36,76,533) alone are more than the total Sikh population of 1,03,78,797 and only a little less than the total Christian population of 1,42,23,382. Buddhists and Jains trail way behind with 38,12,325 and 26,04,646 respectively. Thus, Muslims are clearly the biggest minority in the country. The large size of the community adds to the complexity of the problems faced by it. Evidence of the continuing importance of the Muslim community in Indian life today can be seen in the fact that all major political parties in India, including the controversial Jana Sangh, must swear by secularism in order to gain acceptance not only of Muslims and other minorities but of Hindus as well.

## II

Muslims have a history of over a thousand years in this country as traders, conquerors, missionaries, rulers, British subjects and finally as free citizens of secular India. Three factors account for their presence here. They are conquest, immigration and conversion.

According to Rawlinson,<sup>2</sup> the first Muslim Arabs settled in the Malabar coast about the end of the seventh century. And the first of the many Muslim invaders, the Arab general Mohammad Ibn Qasim, conquered Sind in A.D. 712.

<sup>1</sup>The figures are taken from *India: A Reference Annual 1974*, pp. 5, 12.

<sup>2</sup>Quoted in 'Islam in India' by Humayun Kabir, *Heritage of India*, Vol. IV, 1956, p. 587.

Muslim rule over north India went strong for over five hundred years till its dying embers were finally quenched in the bloodbath that marked the suppression of the 1857 Uprising. Conquests of Sind and of northern India were followed by immigration and settlement. These immigrants came from Central Asia, Afghanistan, Iran, West Asia and east coast of Africa. There were immigrants also from the tribal territory of the north-west frontier which is why 'Pathans form a substantial part of the upper strata of Indian Muslim society almost all over the country where the number of Muslims is at all considerable'.<sup>3</sup> Muslims did not colonise India *en masse*; they infiltrated slowly in small groups in successive waves, and this went on for centuries.

ut the source that accounts for an overwhelming number of Muslims is conversion that went on through centuries. Persuasion proved to be the more effective weapon, though force or threat of force, allurements of office and prospect of social mobility played an important part. Most of the recruits to Islam came from the intermediate and the lower levels of Hindu society. To the socially oppressed Hindus specially, Islam with its egalitarian zeal must have seemed a religion of hope and in any case their power of resistance was not much. These conversions were accomplished mainly through the agency of mystics and sufi saints who were supposed to be possessed of miraculous powers. Often the change of faith took place in groups and at times whole communities accepted the new faith. The Bohras, Khojas and Memons are examples of such mass conversion.

Most of these converts carried their caste and social prejudices over to their new faith, which means that while the conversion from Hinduism to Islam may have been a matter of moments, the Islamization of the converts was a gradual process spreading over centuries. It was during this interregnum that Hindus and Muslims influenced each other.

Referring to the coming of Muslims and this interaction, Maulana Azad said in his Presidential Address at the Rampur Congress in March 1940:

This vast and fertile land gave welcome to all (Greeks, Scythians, Parthians and Huns) and took them to her bosom. One of the last of these caravans . . . was that of the followers of Islam. This came here and settled here for good. This led to a meeting of the culture-currents of two different races. Like the Ganga and the Jumna they flowed for a while through separate courses, but nature's immutable law brought them together, and joined them in a *sangam*. This fusion was a notable event in history.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>3</sup>M. Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims* (1969) p. 21.

<sup>4</sup>M.R.A. Baig, *The Muslim Dilemma in India* (1974), p. 26.

'Islam', as Azad said later on in the same Address, 'has now as great a claim on the soil of India as Hinduism'. Now it need hardly be said that there has been a great deal of interaction between the two cultures that shows itself up in the spheres of art, architecture, customs, language and religion. Islam's influence on reformers like Kabir and Nanak is well known. The evolution of a common language, Urdu, and the achievements of the Indo-Saracenic art are direct consequences of this co-existence. And there are other influences too. But it is a moot point whether the two communities have achieved the kind of *sangam* or fusion that Azad spoke so confidently of. M.R.A. Baig in *The Muslim Dilemma in India* contests Azad's thesis of assimilation and says that 'the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the culmination of Hindu-Muslim political rivalry from the fall of the Mughal dynasty in 1857 is proof enough that no synthesis between Hindus and Muslims took place'. And Baig quotes A.A.A. Fyzee who is even more blunt: 'The apparent unity must not make us blind to differences in religion, in morals, in language, in food, in dress, in spirit, in modes of thought and even in daily social salutation'.<sup>5</sup>

Now it is quite easy to overemphasize the role of divisive forces at the cost of those that held the two communities together. It would be wrong to assume, for instance, that Hindus and Muslims were in a state of perpetual conflict or that Muslim interests were always different from those of Hindus or that Muslim interests were the same in different regions of the country. As recent sociological research has shown, Muslims are far from being a homogeneous community. 'Language, caste and economic standing worked together to divide Muslim from Muslim no less than Hindu from Hindu'.<sup>6</sup> There is the familiar distinction of Sayyids, Shaikhs, Mughals and Pathans, according to extraction. And as pointed out earlier the converts took their social system to the new faith. Indian Muslims have a modified and weakened system of caste of their own, which they acquired from the Hindus. Imtiaz Ahmad in his book with its significant title *Caste and Social Stratification Among Muslims in India* (1978) goes even further and says that available evidence suggests that some elements in Islam serve to 'reinforce rather than weaken or eliminate caste distinctions'.<sup>7</sup>

The invaders themselves belonged to different stocks. Then there are doctrinal differences between the Sunnis who are in a majority and the minority sects like the Shias, Bohras and others. Besides, Muslims continue to display (or continued to display till recently) a wide diversity in their beliefs so well documented in Mujeeb's *Indian Muslims*.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Ibid., p. 27.

<sup>6</sup>Anil Seal, *The Emergence of Indian Nationalism* (1971), p. 300.

<sup>7</sup>Imtiaz Ahmad, op. cit., p. 13.

<sup>8</sup>M. Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims* (1969), pp. 10-19.



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Till recently, Meos of Haryana, for instance, had purely Hindu names or tagged on *Khan* to a Hindu name. And they celebrated not only *Diwali* and *Daserha* but also *Janmashtmi*. Mujeeb also refers to a newspaper report in *The Statesman* of 11 March 1959 saying that 'a Hindu temple near Suratgarh in Rajasthan has Muslim priests who perform the worship of the idol and receive offerings from devotees'.

'There were furthermore divisions at a social level: town dwellers and rural dwellers, landlords and tenants. . . .'<sup>9</sup> The interests of a Muslim landlord tallied more with those of his Hindu counterpart than with those of his poor co-religionist who tilled the soil. Another factor that contributed to these differences was the uneven distribution of Muslims in different parts of the country.

What held this heterogeneous community together was the sentiment of a common allegiance to Islam and its symbols—mosques, sufi shrines and Hajj.<sup>10</sup> This sentiment has been a great cohesive force among Muslims cutting across doctrinal and other differences within the community and giving them a very strong sense of religious identity. But this religious cohesiveness did not mean that their social, economic and political interests were the same, and what affected the Muslims of one area or class did not necessarily affect those of other areas or classes. In fact, it has been argued that Muslim response to political questions often rested on 'local, special or temporary interests'.<sup>11</sup> 'This sentiment can remain latent or dormant for generations, but it can also be roused to fever pitch within an incredibly short time.'<sup>12</sup>

The potency of this sentiment to override all differences and to unite Muslims was demonstrated several times in recent Indian history, e.g., in the Kanpur Mosque incident, the Khilafat issue, the controversial Sarda Marriage bill, and the biggest of all, the demand for a separate homeland for Muslims. On the last occasion, Jinnah and his Muslim League were able to orchestrate through their promise of Pakistan the disparate interests of all sections of the community and achieve their objective. Their battle cry was 'Islam in danger'. These two facts of divisions and differences within the Muslims and of the great unifying force of Islam must be kept in mind while trying to understand Muslim politics in the post-Mutiny period.

### III

This momentous period witnessed two cataclysmic events that influenced the destiny of Muslims and consequently that of the rest of the inhabitants of this sub-continent.

<sup>9</sup>Anil Seal, op. cit., p. 300.

<sup>10</sup>Mushirul Hasan, *Nationalism and Communal Politics in India* (1979), p. 306.

<sup>11</sup>Ibid., p. 309.

<sup>12</sup>M. Mujeeb, op. cit., p. 23.

They are, the extinction of the Mughal empire after the unsuccessful Uprising of 1857 and the partition of the country in 1947. These traumatic experiences brought about a radical change in the context in which Muslims lived.

After 1857 the Muslims, especially the Muslim aristocracy which was most affected, realized that they were a minority and that they would have to make their way in life with the handicap of an outmoded system of education in a hostile environment. Many among them thought of ways and means of coming to terms with the *Raj*. Syed Ahmed Khan was one of these bridge builders.

One could look at the major developments in Muslim politics from Syed Ahmed's days in terms of the problem of identity that seemed to have haunted the Muslim elite right down to 1947 and that haunts it still. The quest for identity began in a low key with demand for reservation of jobs and seats in local bodies and legislatures. But after the grant of separate electorates it snowballed till it sought satisfaction in territorial terms. But one must remember that communal politics was only a part, though an increasingly greater part, of Muslim politics and there were those who had steadfastly set their sights on an ideal of shared identity. And there were also the Deoband Ulama who remained confirmed in their orthodoxy and also in their deep-seated dislike of the British throughout the freedom struggle.

The trauma of partition, when it came, was much greater, and, because the community was never so well united, was also more pervasive. The British rulers who had displaced the Muslims were at least foreigners but now Muslims in India were to live under a majority whom they had once ruled over.

The formation of Pakistan was actually a pyrrhic victory as it split the community as well as the country and brought a number of problems in its wake for Muslims on this side of the border. The paramount questions it faced were once again those of survival and preservation of its identity. The best guarantee for the community in this situation was secularism. And though occasional communal riots remind us readily that the road is long, the unique experiment in secular living has basically succeeded. 'The Muslims have seen law and order prevail, have seen the police prevent riots against themselves, have watched the secular state restraining triumphant Hindus from reconverting a mosque into a temple. In other words, they have found that they could live at peace in India and were free to practice and indeed to preach their religion.'<sup>13</sup>

How have the Muslims themselves reacted to secularism? Some of their persistent demands like the preservation of the Muslim character of the A.M.U., non-interference in

<sup>12</sup>W.C. Smith, *Islam in Modern History* (1957), p. 281.

Muslim Personal Law and reservation of jobs are defensive in character and it could be argued that they proceed from a somewhat limited concept of secularism and the privileges it confers. And some people hear in them the muffled echoes of the demands made in Sir Syed's days and after.

One factor responsible for this muted response has been the presence of Hindu communal elements with whom Muslim communal elements live in a symbiotic relationship. Moreover, because of their heavy emotional investment in the Pakistan idea, the partition rendered a large number of Indian Muslims emotionally dependent on the new state. This emotional hold, though, has considerably weakened over the years. The creation of Bangladesh as a consequence of the 1971 war gave a shattering blow to the Pakistan edifice in more than a physical sense. It successfully challenged the two-nation theory on which the edifice had been built and helped to wean Muslims away from Pakistan. One observer<sup>14</sup> sees in the 'near unanimous' concern of Indian Muslims for Bhutto during his recent trial and execution clear evidence that Indian Muslims have finally broken free from this preoccupation with Pakistan. Whether or not this assessment is true, the fact remains that the emotional hold has in the past come in the way of a more positive response to secularism.

But the greatest challenge Indian Muslims face today is of reconciling their faith to the demands of living in a modern democratic secular society. Never before in the history of Islam have Muslims lived in peaceful co-existence and shared power with a non-Muslim majority.<sup>15</sup> Whether Indian Muslims ultimately are able to evolve a solution and play the unique creative role<sup>16</sup> that Smith assigns them, only time will tell. But one thing is clear. The future of Muslims in India will depend not only on the Government's continued success in giving the community security and in creating a climate in which their creative energies can flourish but also on their own dynamism and their ability to keep pace with the fast-changing times. The publication of books like S. Abid Husain's *The Destiny of Indian Muslims* (1965), Hamid Dalwai's *Muslim Politics in India* (1968) and M.R.A. Baig's *The Muslim Dilemma in India* (1974) shows that the quest for a broader, new identity is on.

#### IV

Most discussions of the history of Muslim politics of this period have centred round events, organisations and a few personalities who came to dominate them. In this process a large number of leaders of second and third rank who too played an important part in politics get squeezed out.

<sup>14</sup>Girilal Jain, 'New Mood Among Muslims', *The Times of India*, 9 May, 1979.

<sup>15</sup>W.C. Smith, op. cit., pp. 287, 289.

<sup>16</sup>Ibid., pp. 259, 292.

Nonetheless, a big political leader requires a band of comrades, supporters and followers who not only elucidate his ideas and help to put them into practice but who also help shape the ideas themselves. They prepare the subsoil in which his ideas or policies can take root and grow. So, top leaders, except perhaps in an autocratic set-up, are influenced by those around them as much as they influence them. For a fuller understanding of Muslim politics one must, therefore, get to know these lesser men too. We must know their background, their education, their standing and their ideas. Apart from its intrinsic human interest, biographical information about these men can often throw events and organisations and the dominant men into bolder relief against the screen of history. It is perhaps a sign of the importance of the personal element in history that many history books now include biographical sections in them. The best example of it to date, to my knowledge, is the biographical section given at the end of Francis Robinson's *Separatism among Indian Muslims* (1975).

Biographical information about Muslims is generally hard to come by and in any case not in one place. The present dictionary which is the first of its kind has been designed to meet this need. There is no biographical dictionary exclusively devoted to Muslims. The prestigious DNB has biographical sketches of only very prominent leaders. This dictionary has set its sights lower. It includes biographical material not only on the taller poppies but also on smaller men, not only the VVIP's but also VIP's and IP's, sometimes even men of district and local importance.

Planned in two volumes the dictionary carries the Muslim story right down to the 1970s, though the coverage of the post-partition period could have been fuller. The biographical sketches on those Indian Muslims who shifted to Pakistan after 1947 have as far as possible been brought up to date.

In spite of their obsession with politics, Muslims did not live by politics alone. So this dictionary includes those who have excelled in other fields also. It has a fair representation of writers in most Indian languages, scholars, educationists, historians, journalists, judges, lawyers, scientists, civil servants, nawabs, landlords, rajas, princes, rulers, tribal chiefs, rebels, martyrs and revolutionaries, men of religion, theologians and mystics, artists and musicians and even men and women in the world of sports and films, besides any number of politicians of all hues. Looked at in another way, the dictionary offers information about Wahabis and Faraizis, Deobandis and Aligarhians, titled gentry and commoners, loyalists and Congressmen, anti-partitionists, Home Rulers and Khilafatists, Ahrars, Unionists, Khaksars, Razakars and Red Shirts, Sunnis, Shias, Bohras, Khojas, Ahmadiyas, Moplahs and Memons. And it covers a host of other categories too. Muslims of almost every state in India are represented here. Even so

this dictionary does not lay any claim to be exhaustive. The attempt here has been to ensure accuracy of information which this editor hopes has been achieved.

There is a strange dichotomy between historical and biographical writings. When a historian chooses to write, he in spite of his predilections has generally to take into account inconvenient facts, if only to explain them away. But the practice in biography is strikingly different. A writer of biography feels compelled as though he were oath-bound to defend his subject and never to bring in any unpleasant truth that might in the slightest degree tarnish the image of his hero. This is particularly evident in the case of biographies of nationalists, both Hindus and Muslims. Most of this kind of writing is adulatory and tends to slur over inconvenient facts. The first casualty in biographical writing as in politics is, thus, semantics. Words like *secularism*, *communalism*, *reactionary*, *democracy* are used so indiscriminately that they cease to have any meaning. This dictionary, therefore, concentrates on an objective presentation of facts and there is no attempt either to whitewash reputations or to tarnish them. There could possibly be omissions of significant facts but this has not been done deliberately. Value judgements have generally been avoided and have in any case been kept to the minimum.

This biographical dictionary will hopefully meet a felt need and serve as a research aid as also a window on the Muslim community whose fate is inextricably tied up with the fate of the rest of the country.

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## LIST OF BIOGRAPHICAL ENTRIES

1. Abbas, Khwaja Ahmad	Writer and film maker
2. Abdul Abbas Haji	Nationalist
3. Abdulali, Humayun	Naturalist
4. Abdul Bari, Maulvi Muhammad	Muslim divine
5. Abdul Bari, Prof. Maulvi	Bihar Congress leader
6. Abdul Gaffar, Kazi Mohammad	Urdu writer, politician
7. Abdul Gafoor, Mohammad	Martyr
8. Abdul Ghaffar Khan	Frontier leader
9. Abdul Ghani Mian, Nawab Sir Khwaja	Bengal landlord and legislator
10. Abdul Hakim	UP politician
11. Abdul Hakim, Nawab C	Madras merchant, legislator
12. Abdul Hakim Khan	High Court judge
13. Abdul Halim Jaffar Khan	Sitar player
14. Abdul Hameed Khan	Madras politician
15. Abdul Hamid	Pakistani politician
16. Abdul Halim 'Sharar', Maulana	Urdu journalist, novelist
17. Abdul Haq, Hakim Mohammad	1857 rebel
18. Abdul Haye, Mian	Punjab minister
19. Abdul Hayy, Maulvi	Muslim theologian
20. Abdul Kadir, Mohammad	Dewan of Junagarh State
21. Abdul Khader	Member of Rajya Sabha
22. Abdul Karim, Maulvi	Central legislator, educationist



- |  |                                |
|--|--------------------------------|
| 23. Abdul Karim, Munshi                                      | Historian                      |
| 24. Abdul Karim Khan, Munshi<br>( <i>alias</i> Hakim Barham) | UP journalist                  |
| 25. Abdul Majeed, T  | Kerala legislator              |
| 26. Abdul Majid, Nawab Maulvi                                | UP political leader            |
| 27. Abdul Majid Daryabadi, Maulana                           | Urdu writer                    |
| 28. Abdul Malik, Syed  | Assamese professor, writer     |
| 29. Abdul Qadir, Sheikh Sir                                  | Lawyer and politician          |
| 30. Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Sir Sahibzada                        | Civil servant & politician     |
| 31. Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Khan                                  | Pakistani politician           |
| 32. Abdul Qayum  | J & K politician               |
| 33. Abdul Qayum, Mulla                                       | Educationist & nationalist     |
| 34. Abdul Rab Nishtar, Sardar                                | Pakistani politician           |
| 35. Abdul Rahman Khan  | Nawab of Jhajjar, Haryana      |
| 36. Abdul Rahiman, B M                                       | Kerala legislator              |
| 37. Abdul Samad, A K A                                       | Formerly member of Rajya Sabha |
| 38. Abdul Shafee, Shek                                       | Formerly member of Lok Sabha   |
| 39. Abdul Shakoore, Moulana                                  | Member of Rajya Sabha          |
| 40. Abdulla  | Wahabi martyr                  |
| 41. Abdullah, Sheikh Muhammad                                | Kashmir leader                 |
| 42. Abdullah, Dr Sheikh                                      | Educationist                   |
| 43. Abdullah Haroon, Seth Haji Sir                           | Businessman & politician       |
| 44. Abdullah Ibn Yusuf Ali                                   | Civil servant, writer          |
| 45. Abdulla Khalifa  | Nationalist                    |
| 46. Abdulla Koya, B V  | Member of Rajya Sabha          |
| 47. Abdur Rahim, Hafiz Mohammad                              | Congress nationalist leader    |
| 48. Abdur Rahim, Sir   | Jurist, politician             |
| 49. Abdur Rahman, Sir Muhammad                               | Educationist, judge            |
| 50. Abdur Rahiman, Muhammad                                  | Kerala nationalist leader      |
| 51. Abdur Rashid, Kazi                                       | Bengal legislator              |
| 52. Abdur Rasul, Maulvi                                      | Nationalist leader from Bengal |
| 53. Abdur Razzak Khan  | West Bengal politician         |

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 54. Abdus Sattar                                   | West Bengal politician                                  |
| 55. Abdus Sattar                                   | Assamese poet & writer                                  |
| 56. Abid, Kasim Ali                                | Member of Rajya Sabha                                   |
| 57. Abid Ali                                       | Trade union leader                                      |
| 58. Abid Husain, Dr Syed                           | Professor, writer                                       |
| 59. Abu Jafar, Raja Saiyid                         | UP landlord, legislator                                 |
| 60. Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana                       | Nationalist leader, theologian                          |
| 61. Abul Kasem, Maulvi                             | Bengal nationalist                                      |
| 62. Abul Mansur Habibullah, Syed                   | W B Speaker   |
| 63. Abul Quasem, Maulvi                            | Bengal legislator                                       |
| 64. Adamji Peerbhoy, Sir Raffiuddin                | Bombay merchant   |
| 65. Adil Rashid                                    | Urdu, Hindi novelist                                    |
| 66. Aejaz Shah, Prince                             | 1857 rebel  |
| 67. Afghani, Sheikh Jamaluddin                     | Pan-Islamist & reformer                                 |
| 68. Aftab Ahmad Khan Ahmadi<br>Sahebzada           | Educationist  |
| 69. Afzal Beg, Mirza Mohammad                      | Kashmir politician                                      |
| 70. Afzal Haq, Chaudhri                            | Ahrar party leader                                      |
| 71. Afzal-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir                      | Nizam of Hyderabad State                                |
| 72. Aga, Mohammad Safdar                           | Punjab nationalist                                      |
| 73. Aga, Syed Ahmed                                | Formerly member of Lok Sabha                            |
| 74. Aga Khan I                                     | Spiritual Head of the Ismaili<br>Khoja Muslim community |
| 75. Aga Khan II (Aga Ali Shah)                     | Spiritual Head of the Ismaili<br>Khoja Muslim community |
| 76. Aga Khan III (Sir Aga Sultan<br>Mohammad Shah) | Religious Head of the Ismailis                          |
| 77. Agha Ahmad Ali <i>Ahmad</i>                    | Persian scholar, teacher                                |
| 78. Agha Hashr Kashmiri (Agha<br>Mohammad Shah)    | Urdu dramatist  |
| 79. Ahmad, Ansaruddin                              | Member of Parliament                                    |
| 80. Ahmed, Fakhruddin Ali                          | President of India                                      |
| 18. Ahmed, Mohiuddin                               | Union deputy minister                                   |

- |   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 82. Ahmad, Nayer Laiq                                       | History Professor             |
| 83. Ahmad, Dr Zainul Abedin                                 | CPI leader                    |
| 84. Ahmed Ali Khan  | Nawab of Farrukhnagar (Har)   |
| 85. Ahmed Ali Khan  | Mysore judge                  |
| 86. Ahmed Husain, Kazi                                      | Bihar nationalist             |
| 87. Ahmad Mirza, Nawab                                      | Martyr                        |
| 88. Ahmad Said Khan, Sir Mohammad<br>(Nawab of Chattari)    | UP landlord, politician       |
| 89. Ahmed Khan  | 1857 rebel                    |
| 90. Ahmad Thamby (Ghulam Mohiuddin)<br>Maricair, Sir        | Madras merchant, legislator   |
| 91. Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana, Mian                           | Punjab politician             |
| 92. Ahmadullah, Maulvi                                      | Wahabi leader of Patna        |
| 93. Ahsanullah Khan, Nawab Khwaja                           | Bengal landlord & legislator  |
| 94. Aizaz Rasul, Qudsia Begum                               | UP politician                 |
| 95. Ajmal Khan, H   | Tamil Nadu politician         |
| 96. Ajmal Khan, Hakim                                       | Physician, nationalist leader |
| 97. Ajmal Khan, Mohammad                                    | Urdu writer                   |
| 98. Akbar Ali Khan  | Politician                    |
| 99. Akbar Hydari, Sir                                       | Administrator                 |
| 100. Akhtar Ahmad <i>Akhtar Orainvi</i>                     | Urdu writer                   |
| 101. Akhtar-ul-Iman   | Urdu poet, film writer        |
| 102. Akram Husain, Prince <i>Afsarul Mulk</i><br>Mirza Muhd | Awadh prince                  |
| 103. Alam, Dr Sheikh Muhammad                               | Punjab politician             |
| 104. Ali Abbas Husaini                                      | Urdu novelist                 |
| 105. Ali Akbar Khan   | Sarod player                  |
| 106. Ali Akbar Khan, Ch.                                    | Pakistani politician          |
| 107. Ali Akbar Khan, Mirza                                  | High Court judge              |
| 108. Ali Imam, Sir Syed                                     | Lawyer and nationalist leader |
| 109. Ali-i-Nabi, Syed                                       | UP politician                 |
| 110. Ali Mohammad Khan, Mirza                               | Bombay politician             |

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|---|----------------------------------|
| 111. Ali Muhammad Khan, Sir Muhammad,<br>Raja ( <i>later</i> Maharaja) of Mahmuda-<br>bad | UP landlord, politician          |
| 112. Ali Musaliar, Mullayil   | Moplah rebel leader              |
| 113. Ali Sikandar Jigar— <i>Jigar Muradabadi</i>  | Urdu poet                        |
| 114. Ali Yavar Jung, Nawab (Mirza Ali<br>Yar Khan)  | Governor of Maharashtra          |
| 115. Ali Zaheer, Syed   | UP politician                    |
| 116. Alkazi, Fbrahim Hamid  | Theatre director                 |
| 117. Allah Bakhsh   | Sind Premier                     |
| 118. Allaudin Khan (Alam)   | Sarod player                     |
| 119. Altaf Ali, Nawabzada   | Bengal legislator                |
| 120. Altaf Husain   | Pakistani journalist, politician |
| 121. Amanat Luckhnavi, Agha Hasan   | Urdu dramatist                   |
| 122. Ameen Begum  | Wife of Sufi mystic, Inayat Khan |
| 123. Ameer Ali, Syed  | Jurist, author                   |
| 124. Amin, Syed Ahmed   | Marathi biographer               |
| 125. Aminuddin Ahmed  | Governor of Himachal Pradesh     |
| 126. Aminuddin Khan   | Nawab of Loharu St (Raj)         |
| 127. Amir Ahmad Khan, Raja Mohammad   | Awadh landlord, politician       |
| 128. Amir Ali Khan Nawab Bahadur  | Bengal official                  |
| 129. Amir Ali Mir, Sayyed   | Hindi nationalist poet           |
| 130. Amir Hasan Khan, Sir Muhammad  | Raja of Mahmudabad               |
| 131. Amir Khan  | Wahabi rebel                     |
| 132. Amir Mirza, Nawab (Joseph Walters)   | Lucknow landlord                 |
| 133. Amiruddin Ahmed, Sir Nawab   | Chief of Loharu                  |
| 134. Amjad Ali, Sardar  | Member of Rajya Sabha            |
| 135. Amjad Ali, Syed  | Pakistani politician             |
| 136. Anise Imam, Lady   | Bihar legislator                 |
| 137. Ansari, Abdul Hamid N  | Urdu journalist                  |
| 138. Ansari, Abdul Qaiyum   | Bihar minister, Momin leader     |
| 139. Ansari, Faridul Haq  | Member of Rajya Sabha            |

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|---|-----------------------------------|
| 140. Ansari, Hayatullah                     | Urdu journalist & writer          |
| 141. Ansari, Mohd Ahmed                     | Chief Justice of Kerala           |
| 142. Ansari, Mohammad Ibrahim Ali           | Andhra Pradesh politician         |
| 143. Ansari, Dr Mukhtar Ahmad               | Nationalist leader                |
| 144. Ansari, Dr Shaukatullah Shah           | Physician and politician          |
| 145. Ansari, Ziaur Rahman                   | Formerly member of Lok Sabha      |
| 146. Antulay, A Rahman                      | Member of Rajya Sabha             |
| 147. Anwar Ahmad, Saiyid                    | Patna judge                       |
| 148. Arif Hasvi, Maulana                    | Nationalist                       |
| 149. Arif, Ghulam Rasool                    | Kashmir journalist                |
| 150. Arif, Mohammad Usman                   | Member of Rajya Sabha             |
| 151. Arshi, Imtiyaz Ali Khan                | Writer                            |
| 152. Asaf Ali, M                            | Lawyer and nationalist leader     |
| 153. Asghar Gondvi                          | Urdu poet                         |
| 154. Asghar Husain, K M                     | Member of Lok Sabha               |
| 155. Ashfaqullah Khan                       | Revolutionary                     |
| 156. Ashraf, Kunwar Muhammad                | Historian, communist leader       |
| 157. Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhry, M            | Bengal legislator                 |
| 158. Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Nawabzada<br>Saiyed | Central legislator                |
| 159. Asjad-Ullah, Maulvi Miyan              | Central legislator                |
| 160. Asman Jah Bahadur, Nawab Sir           | Prime Minister of Hyderabad State |
| 161. Assadullah, Mir M                      | J & K politician                  |
| 162. Atthar, Syed Mohd                      | Orissa legislator                 |
| 163. Avukaderkutty Naha, K                  | Kerala minister                   |
| 164. Aysha Bai, Smt K O                     | Kerala politician                 |
| 165. Ayeshabegum Mohamadali Shaikh          | Gujarat legislator                |
| 166. Ayub Khan, Mohd                        | J & K politician                  |
| 167. Ayub Khan, Field-Marshal<br>Mohammad   | President of Pakistan             |
| 168. Azad Sobhani, Abdul Kadir              | Teacher, politician               |
| 169. Azhar, Mazhar Ali                      | Ahrar leader                      |

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|---|---|
| 170. Azim Husain, Mohammad                                  | Civil servant                             |
| 171. Aziz Imam  | UP politician                             |
| 172. Aziz Mirza, Maulvi Muhammad                            | Hyderabad judge & politician              |
| 173. Azimullah Khan   | 1857 rebel                                |
| 174. Azizul Huque, Sir M                                    | Politician                                |
| 175. Ayub, Abu Sayeed                                       | Bengali writer                            |
| 176. Badayuni, Maulana Abdul Hamid Qadri                    | Politician and writer                     |
| 177. Badrudduja, Syed                                       | W B politician                            |
| 178. Bafaki Thangal, Syed Ummer                             | Kerala legislator                         |
| 179. Bahadur Khan, Sardar                                   | Pakistani politician                      |
| 180. Bahadur Shah II, <i>Zafar</i>                          | Last Mughal King of Delhi                 |
| 181. Bahadur Yar Jung, Nawab (Maulvi Mohammad Bahadur Khan) | Hyderabad Muslim leader                   |
| 182. Bahar, Mohammad Habibullah                             | East Bengal minister                      |
| 183. Bahram, Khan, Nawab Sir                                | Baluchi tribal chief                      |
| 184. Baig, Abbas Ali  | Cricketer                                 |
| 185. Baig, Sir Mirza Abbas Ali                              | Member, Council of India                  |
| 186. Baig, Mirza Rashid Ali                                 | Diplomat                                  |
| 187. Bakht Khan   | Mughal General                            |
| 188. Bakshi, Ghulam Mohammad                                | Kashmir politician                        |
| 189. Banatwala, Gulam Mohammad Noormohamed                  | Member of Lok Sabha                       |
| 190. Barkat Ali, Malik                                      | Punjab journalist, politician             |
| 191. Barkatullah, Maulvi Mohammad                           | Revolutionary leader                      |
| 192. Barkatullah Khan                                       | Chief Minister of Rajasthan               |
| 193. Basheer, Vaikom Muhammad                               | Malayalam short story writer and novelist |
| 194. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed                                   | Formerly Madras judge                     |
| 195. Bashiruddin, Muhammad                                  | UP scholar, journalist                    |
| 196. Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad, Hazrat                       | Second Khalifah of the Ahmadiyas          |

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 197. Beeran, U A   | Kerala legislator, writer         |
| 198. Beg, Mirza Ghulam Hassan <i>Arif</i>                | Kashmiri poet                     |
| 199. Beg, Mirza Hameedullah                              | Ex-Chief Justice of Supreme Court |
| 200. Beg, Nasirullah                                     | Ex-Chief Justice, UP              |
| 201. Beg, Mirza Samiullah                                | Judge, politician                 |
| 202. Begg, Mirza Mahmood                                 | College Principal                 |
| 203. Begum Akhtar (earlier known as Akhtaribai Faizabad) | Ghazal singer                     |
| 204. Begum Para  | Film actress                      |
| 205. Bhikari, Mohammed Shaban                            | Martyr                            |
| 206. Bhurgri, Ghulam Mohd Wali Mohd                      | Sind political leader             |
| 207. Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz                              | Bombay politician                 |
| 208. Bi Amman  | Nationalist                       |
| 209. Bijnori, Abdur Rahman                               | Educationist                      |
| 210. Bilgrami, Syed Ali                                  | Hyderabad official, scholar       |
| 211. Bilgrami, Syed Husain                               | Administrator, author             |
| 212. Bilgrami, Maj Syed Hasan                            | Doctor, politician                |
| 213. Birjis Qadr   | Awadh prince                      |
| 214. Bismillah Khan                                      | Shehnai player                    |
| 215. Bokhari, Ahmed Shah 'Patras'                        | Pakistani civil servant, writer   |
| 216. Bokhari, Maulvi Ataullah Shah                       | Ahrar leader, orator              |
| 217. Brelvi, Syed Abdullah                               | Journalist, nationalist leader    |
| 218. Chagla, Mohammadali Currim                          | Jurist, politician                |
| 219. Chakkeeri Ahammed Kutty                             | Kerala politician                 |
| 220. Chirag Ali, Maulvi (Nawab Azim Yar Jang)            | Writer on Islam                   |
| 221. Chotani, Mian Mohammad Haji Jan Mohammad            | Bombay merchant, Khilafat leader  |
| 222. Choudhury, Abdul Matin                              | Assam politician & journalist     |
| 223. Choudhury, Abdur Rasheed                            | Assam politician                  |

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| 224. Choudhury, Abul Barkat Ataul Ghani Khan   | West Bengal politician            |
| 225. Choudhury, Alimuzzaman                    | Central legislator                |
| 226. Choudhury, Hamidul Huq                    | Pakistani politician              |
| 227. Choudhury, Prof Dr Emran Husain           | Assam Professor, politician       |
| 228. Choudhury, Moinul Haque                   | Assam politician                  |
| 229. Choudhury, Syed Nawab Ali                 | Bengal politician                 |
| 230. Chughtai, Asmat (Mrs Shahid Latif)        | Urdu novelist, short story writer |
| 231. Chughtai, Azim Beg                        | Urdu humorous writer              |
| 232. Chundrigar, Ismail Ibrahim                | Pakistani lawyer, politician      |
| 233. Dagar, Rahimuddin Khan                    | Musician                          |
| 234. Dar, Maulvi Abdul Ghani                   | Punjab nationalist                |
| 235. Daultana, Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan       | Pakistani politician              |
| 236. Dehalvi, Sir Ali Mohammad Khan            | Bombay politician                 |
| 237. Dehalvi, Syed Jalib                       | Journalist                        |
| 238. Desai, Ziauddin                           | Epigraphist                       |
| 239. Dilip Kumar                               | Film actor                        |
| 240. Din Mohammad, Sheikh                      | Pakistani politician              |
| 241. Dudhu Miyan                               | Faraizi leader                    |
| 242. Ebrahim, Sir Currimbhoy                   | Bombay merchant                   |
| 243. Ehtesham Husain Rizvi, Saiyid             | Urdu scholar and critic           |
| 244. Faiz Ali Khan, Nawab Bahadur Sir Muhammad | Landlord, administrator           |
| 245. Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawab Sir Muhd           | Landlord                          |
| 246. Fakhruddin, Maulvi Sir Saiyid Muhammad    | Bihar politician                  |
| 247. Faki, Mustafa Gulam Nabi                  | Maharashtra politician            |
| 248. Farhatullah Beg, Mirza                    | Urdu humorist writer              |
| 249. Farookhi, Maulana Mohd Abdul Latif        | Madras politician                 |



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|--|----------------------------|
| 250. Farook Maricar, M O H                     | Pondicherry politician     |
| 251. Farooqi, Maqimuddin                       | CPI leader                 |
| 252. Faruqi, Khwaja Ahmad                      | Urdu scholar               |
| 253. Fasihuddin, Maulvi                        | UP legislator              |
| 254. Fatehpuri, Niaz                           | Urdu writer                |
| 255. Fazil, Ghulam Ahmad <i>Fazil Kashmiri</i> | Kashmiri poet, writer      |
| 256. Fazl Ali, Sir Saiyid                      | Jurist                     |
| 257. Fazl-i-Husain, Sir Mian                   | Punjab political leader    |
| 258. Fazlul Haq, Abul Kasem                    | Pakistani politician       |
| 259. Fazl-ul-Haq, Maulvi                       | Freedom fighter, poet      |
| 260. Fazlur Rahman, SM                         | West Bengal politician     |
| 261. Firuz Shah, Shahzada                      | Rebel leader               |
| 262. Futehally, Zafar                          | Naturalist                 |
| 263. Fyzee, Asaf Ali Asghar                    | Diplomat, writer           |
| 264. Fyzee, Sultana Asaf                       | Urdu writer                |
| 265. Gangohi, Rashid Ahmad                     | Deoband alim               |
| 266. Gauba, Khalid Latif                       | Lawyer, writer             |
| 267. Gardezi, Syed Murad Shah                  | Bahawalpur St official     |
| 268. Ghalib, Mirza Asadullah Khan              | Urdu poet                  |
| 269. Ghani, M Mohammed                         | Educationist               |
| 270. Ghayoor Ali Khan                          | Member of Rajya Sabha      |
| 271. Ghazanfar Ali Khan, (Raja)                | Pakistani politician       |
| 272. Gholam Quddus, M A                        | Bengali journalist, writer |
| 273. Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza                       | Founder of Ahmadiya sect   |
| 274. Ghulam Hasan                              | Supreme Court judge        |
| 275. Ghulam Hassan Khan, Nawab Sir             | Pathan loyalist soldier    |
| 276. Ghulam Husain, Raja                       | Journalist                 |
| 277. Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Shaikh Sir    | Sind politician            |
| 278. Ghulam Moinuddin Khan                     | Khan of Mandavar St        |

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| 279. Ghulam Nabi <i>Khayal</i>                        | Kashmiri journalist, writer and politician |
| 280. Ghulam Rabbani <i>Taban</i>                      | Urdu poet                                  |
| 281. Ghulam us Saqlain, Khwaja                        | UP politician, social reformer             |
| 282. Ghuznavi, Haji Sir Abdel Karim<br>Abu Ahmed Khan | Bengal minister                            |
| 283. Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim Abu<br>Hossein Khan    | Bengal politician                          |
| 284. Gias-ud-din, Peer                                | J & K politician                           |
| 285. Golam Mustafa                                    | Bengali poet                               |
| 286. Gulsher Ahmad, S                                 | Madhya Pradesh politician                  |
| 287. Gurmani, Mustaq Ahmad                            | Pakistani politician                       |
| 288. Habib, Prof Mohammad                             | Historian                                  |
| 289. Habibullah, Sir Muhammad                         | Administrator                              |
| 290. Habibullah Khan, Sardar                          | Punjab politician                          |
| 291. Habibur Rahman Ludhianvi,<br>Maulana             | Ahrar leader                               |
| 292. Hadi Hasan, Dr                                   | Persian scholar                            |
| 293. Hafeez Jullundhri                                | Urdu poet                                  |
| 294. Hafiz Ali Khan                                   | Sarod player                               |
| 295. Haider Raza, Syed                                | Nationalist                                |
| 296. Hali, Maulana Khwaja Altaf Husain                | Urdu poet                                  |
| 297. Halim, Hafiz Mohammad                            | UP politician                              |
| 298. Hamid Ali Khan                                   | UP politician                              |
| 299. Hamid Ali Khan, Nawab Sir                        | Ruler of Rampur St                         |
| 300. Hamid Dalwai                                     | Social reformer, writer                    |
| 301. Hamidullah Khan, Nawab Sir<br>Mohammad           | Ruler of Bhopal                            |
| 302. Hamied, Dr Khwaja Abdul                          | Nationalist, industrialist                 |
| 303. Haneef, Moulvi Mahammed                          | Member of Parliament                       |
| 304. Harunar Rashid                                   | Assamese writer                            |
| 305. Harvani, Ansar (ul Haq)                          | Nationalist, Ex-M.P.                       |

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|--|----------------------------------|
| 306. Hashim, M M                           | Andhra Pradesh politician        |
| 307. Hasrat Mohani, Maulana                | Urdu poet, politician            |
| 308. Hasan Imam, Syed                      | Bihar lawyer, nationalist leader |
| 309. Hassan Ali                            | East Bengal politician           |
| 310. Hassan Khan, Nawab Mohammad           | 1857 rebel                       |
| 311. Hazrat Mahal, Begum                   | Rebel Queen of Awadh             |
| 312. Hidayat Husain, Hafiz                 | Muslim League leader             |
| 313. Hidayatullah, Mohammad                | Formerly Chief Justice of India  |
| 314. Hifzurrahman, Maulana Mohammad        | Congress leader                  |
| 315. Humayun Kabir                         | Bengal politician, writer        |
| 316. Husain, Maqbool Fida                  | Painter                          |
| 317. Husain Zaheer, Dr Syed                | Scientist                        |
| 318. Hyder Husein, Chaudhri                | Member of Lok Sabha              |
| 319. Hydros, Haji M V                      | Kerala legislator                |
| 320. Ibrahim, Hafiz Mohammad               | Nationalist leader               |
| 321. Ibrahim Sheriff                       | Hindi writer                     |
| 322. Iftikhar Ali Khan                     | Nawab of Pataudi St (Har)        |
| 323. Iftikhar Husain Khan, Nawab of Mamdot | Pakistani politician             |
| 324. Iftikharuddin, Mian Mohammad          | Pakistani politician             |
| 325. Imaduddin, Rev D D                    | Missionary                       |
| 326. Inayat Ali, Maulvi                    | Wahabi leader                    |
| 327. Inayat Khan, Hazrat                   | Sufi Mystic, musician            |
| 328. Inayat Khan, Pirzadi Noorunisa (Noor) | British Secret Agent             |
| 329. Inayatullah Khan 'Allama 'Mashriqi'   | Khaksar leader                   |
| 330. Iqbal, Sir Muhammad                   | Poet, philosopher                |
| 331. Iqbal Husain, Dr                      | Persian scholar                  |
| 332. Ishaq Khan, Nawab Mohammad            | UP politician                    |
| 333. Ishaque, AKM                          | West Bengal politician           |
| 334. Ishaque, Muhammad                     | Formerly member of Parliament    |

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|--|-----------------------------------|
| 335. Iskander (Ali) Mirza, Maj. Gen Syed                   | Pakistani bureaucrat & politician |
| 336. Ismail, Mahammad                                      | West Bengal politician            |
| 337. Ismail, M Mohammad                                    | Muslim League leader              |
| 338. Ismail, Muhammad Kasim<br>Muhammad                    | High Court judge                  |
| 339. Ismail Husain Shirazi, Syed Abu<br>Muhammad           | Bengali nationalist, poet         |
| 340. Ismail Khan, Nawab Mohammad                           | UP political leader               |
| 341. Ispahani, Al Haj Mirza Abul Hasan                     | Pakistani politician              |
| 342. Israil Allarakha                                      | Martyr                            |
| 343. Israr Hasan Khan, Sir Mohammad                        | UP civil servant, legislator      |
| 344. Jaddan Bai  | Film singer and actress           |
| 345. Jaffer, Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon                          | Pakistani businessman, legislator |
| 346. Jaffer, Sir Ibrahim Haroon                            | Bombay Muslims leader             |
| 347. Jaffer Shah, Mian                                     | Pakistani politician              |
| 348. Jaffer Sharief, C K                                   | Member of Lok Sabha               |
| 349. Jafri, Ali Sardar                                     | Urdu poet, writer                 |
| 350. Jafri, Kamaluddin Ahmed                               | UP Khilafatist                    |
| 351. Jahanara Shah Nawaz, Begum                            | Punjab politician                 |
| 352. Jahanuddin Ahmed                                      | Assam politician                  |
| 353. Jalali, Agha Sayyed Mohammed                          | Member of Rajya Sabha             |
| 354. Jamal Moideen, M J                                    | Member of Rajya Sabha             |
| 355. Jamilurrahman   | Bihar politician                  |
| 356. Jan, Shaikh Mohammad, Alhaj                           | West Bengal nationalist           |
| 357. Janfishan Khan, Muhammad Nawab<br>Bahadur of Sardhana | Loyalist soldier                  |
| 358. Jawed Ali, Mirza                                      | Awadh prince                      |
| 359. Jawan Bakht, Mirza                                    | Mughal prince                     |
| 360. Jilani, Makhdum Syed Rajan<br>Baksh Shah              | Central legislator                |
| 361. Jinnah, Mohammad Ali (Quaid-i-Azam)                   | Founder of Pakistan               |
| 362. Jinnah, R uttenbai (or Ruttie)                        | Wife of M.A. Jinnah               |
| 363. Josh Malihabadi, Shabbir Hasan<br>Khan                | Urdu poet, film lyricist          |



## ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THE ENTRIES

### A

actg	— acting
Addl	— Additional
Adv-Gen	— Advocate General
AI	— All India
AICC	— All India Congress Committee
AICWC	— All India Congress Working Committee
AIML	— All India Muslim League
AIR	— All India Radio
Amb	— Ambassador
AMU	— Aligarh Muslim University
AP	— Andhra Pradesh
apptd	— appointed
Asm	— Assam
Asscn	— Association
Assem	— Assembly
Asst	— Assistant
Asst-Sec	— Assistant Secretary
autobiog	— autobiography

### B

b	— born
Bd	— Board
Beng	— Bengal

Bih	— Bihar
Biog	— Biography
Bom	— Bombay
Brit	— British
C	
CD	— Civil Disobedience
Cent	— Central
Chmn	— Chairman
CJ	— Chief Justice
CKC	— Central Khilafat Committee
CM	— Chief Minister
Coll	— College
Collab	— Collaboration
Collr	— Collector
Comm	— Communist
Commn	— Commission
Commr	— Commissioner
Conf	— Conference
Cong	— Congress, Indian National Congress
Cong (I)	— Congress (Indira)
Cong (O)	— Congress (Organisation)
Const	— constituency/constitution
Coop	— Cooperative
CP	— Central Provinces
CPI	— Communist Party of India
CPI (M)	— Communist Party of India (Marxist)
Corpn	— Corporation
Coun	— Council
Cttee (s)	— Committee (s)
CWC	— Congress Working Committee
D	
d	— died

D	— daughter/daughter of
DCC	— District Congress Committee
Def	— Defence
del	— delegation, delegate
Dept	— Department
Dir	— Director
Dist	— District
Div	— Division
Divl	— Divisional
DMK	— Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
Dy	— Deputy
Dy Min	— Deputy Minister
Dy Sec	— Deputy Secretary
Dy Spkr	— Deputy Speaker

E

<i>ed</i>	— educated
ed.	— editor, edition
Edn	— Education
Ednl	— Educational
Eng	— English
E Pak	— East Pakistan
Estd	— Established
Exec	— Executive

F

Fin	— Finance
fl	— flourished

G

Gen	— General
GOC	— General-Officer-Commanding
GOI	— Government of India



<b>GOP</b>	— Government of Pakistan
<b>Gov-Gen</b>	— Governor-General
<b>Guj</b>	— Gujarat

**H**

<b>Har</b>	— Haryana
<b>hon</b>	— honorary

**I**

<b>IES</b>	— Indian Education Service
<b>Impl</b>	— Imperial
<b>INA</b>	— Indian National Army
<b>INC</b>	— Indian National Congress
<b>Ind</b>	— India, Indian
<b>Inst/insts</b>	— Institute/institutes
<b>INTUC</b>	— Indian National Trade Union Congress
<b>IPTA</b>	— Indian People's Theatre Association

**J**

<b>J &amp; K</b>	— Jammu & Kashmir
<b>JP</b>	— Janata Party
<b>JS</b>	— Jana Sangh
<b>Jt</b>	— Joint
<b>Jt-Sec</b>	— Joint-Secretary
<b>Judl</b>	— Judicial

**K**

<b>KB</b>	— Khan Bahadur
<b>Ker</b>	— Kerala
<b>KMPP</b>	— Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party

**L**

<b>legis</b>	— legislative
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Legis Coun/Assem  
Lt Gov

— Legislative Council/Assembly  
— Lieutenant Governor

**M**

*m*  
M  
Mah  
mem  
Mem-Sec  
mgte  
Min  
ML  
MLA  
MP  
MR  
*mt*  
MU

— marriage  
— Muhammadan (used for constituency)  
— Maharashtra  
— member  
— Member-Secretary  
— magistrate  
— Minister  
— Muslim League  
— Member of Legislative Assembly  
— Madhya Pradesh, Member of Parliament  
— Muhammadan Rural (used for constituency )  
— mother tongue  
— Muhammadan Urban (used for constituency)

**N**

NAPA  
NAPO  
NC  
nom  
NWFP  
  
NWP

— National Agriculturist Party of Agra  
— National Agriculturist Party of Avadh  
— National Conference  
— nominated  
— North Western Frontier Province  
(now in Pakistan)  
— North Western Province

**O**

off  
offg

— official  
— officiating

**P**

Pak  
Parl(y)  
Pb

— Pakistan  
— Parliament(ary)  
— Punjab

PCC	— Pradesh (or Provincial) Congress Committee
Pol	— Political
Pres	— President
Presy	— Presidency
Prof	— Professor
Provl	— Provisional
PSP	— Praja Socialist Party
Pub(s)	— Publication(s)

## R

Raj	— Rajasthan
recd	— received
ret'd	— retired
Rev	— Revenue
RI	— Rigorous Imprisonment
RTC	— Round Table Conference

## S

<i>s</i>	— son of
S	— Sons
Sec	— Secretary
Sec-Gen	— Secretary-General
Sectt	— Secretariat
SI	— Simple Imprisonment
Soc	— Society
Spkr	— Speaker
St	— State
Supdt	— Superintendent
SWR	— Swarajya Party

## T

TN	— Tamil Nadu
<i>tr</i>	— translated
Trav-Coch	— Travancore-Cochin

	<b>U</b>
Univ	— University
UP	— United Provinces of Agra & Oudh, after Independence, Uttar Pradesh
UPCC	— Uttar Pradesh Congress Committee
	<b>V</b>
V-C	— Vice-Chancellor
Vol (s)	— Volume (s)
	<b>W</b>
W.B.	— West Bengal
WB PCC	— West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee
Wkly	— Weekly
W Pak	— West Pakistan
	<b>Y</b>
Yrs	— Years



## ABBREVIATIONS FOR SOURCES USED

APA	Andhra Pradesh Almanac .
AWW	Asia Who's Who.
BMP	Bengali Muslim Public Opinion as reflected in the Bengali Press 1901-1930.
CSD	Council of State Debates.
CWMG	Collected Works of Mahatma Gandhi.
DFP	Who's Who of Delhi Freedom Fighters.
DIB	Dictionary of Indian Biography.
DIH	Dictionary of Indian History.
DNB	The Dictionary of National Biography.
EM	Eminent Mussalmans.
EUP	Election in Uttar Pradesh 1920-1951.
FMB	A History of the Freedom Movement in Bihar.
FOP	Foundations of Pakistan. All India Muslim League Documents
FSH	Freedom Struggle in Hyderabad.
GPP	Government and Politics in Pakistan.
HINC	History of the Indian National Congress.
HNK	Histories of the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.
HT	Hindustan Times.

IAR	Indian Annual Register.
IBD	Indian Biographical Dictionary 1915.
IE	Indian Express.
IMPA	Indian Motion Picture Almanac
INB	Indian National Bibliography.
INFA	INFA Press and Advertisers Year Book.
IO & BOL	Indian Office and Burma Office List.
IOL	Indian Office List.
IPY	India and Pakistan Year Book.
IQR	Indian Quarterly Register.
IWW	Indian Who's Who 1937-38.
IWW (INFA)	India Who's Who (INFA)
IYB	Indian Year Book.
IYBA	Indian Year Book Annual 1912.
JKW	Jammu & Kashmir Year Book and Who's Who 1972.
LSW	Lok Sabha Who's Who.
MAO	History of the Muhammadan Anglo Oriental College, Aligarh.
MBI	Muslim of British India.
MYB	The Muslim Year Book of India etc. 1948-49.
N	News.
NBIL	The National Bibliography of Indian Literature.
NIW	Northern India Who's Who 1942.
OBD	Oriental Biographical Dictionary.
PTI	Political Trouble in India.
RCPL	Return Showing the Results of Elections to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures in 1945-46.
RGE	Report of the General Elections in India.
RMGE	Report on the Mid-Term General Elections 1968-69.

RMP	Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics.
RSW	Rajya Sabha Who's Who.
SIM	Separatism among Indian Muslims.
SWI	States Estates and Who's Who in India and Burma 1942.
TIDYB	Times of India Directory and Year Book and Who's Who.
TOI	Times of India.
TP	Transfer of Power Documents.
WWI	Who's Who in India, 1911.
WWIM	Who's Who of Indian Musicians.
WWIMy	Who's Who of Indian Martyrs.
WWIW	Who's Who of Indian Writers 1961.
WWM	Who's Who in Madras.





**Abbas, Khwaja Ahmad (1914— )**

Writer and film-maker

s of Ghulam-us-Sibtain and Masroora Khatoon—granddaughter of the famous Urdu poet Altaf Husain Hali; b Panipat (Har), 7 Jun 1914; ed BA 1933, LLB 1935 (AMU); mt Urdu; m Mujtabai Khatoon, Dec 1942 (died).

Had his first lessons in journalism in the *National Call*, Delhi, edited by J.N. Sahni, 1933; employed in *Bombay Chronicle*, 1935-47; toured the world for his paper in 1938 and wrote *Outside India*; became a free-lance journalist; started writing a column on the last page of *Blitz Eng Wkly* (ed R.K. Karanjia), Bombay; is a progressive writer and film-maker; has been a great admirer of Pt Jawaharlal Nehru since his student days.

Mem, Ind Motion Picture Producers Assn, Documentary Producers Assn, Film Directors Assn, Film Writers Assn, Progressive Writers of India; Adviser, Bharatiya Gyanpeeth; visiting Prof, Film Institute of India, Poona; Pres, Indian Film Directors Assn, 1975-76; Padma Sri, 1968; is widely travelled; was mem of Goodwill Delegation to China 1949.

Autobiog: *I am not an Island—An Experiment in Autobiography*,<sup>1</sup> 1976.

Pubs: about 40 books in Eng, Urdu, Hindi; Urdu—*Ek Ladki*; *Zafran ke Phul*, 1948; *Main Kaun Hun*, 1949 (all short stories); *Char dil char rahen*, 1959; *Diya jale sari raat*, 1959 (both fiction); *Tin Pahiye*, 1971; Hindi—*Adha Insan*, 1953; *Chirag Tale*; *Andhera Ujala*; *Love in Mussourie* (short stories), 1975; Eng—*Blood and Stones*, 1949; *Rice*

and other stories, 1947; *Tomorrow is Ours*; *One Did Not Come Back*; *A Novel of the India of Today*, 1948; *I Write as I Feel*, 1948; *Inqilab*, 1945; *Mussolini and Fascism*; *Face to Face with Khrushchev*, 1960; *Till we reach the stars* (The story of Yuri Gagarin), 1961; *Indira Gandhi, return of the red rose*, 1966; *That Woman—her seven years in power* (A biography of Smt Gandhi) 1973; *An Indian Looks at America*; *Mera Naam Joker*, 1970; *Boy Meets Girl*, 1973; *Face to Face with Indira Gandhi* (co-author with R.K. Karanjia), 1974; *Distant dream*, 1975, *The Walls of Glass*<sup>2</sup> (both novels) *Mad, Mad, Mad World of Indian Films*, 1977; *Barrister at Law* (play in collab with Pragji Dossa) 1977.

Films: *Dharti ke Lal* (Internationally famous Film on Bengal Famine); *Sat Hindustani*; *Shehar Aur Sapna* (President's Gold Medal), 1963; *Do Boond Pani* (Best Feature Film award for films on national integration); *Faslah* (his latest film); has written stories, dialogues, and screen plays for over a dozen Indian films including V. Shantaram's *Dr. Kotnis Ki Amar Kahani* and Raj Kapoor's *Awara*, *Mera Naam Joker* and *Bobby*.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vols I, II & IV; *Celebrities*; *INB*, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1972, 1974, 1975, 1976; *National Honours Encyclopaedia*, Vol. I.

<sup>1</sup>Reviewed in *The Sunday Standard*, 14 Nov 1976; in *TOI*, 23 Jan 1977.

<sup>2</sup>The novel was reviewed in *TOI*, 19 Jun 1977.

**Abdul Abbas Haji (?—1862)**

Nationalist

*s* of Shri Museeta; seal engraver.

Took active part in the 1857 mutiny; escaped capture but was arrested in 1861; charged with murdering Europeans in Darya Ganj including Mr. Simon Fraser, Commr, Delhi; sentenced to death; executed Feb 1862..

Source: *DFF*, Vol I.**Abdulali, Humayun (1914— )**

Naturalist

*s* of Najmuddin & Lulu; *b* Kobe, Japan, 19 May 1914; *ed* Bombay BA (Hons) 1935; *m* Rafia; 2 S; proprietor of the firm, Faiz & Co.

Interested in birds and natural history; mem Bombay Natural History Society 1931 and of its Exec Cttee 1943-71; its Hon Sec 1949-62; mem British Ornithologists' Union; played a key role in drafting Bombay Wild Animals and Wild Birds Protection Act 1951; mem Ind Bd for Wild Life till 1971; mem Maharashtra St Wild life Advisory Bd till 1962; Ind representative on Bustard Group of International Coun for Bird Preservation; and National Coordinator for Activities Towards Conservation of Wetland and Waterfowl in South Asia; trustee Prince of Wales Museum of West India.

Pub: *Birds of Bombay Island & Salsette, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, Vizagapatam Ghats.*

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973 and 1976-77.**Abdul Bari, Maulvi Muhammad (1878—1926)**

Muslim divine

Sunni, a Qadri Sufi; *s* of Pir Maulana Abdul Wahab, Sheikh of Firaṅgi Mahal; *b* Lucknow 1878; *ed* under father, later in Constantinople under a teacher who later became the Sharif of Mecca; *m* twice; one of his wives was a relation of Raja of Mahmudabad; owned a small zamindari and property in Lucknow.

Became a Pir with a large following, including the Rani of Jehangirabad, Kidwais of Bara Banki, the wife and sister of Khwaja Abdul Majid, Ali brothers, (Shaukat Ali and Mohammad Ali), and MM Chotani; was orthodox and regularly attended the Urs at Ajmer; held Western education responsible for India's sufferings but towards the end relented and sent his children to AMU; attended several meetings of the Muhammadan Ednl Conf; performed the Haj, 1918.

Took a leading part in the Kanpur Mosque agitation; as a pan-Islamist, supported the idea of sending assistance to the Muslim victims of the Balkan War, 1912-13; also organised the Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaaba<sup>1</sup>, May 1914, with the aim of preserving the sanctity of the Kaaba and other holy places from being destroyed by the British; was its Pres<sup>2</sup>; founded the Madrassa-i-Nizamia at Firangi Mahal, Lucknow for imparting free Islamic education to Muslims, 1908; started *Al-Nizamiya*, an Urdu monthly that dealt with theology; was the founder-Pres of Jamiat-ulema-i-Hind, Nov 1919, which held its first public session at Amritsar the same year.

Was a most bitter critic of the British

Govt; instructed the Muslims not to celebrate British victory in World War I; was enraged at the British intention to smash Turkey; along with other leading Ulemas attended (for the first time) the 11th Session of A-IML, Delhi, 30 Dec 1918; played a prominent part in organizing the Khilafat organization; mem of Khilafat deputation to the Viceroy; opposed the Rowlatt Acts and strongly supported the non-violent agitational method of Gandhi,<sup>3</sup> and favoured the stopping of cow-slaughter.<sup>4</sup>

Favoured the fantastic suggestion of migrating to the nearest *dar-al-Islam*, Afghanistan, if the British failed to do justice to Turkey and actually issued a *fatwah* to that effect. According to Prof M Mujeeb, about 18,000 Muslims sold away their belongings, ready to migrate only to find that Afghanistan had restricted their entry. This move meant ruin for these 18,000 families.

Died 19 Jan 1926 after an attack of paralysis.

**Pubs:** Wrote over 100 books in Urdu and Arabic, including a biography of Mohsin-ul-Mulk and an Urdu translation of the works of Bishop Berkley, the 18th century English philosopher.

**Sources:** *DNB*, Vol I; M Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*; Aziz Ahmad, *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SIM*; *Political Trouble in India 1907-1917*; *HNK*; *MBI*; Ram

Gopal, *Indian Muslims; Pathway to Pakistan*<sup>5</sup>; *CWMG*, Vol 16.

<sup>1</sup>The scheme for the Society was really the joint idea of Mushir Hussain Kidwai (qv) and Abdul Bari.

<sup>2</sup>The designation was *Khadim-ul-Khuddam* (Servant of the Servants). For further details of the Society and its activities, see chapter entitled 'Pan-Islamic Movement' in Y.B. Mathur, *Muslims and Changing India*, 1972.

<sup>3</sup>The Maulvi objected to Mahatma Gandhi wearing a dhoti because it did not cover his knees. See M. Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*, p. 524.

<sup>4</sup>On 6 Sept 1919 Gandhiji reported having received the following telegram from Maulvi Abdul Bari:

*In celebration of Hindu-Muslim unity no cow sacrifices in Firangi Mahal this Bakrid—Abdul Bari.*

Gandhiji's reply was:

*Delighted with your great act of renunciation. Pray, accept Id Mubarak. See CWMG, Vol XVI (Aug 1919–Jan 1921), p. 91.*

Later in a Khilafat meeting in Delhi on 24 Nov 1919, Abdul Bari is reported to have said:

'Mahatma Gandhi may say what he pleases with regard to keeping the subject of cow-protection out of the matter in hand. It is to his credit and to that of our Hindu brethren. Should the Muslims, however, forget the assistance rendered by their Hindu brethren, they will have forgotten their noble traditions. I say that, whether they help us in the Khilafat issue or not, we and they are of one land, and, therefore, it behoves us to stop the slaughter of cows. As a Maulvi, I say that in refraining from cow-slaughter of our own free will, we in no way go against our faith. Nothing else has created so real a spirit of brotherhood between us as the magnanimity shown by the Hindus on the Khilafat issue. I pray that God may preserve for ever this friendship between the two communities.' See *CWMG*, Vol XVI p. 323.

<sup>a</sup>Says Khaliqzaman in *Pathway to Pakistan*, pp. 84-85:

"I had often differences with him but I have never met a man with such a transparent heart and noble qualities. Being always immaculately dressed, with a charming smile on his face, with great erudition and a burning faith in Islam, he was a true and last renowned descendant of the great family of Maulana Qutubuddin Shaheed of Sihali, Dist Barabanki. He was a man of property and spent his income on feeding poor and rich alike."

**Abdul Bari, Prof Maulvi ( —1947)**

Bihar Congress leader

A Sunni Muslim.

*s* of Qurban Ali, a Police Inspector; *b* Koilwar, Dist Shahabad, Bih; *ed* at TK Ghose Academy, Patna & Patna Univ, MA 1919; gave up law studies to join the non-cooperation movement; *m* Zulaikha Khatun of Koilwar; 2S, 3D.

Joined the non-cooperation and Khilafat movements; mem Organisation Cttee of Bih PCC; looked after the Non-Cooperation movement in the province; Jt-Sec Bih Provincial Khilafat Cttee; served as teacher National Coll Patna, 1921; favoured entry into the Councils and was Sec Bih Swarajya Party, 25 Feb 1923.

Stood for complete independence (as against dominion status) and joined Independence for India League formed 3 Nov 1928 under the leadership of Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, and Srinivasa Iyengar; was one of the organizers of the Hindustani Seva Dal (affiliated to Cong), 1929; Asst-Sec Bih PCC, 1928-29.

Took an active part in the Salt Satyagraha movement in Bihar and was assaulted<sup>1</sup> by the police on one occasion; mem Cong Working Cttee, Bih, 1930 following the arrest of the earlier Cttee members; attended the A-I Nationalist Muslims' Conf, 18-19 Apr 1931, that accepted joint electorates; was arrested while going to attend Cong Session, Delhi, 1932.

Mem Bih & Orissa Legis Coun, 1927-1930 (Santhal Parganas MR), but resigned in response to the call of Cong; re-elected Cong mem Bih Legis Assem, 1936 (North Santhal Parganas MR); Dy Spkr Bih Legis Assem; lost 1946 (same const) to a Muslim League candidate.

Played important part in the formation of Bih Socialist Party, 1931; Pres of its Organizing Cttee; Chmn Reception Cttee A-I Conf of Socialists, Patna, 1934.

Pres Bih Provincial Conf. Masrah, Dist Saran, 1937; Shahabad Students' Conf, 12-13 Apr 1941; organised Cong Shanti Dals and toured riot-affected areas to foster Hindu-Muslim unity, 1941.

Was an important labour leader of Bih; formed Tata Workers' Union, 1936 and many other unions; was critical of even Cong ministry for not protecting their rights; tried his best to counteract the leftist influence in the unions.

Also played an important part in the Kisan movement in Bih; advocated the peasants' cause in the agitation against water tax in Shahabad Dist; started a centre of Village Industries Asscn at Sasaram, 19 Dec 1934.

Was shot dead 28 Mar 1947 by a mem of the anti-smuggling force while he was driving in a car from Dhanbad to Patna—it was a case of mistaken identity.

Sources: *FMB*, Vols. I, II & III; *DNB*, Vol. I; *IYB*, 1929; *IYB*, 1945-46; *Political Elite in Bihar*; *IAR*, 1947, Vol I; *RCPL*, 1945-46.

<sup>1</sup>For a detailed description see *FMB*, Vol. II, pp. 76-7.

**Abdul Gaffar, Kazi Mohammad (1888—1956)**  
Urdu writer, politician

Sunni; *b* Moradabad 1888; *ed* Aligarh Univ; *mt* Urdu.

Worked as a journalist for Mohammad Ali's *Hamdard*; later worked on the *Tarjuman* in Calcutta; then for its successor, *Sadiqat*, 1916-18; finally worked as editor of *Jamhur*, 1918; externed from Bengal after the Calcutta riots, 1918.

Mem AIML Coun; moved a resolution on 'Safety and Sanctity' of Holy Places (10th Session, AIML, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); is said<sup>1</sup> to have written Dr M.A. Ansari's Reception Cttee Address at AIML Session, Delhi, Dec 1918.

Was a staunch Khilafatist; edited the short-lived Firangi Mahal's Khilafatist paper *Akhuwat*, 1919-20; mem of second Khilafat deputation to Europe, Feb 1921; after partition was Gen Sec, Anjuman Taraqqi Urdu.

Pubs: *Ajib*, 1930; *Tin paise ki chhokri*, 1934 (both short stories); *Laila Ke Khutut* (also tr in Gujarati, 1941 and Marathi); *Roznamcha*; *Majnun ki*

*dayari*, 1936 (tr into Gujarati, 1959) (fiction); *Asar-i-Jamal-Uddin Afghani*, 1940; *Asar-i-Abul Kalam Azad*, 1949; *Hayat-i-Ajmal* (Biog of Hakim Ajmal Khan), 1951 (biographies); tr *Saib Ka Darakht* (from Galsworthy).

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vols. I & IV; Nasim Qureshi, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *SIM*; *FOP*, Vol I: *HNK*; *Political Trouble in India*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *INB*, 1959.

<sup>1</sup>See *SIM*, p. 370.

**Abdul Gafoor, Mohammad (1886—1923)**  
Martyr

*s* of Shri Shakur Momin; *b* village Malegaon, Dist Nasik, Maharashtra, 1886; *ed* up to primary standard.

Wrestler; took active part in the Non-Cooperation movement (1921); was a local organizer and leader of the Khilafat movement; participated in the picketing of liquor shops; police firing on the occasion led to mob violence in which one police constable was killed; was arrested and tried for murder and rioting; was sentenced to death; died on the gallows, 1923.

Source: *WWIMy*, Vol. I.

**Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Khan (1890— )**  
Frontier leader

Also known as Bacha Khan, Badshah Khan and 'Frontier Gandhi'.

Belongs to a leading Pathan family of the Muhammadzai clan of Utmanzai village, Charsadda Tehsil, Peshawar Dist, NWFP

(now in Pak); *s* of Behram Khan, a rich landlord, who lived a noble, feudless, honest life and died in 1925 at the age of 95; *b* Hashtnagar, village Utmanzai, 1890; *ed* in a mosque, Municipal Bd High School, Peshawar, Edwards Memorial Mission High School, Peshawar (up to Matric) with Rev Wigram as Headmaster whose missionary spirit influenced him deeply.

Left studies to obtain an army commission but later changed his mind; went to Aligarh but returned after a year; *m* in 1921, wife died; 2nd wife, too, died, 1926; 3 S, 1 D.

Under the patronage of Haji of Turangzai, a Muslim divine, and with a few companions founded Darul-ulum to popularise edn and open schools, 1911.

Attended the 7th AIML Session, Agra, 1913; arrested 1919 for addressing a public meeting against the Rowlatt Bill, in his village, 6 Apr, and released after 6 months; led a party of *mujahirin* to Kabul, Aug 1920 but returned disappointed and wiser; attended the Nagpur Session of INC, Dec 1920, which declared Swaraj as the object of the Cong and which accepted the creed of non-violent non-cooperation.

Participated in the Khilafat movement, 1921; Pres Peshawar Khilafat Cttee; later resigned from the Cttee as it had become anti-Cong.

Opened Azad High School in his village, 1921; also formed an assn, Anjuman Islahul-Afghina, to carry on ednl work; arrested under the Frontier Crimes Regulations, 17 Dec 1921, and jailed for three years; passed the sentence in many jails in NWFP & Pb; released 1924, worn out in body but unvanquished in spirit.

Published a Pakhtu monthly, *Pakhtun*, May 1928, to reach wider public; banned Apr 1930 on his arrest; re-appeared 1937-Oct 1942 (except 1940) and 1945-Aug 1947 when it was permanently banned by Pak Govt.

Formed an organisation, the Khudai Khidmatgars, 1930 (Servants of God, also known as Red Shirts organisation because of the colour of the shirt that the volunteers wore) for social reform and other activities.

Arrested before he could organise the Civil Disobedience movement, Apr 1930, and jailed for three years in Gujrat jail during which period he made the acquaintance of Dr Ansari, Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, Dr Kitchlew and others; released Mar 1931, after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact; at the Karachi session of INC, 1931, became well-acquainted with Nehru and Gandhiji; arrested Dec 1931 under Regulation 3 of 1818; released Aug 1934 but externed from NWFP & Pb.

Declined the offer to become Cong Pres for the Bombay session, 1934, saying: 'I am a soldier, a Khudai Khidmatgar. I shall only render service'; inaugurated the Swadeshi Exhibition, Bombay, Oct 1934; mem Exec Cttee A-I Village Industries Assn, Oct 1934; mem Cong Working Cttee, 1934.

Stayed at Gandhiji's ashram at Wardha whence he was arrested 7 Dec 1934 for 'seditious' speech at a meeting held under the auspices of the Indian Christian Assn, Bombay; was sentenced to 2 years' RI; released 1936 but again externed from NWFP & Pb; entered his home province Aug 1937, and accompanied Pt Nehru on his Frontier tour; resigned from Cong Working Cttee for its failure to support Gandhiji on

the issue of non-violence, 1940; withdrew his resignation when the policy was revised; led the Quit India Movement in NWFP, 1942; arrested Oct 1942; released 1945; joined the election campaign later in the year; INC delegate to the Simla Conf, May 1946.

Felt betrayed at the Cong's acceptance of partition.

In Pak: Started an agitation for a free Pathan state, the home of all Pakhtuns; took the oath of allegiance to Pak as mem Const Assem, 1947; extended his Khudai Khidmatgar movement to all Pak; Pres Jamiat-ul-Awam or Pak People's Party; arrested for 'sedition' alongwith his son Wali, Jun 1948; jailed for 3 years' R.I; later was held under Bengal Regulation of 1818, period being extended by six months each time till release from Rawalpindi prison, Jan 1954; was not to move out of Pb but was kept under house arrest in the Circuit House; permitted to attend Const Assem, Mar 1954; campaigned against the one-unit plan for West Pak, 1955-56, as he felt, Pathans as a nation stood to lose from the scheme; arrested Jul 1956; tried Sept 1956-Jan 1957 and sentenced to imprisonment till rising of the court, 24 Jan.

Joined Pak National Party, Jan 1957; with Maulana Bhashani, M. Syed & Mian Iftikharuddin formed the National Awami Party, Jul 1957.

Was arrested at Quetta, Sept 1958, for defying ban on entry into Baluchistan; later released at Peshawar; arrested Oct 1958 with other E Pak opposition leaders; released Apr 1959; disqualified from being member of any elective body till end of 1966; arrested in Dera Ismail Khan, Apr 1961, for

indulging in 'anti-State' activities; released Jan 1964 but kept under house arrest; went to England for treatment, Sept 1964; for a time was in Afghanistan in self-exile; has been in and out of prison later also; re-arrested May 1977.

Was given Nehru Award 1967 and came to India to receive it.

Was a true disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, and non-violence has been an article of faith with him till today, in spite of his almost continuous imprisonment and suffering in Pak; over six-and-a-half feet tall, he has lived a simple, God-fearing and austere life. (see also entry for his elder brother, Dr Khan Saheb).

Biogs: Tendulkar, D.G., *Abdul Ghaffar Khan (A Biography)*, 1967; Francis, Eric, *Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the Frontier Gandhi*, 1970.

Sources: *Abdul Ghaffar Khan (A Biography); Muslims and Changing India; DNB*, Vol II; *MYB*, 1948-9; *Pathway to Pakistan; History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol II; *TOI*, 24 May 1977; *NBIL*, Vol. IV.

**Abdul Ghani Mian, Nawab Sir Khwaja (?—1889)<sup>1</sup>**

Bengal landlord and legislator

Titles: CSI (1871), Nawab (1875), KCSI (1886)

Descended from a family that originally belonged to Kashmir; an ancestor held office at the Mughal Court at Delhi; a later



ancestor settled at Dacca and established the family as wealthy Zamindars in East Bengal; Nawab Abdul Ghani improved its position and acquired great influence; was loyal to Govt during the mutiny as also in the Lushai and Naga expeditions; in 1869 prevented serious disturbances between the Shias and Sunnis; the water works of Dacca are the results of his liberality.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1866, and of Gov-Gen's Coun, 1867.

Died in Dacca 1889 at an advanced age.

Sources: *WWI*; *DIB*; *RMP*.

<sup>1</sup>*DIB* gives 1896 as the year of his death.

#### **Abdul Hakim (1891—1949)**

UP politician.

*b* 1891; *ed* Muir Cent Coll, Allahabad, MA, BSc, LLB; *m* Ayesha Begam.

Entered legal profession, 1914, and practised at Basti, UP; mem UP Legis Coun, 1920, elected unopposed (Basti Dist MR)—election quashed<sup>1</sup>, 1920; lost in the bye-election, 1921 (same const); elected, 1923 (same const) defeating Sheikh Ghulam Husain; again lost the seat to Sheikh Ghulam Husain, 1926; ML mem UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Basti Dist South-East MR) defeating Mohammad Ismail; 1st Dy Speaker, UP Legis Assem; lost the 1946 election as a Cong candidate to Mohd Ismail of the ML (same const); elected unopposed as a Cong candidate in a bye-election, 1948 (same const).

Died 1949.

Sources: *IYB*, 1939-40; *EUP*; *UP Legislative Assembly Report* 1949 Part 59.

<sup>1</sup>Because of wrong rejection of the nomination paper of another candidate.

#### **Abdul Hakim, Nawab C (1866-1938)**

Madras merchant, legislator

*b* 1866: was poor; came to Madras with his father 1884; set up independent business in skins and hides with a small capital, 1907, but soon built up his business; Pres South India Chamber of Commerce, Madras; Vice-Pres South Indian Muhammadan Asscn; Sheriff of Madras, 1930; Pres, Dist Board, Vellore; Pres, Dist Board, North Arcot for some years; Mem Madras Legis Assem 1937 (North Arcot MR) elected unopposed.

Died 28 Jan 1938.

Sources: *WWM*, 1936; *Madras Legislative Assembly Debates*, 1938, Vol IV; *Directory of Madras Legislature*, 1938.

#### **Abdul Hakim Khan (1905—1975)**

High Court judge

*b* 23 Mar 1905; *ed* MA, LL.M, St Peter's Coll, Agra, AMU, Univ Coll, London, Lincoln's Inn; *m* 3 D.

Practised at the Bar; entered Gwalior Service as Second Puisne Judge, Nov 1931; became First Puisne Judge; acted as Chief Justice; officiated as Law Mem; became Senior Mem, Judl Cttee, Gwalior.

Judge Madhya Bharat Union High Court on its formation, 29 Jul 1948; Judge High Court Madhya Bharat (Part B State) till 25 Jan 1951; re-apptd 1951; Judge MP High Court, 1 Nov 1956; retd 27 Mar 1967.

Died at Gwalior, 24 May 1975 of a heart attack.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1964-65; *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts* (As on 1-1-68); *TOI*, 25 May 1975.

**Abdul Halim Jaffar Khan (1929— )**

Sitar player

*s* of Ustad Jaffar Khan; *b* Jawra, MP, 18 Feb 1929; *m* 5 children; received training in sitar playing from his father and Mehboob Khan.

Gave first public performance at 14; has taken part in all important music confs throughout the country; toured China & Nepal, 1955; inventor of Jafferkhani Baaj (Style).

Received Amir Khusro Gold Medal of Exhibition Society, Hyderabad, 1959; Gold Medal of Bombay State Music Conf, 1956; mem Advisory Cttee of Govt Coll of Music and Dance, Hyderabad, 1967; awarded Padma Shri, 1970; disc recordings available.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *WWIM*.

**Abdul Hameed Khan (1896—1966)**

Madras politician

A Sunni Muslim.

Belonged to an Afghan family domiciled in Madras for several generations; grandfather was ADC to Gov of Madras; *s* of Dhadha Khan, a rich merchant and philanthropist; *b* 1896; *ed* Wesley Mission School, Madras Christian Coll and Presy Coll, 1916-20; knew Urdu, Persian, Arabic,

English and Tamil; *m* 1927 Zeenath Unnissa, 1935 Rahim Khatoon.

Leading merchant of Madras; organised the Khilafat Movement in Madras; but disagreed with the Cong policy of direct action, 1921; believed in constitutional agitation and joined Swarajya party and collected funds for it.

Elected mem Madras Corpn; Leader Democratic Municipal Party in Corpn; Mayor of Madras, 1935-36.

At first closely associated with both the Cong and the Muslim League; was Sec Tamil Nadu Cong Cttee for some years along with Sir Shanmukham Chetty; mem AICC, Cent Khilafat Cttee and AIML Coun; also Sec Madras Presy ML, 1925-40; broke away from the Cong 1937 and identified himself completely with the policy and programmes of the Muslim League.

Mem Madras Legis Coun, 1927-36 (Madras City M); ML mem Madras Legis Assem, 1937 (Madras City MU); re-elected 1946 (Kurnool MR); leader ML Legislative Party, 1937.

Attended the annual sessions of AIML and took an active part in its deliberations; supported the demand for the repeal of the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924 as being a direct invasion of individual liberty and wanted the speedy establishment of Swaraj (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); was severely critical of the Cong rule during two and a half years; supported the Pakistan Resolution (27th Session, Lahore, Mar 1940); Chmn Reception Cttee, AIML 28th Session, Madras, 1941; in his welcome address<sup>1</sup> traced the origin and growth of the League, said that Pakistan scheme was the best solution of the Hindu-Muslim problem and assured that 'no non-Muslim need have

ABDUL HAMEED KHAN

any fear in respect of his future in a truly Islamic state such as the Pakistan scheme envisages; mem Subjects Cttee League Legislators' Convention, Apr 1946.

After partition, rejoined Cong; was the Dewan of Prince of Arcot from 1938 till his death, 14 Feb 1966.

Chmn Bd of Directors of Meenakshi Insurance Co Ltd; Director of *Deccan Times* Printing and Publishing Co; Hon Editor-in-Chief of *Deccan Times*, an English language Muslim weekly.

Pres Osmania Coll, Kurnool, AP; mem Syndicates of Annamalai & Madras Univs.

Sources: *WWM*, 1940; *Directory of the Madras Legislature*, 1938; *DNB*, Vol II; *IWW*, 1937-38; *FOP*, Vol. II.

<sup>1</sup>See *FOP*, Vol. II, pp. 350-8.

**Abdul Hamid (1886—1963)**

Pakistani politician

*b* Pathantolla, Sylhet, 5 Nov. 1886; *ed* Calcutta Madrassah; *Dacca Coll* (BA); *Calcutta Law Coll* (BL).

Joined Sylhet Dist Bar; took active part in Non-Cooperation movement and left practice in 1920; Mem AICC and A-I Khilafat Cttee.

Elected to Assam Legis Coun, 1924 (Sylhet Sadr North-MR); 1st Muslim Pres, 1925; unanimously elected Pres second time; Min of Edn, Agriculture, Excise and Veterinary, Assam Govt, Aug 1929-37; elected ML mem Assam Legis Assem, 1946 (Sylhet Sadr Central M); Dy leader of ML Parly party till partition; took an active part in the Sylhet referendum.

Mem ML Cttee to discuss the Cong-League Scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem of Cttee apptd by the Muslim League to formulate the Muslim League demand regarding the representation of Muslims in the legislatures and other elected bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946, and mem of its Subjects Cttee.

In Pak: Min of Edn, East Bengal till Mar 1954; later a mem of Pak National Assembly; died a poor man.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *IPY*, 1952-53; *FOP*, Vol. I; *Return Showing the Results of Elections to the Central Legislative Assembly and the Provincial Legislatures in 1945-46*; *National Assembly of Pakistan Debates* (Obituary Reference made on 15 Jun-1963); *IYB*, 1935-36.

**Abdul Halim 'Sharar', Maulana (1860—1926)**

Urdu journalist, novelist

Belonged to Lucknow; *s* of Hakim Tafazzul Husain, a scholar of Islamic religion and Persian literature who was married to the daughter of Munshi Qamaruddin employed in Wajid Ali Shah's court; *b* 1860; stayed with his father at Matiya Burj, Calcutta during 1869-79 where his father had gone in 1862 to join Wajid Ali Shah in exile; *ed* traditionally at home, learnt Arabic and Persian under father, and Islamic theology under three other scholars; also studied Indo-Greek system of medicine but did not complete it; *m* to his first cousin, 1880.

Started contributing at an early age to

*Awadh Akhbar*, a Lucknow newspaper, as its Matiya Burj correspondent; on return to Lucknow studied Islamic theology with Maulvi Abdul Hai of Firangi Mahal; later went to Delhi for an advanced study of *Hadis*, the tradition of the Prophet.

On return, became Asst Editor of *Awadh Akhbar* at Rs. 30.00 per month; from 1882 to 1884 ran his own Urdu magazine *Mashhar* (Day of Judgement) in whose pages he tried to adapt the style of Addison to essays in Urdu; Special Correspondent of *Awadh Akhbar* in Hyderabad, 1884; resigned after six months and returned to Lucknow.

Wrote his first novel *Dilchasp* on the social evils of his times; translated from English *Durgesh Nandini* by Bankim Chander Chatterji.

Started publishing his famous sixteen-page monthly magazine *Dil Gudaz* (Quickener of the Heart) in 1887, whose purpose was to stir people through the imagination by an effective description of their historic past and present day conditions and to infuse a new style into Urdu prose and to add a new richness to its literature; the magazine, which was mostly written by him became popular, some copies reaching even Mecca; his historical novels *Malikul Aziz Varjina*, *Hasan Angelina* (1889), *Mansur Mohana* (1890) and others, with their didactic plots woven around early Islamic history, appeared serially in its pages.

The magazine kept on growing in size making place soon for his historical and other novels, history, essays and biographies of Islamic heroes—it had fifty-six pages in Feb 1909. Though its publication was suspended many times, it lasted till the end of Sharar's life and constituted his greatest achievement.

Started another journal *Muhazzab* (Refined) in 1890 to publish the life and teachings of important religious figures of Islam.

For financial reasons suspended his magazines and in 1891 accepted a job at Rs. 200.00 p.m. with a Hyderabad nobleman to supervise the religious education of his English-educated son in England. His trip actually took place in 1895; during his stay in England he brushed up his English and also learnt French; also completed his novel *Flora Florinda*.

Returned to India 1898; restarted *Dil Gudaz* from Hyderabad; started serializing his work on the life of the daughter of Imam Husain which offended the Shias; had to stop publication of the magazine itself; though on the pay roll of Hyderabad St, was allowed to spend time in Lucknow where he continued his literary pursuits; published his novel *Firdaus-e-Barin*, *Ayyam-e-Arab*, Vol II (an account of Arabia before Islam), a translation of Sir John Cox's *History of the Wars of Crusade* and *Daku Ki Dulhan*, a translation of an English novel; during 1900 and 1901 ran a periodical called *Purda-e-Amat* in which he condemned the use of *pardah* among Muslims.

Summoned to Hyderabad in 1901, where he found the situation unfavourable to him; came back to Lucknow 1904 and resumed publication of *Dil Gudaz*; also started a new periodical *Ittehad* (unity) to foster Hindu-Muslim understanding.

His *Hurub-e-Saliba* (History of the Crusades) and novel *Shauqin Malika* were serialized in 1905, and *Yusuf-o-Najma* as also the first part of *Tarikh-e-Sind* in 1906; started publishing *Biographies of the Heroes*

of *Islam* in his *Dil Gudaz* 1906; apptd Asst Dir in Edn Dept Hyderabad, 1907; published *History of Sind Part II* and novel *The Life of Aghai Sahib*; was asked to leave the State by the Nizam, 1909.

Republished *Dil Gudaz*, Lucknow, 1910; was commissioned by the new Nizam to write *History of Islam*, 1918 on a salary of Rs. 600.00 p.m.

Died in Lucknow Dec 1926.

Though a staunch upholder of his religion, he wanted Hindus and Muslims to achieve greater understanding of each other; advocated social reform among Muslims. He reported political events in the pages of *Dil Gudaz*<sup>1</sup>, but remained largely indifferent to politics.

Introduced a simple style in Urdu<sup>2</sup> prose; was a pioneer of the modern Urdu novel and was also a historian and scholarly essayist; was a prolific writer.

Pubs: *The History of Sindh, A History of Arabia before Islam; Memoirs of Ibn-e-Batuta* (tr), *Ajaib-ul-Hind* (tr) (Histories); *Badr-un-Nisa Ki Musibat* (The Tragedy of the Bride); *Agha Sadiq Ki Shadi*, (The Wedding of Agha Sadiq) 1929, (Social novels); *Shab-i-Gham*. (The Night of Sorrows), and *Shab-i-Wasl*, (Night of Bliss) (Poetry and drama); *Motazilah* (Rise and fall of 'Motazilah') 1926; *Qadim masihiyat; Tarikh-i-Islam* (History of Islam) 2 Vols, 1926; *Viladat-i-sarvar-i-alam* (Birth accounts of the Holy Prophet), 1923; *Mazamin-i-Sharar*, 7 Vols (Collected works); *Meva-i-talkh*, *Shahid-i-vafa* (both dramas); *Afsana-i-Kais*, 1906. *Aiyam-i-arab* 1921; *Al-*

*fanso* 1916; *Asrare darbare Harampur*, 1925; *Azizae Misr; Babak Khirmi* 1924; *Dilkash Kamil*, 1914; *Fath-i-Undulus; Filippina*, 1915; *Firdaus-i-barin; Flora Florinda; Ghebdan dulhan*, 1911; *Hasan Anjilina*, 1953; *Husn ka daku*, 1913; *Juya-i-haq; Khaufnak muhabbat*, 1926; *Lubat-i-Chini*, 1923; *Maftuh Fateh; Maghribi huren; Mah-i-mulk*, 1953, 3rd ed; *Malikul Aziz Varjinia; Mansur muhna*, 1952; *Mina bazar*, 1925; *Muqaddas naznin; Neki Ka Phal; Qais va Lubna*, 1910; *Sad para-i dil*, (sketches), 1918, 2 Vols; *Shauqin malkah*, 1906; *Tahirah*, 1923; *Yusuf va Najmah*, 1954; *Zaval-i-Baghdad*, 1924 (all-novels).

Sources: Lucknow: *The Last Phase of an Oriental Culture*; RMP; Dr Syed Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); Nasim Qureshi: *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); NBIL, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>Through this journal Sharar wanted 'to infuse a new style into Urdu prose and to add a new richness to its literature'. See the note on Sharar in Lucknow: *The Last Phase of an Oriental Culture* (tr and ed by E.S. Harcourt and Fakhir Husain, 1976).

<sup>2</sup>Moved a resolution in defence of Urdu in a meeting held under the auspices of the Urdu Defence Association in Lucknow on 18 Aug 1900. See *Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics*, p. 307.

**Abdul Haq, Hakim Mohammad (?—1857)**  
1857 rebel

Resident of Delhi; s of Mohammad Hassan Baksh; representative of the Raja of Ballab-dagarh at the Mughal court at Delhi and ADC to the Mughal Emperor during the 1857 Mutiny.

Played a prominent part in the rebellion against British rule in 1857; was put in charge of Gurgaon Dist on behalf of the Emperor; commanded an armed force of 400 cavalry and infantry soldiers; fought against the British forces near Delhi; captured by the British in the Jhajjar area; sentenced to death; was hanged at Delhi, 1857.

Source: *DFF*, Vol. I.

**Abdul Haye, Mian (1889—1946).**  
Punjab minister

*Title:* MBE (renounced 1921).

Belonged to Awan community; *b* Ludhiana Dec 1889 in a family known for martial traditions; *ed* Forman Christian Coll, Lahore (BA 1908), Law Coll, Lahore (LLB 1910).

Started practice as a lawyer in Ludhiana 1910; same year was elected mem Ludhiana Municipality unopposed; Junior Vice-Pres, 1911-21; Senior Vice-Pres, 1921; elected the first non-official Pres, 1922; his long association of 23 years with the Ludhiana Municipality ending in 1933 when he shifted to Lahore; advocate, Lahore High Court; political career began in 1919; took an important part in the anti-Rowlatt Bill meetings at Ludhiana, 1919; also took a leading part in the Khilafat Movement.

Elected mem Cent Legis Assem 1923 (East Pb M), on Moderate Party ticket; re-elected 1926 (same const); was highly thought of by eminent politicians like Pt Moti Lal Nehru and M.A. Jinnah; was the author of the well-known Shariat Bill; joined the Unionist Party of Pb, 1933; returned to state

politics; mem Pb Legis Assem 1937 (South Eastern Towns, MR); Min of Edn, Pb, 1937-46.

Director of the Muslim India Insurance Co, Ltd. and the Northern India Electric Supply Co Ltd died 20 Dec 1946.

In spite of his orthodox family background, was quite modern in his outlook and advocated social reforms and Hindu-Muslim communal harmony; but opposed any changes in the personal laws of the Muslims; was intimately connected with many educational institutions like the Islamia School, Ludhiana, Islamia Coll, Lahore, Anjuman Tarraqui-i-Talik, Amritsar, etc; as Min of Edn did much for edn; favoured free and compulsory primary education and a nationalist bias to the ednl system.

In his earlier days worked for Hindu-Muslim unity and advocated emancipation of India from British yoke, but by 1942 had come to believe that partition was the only political solution to the Hindu-Muslim problem; supported the demand for Pakistan and the Direct Action Movement launched by the Muslim League (decided upon in the meeting of AIML Coun, Bombay, July 1946).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *IYB*, 1945-46; *NIW*, 1942; *TP*, Vol IV; *IAR*, 1946, Vol. II.

**Abdul Hayy, Maulvi (1848—1886)**  
Muslim theologian

Was a famous *alim* of Firangi Mahal (the famous seminary at Lucknow founded in Aurangzeb's time).

Denounced Sir Syed as a follower of Satan; held that it would be wrong to rebel against the British in India; considered 'the

acceptance of British pensions and employment and the learning of English to be lawful as long as no harm to Islam results'.

Pubs: About hundred titles including *Majmua-i-Fatawa* 3 Vols (of the 1307 *fatawa* in this collection only about 30 relate to the problems caused by the British rule in India).

Sources: *MBI*; *SIM*.

**Abdul Kadir, Mohammad (1890— )**  
Dewan of Junagarh State

*Titles*: KB, CIE, 1946.

Resident Mgte 1st class, Sind, 1923; Dist Dy Collr, 1918; apptd Oriental Translator to Govt of Bombay, 1929 and Naib Dewan, Junagarh St, 1935; went back to Sind 1936 and apptd Collr and Dist Mgte in various dists of Sind including the Upper Sind Frontier Dist; apptd Dewan and Vice-Pres State Coun, Junagarh, Aug 1942; retd on superannuation pension from Bombay Govt Service, Jun 1945; in May 1947 went abroad for medical treatment and was replaced by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto.

Went over to Pak after partition.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *The Story of the Integration of Indian States*.

**Abdul Khader, (1931— )**  
Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Hajee MMS Hameed Marikayar; *b* at Madras, May 27, 1931; *ed* Presidency Coll (BSc); *m* Zarina Begum, 1961; 2 S 4 D ; businessman.

Mem Madras Corporation 1959-64; Mayor of Madras 1959-60.

Mem (i) Advisory Cttee, Govt General Hospital and Govt Ophthalmic Hospital; (ii) Advisory Cttee of Tamil Nadu Govt for Backward Classes; (iii) Tamil Nadu Wakf Bd; (iv) Mem General Council, DMK Party; Vice-Pres (i) Komaleesurempet Progressive Union and (ii) Raja Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar Free Reading Room and Library; Director Venkatagiri Chowlties, Madras.

Elected as DMK mem Rajya Sabha Apr 1972 (Tamil Nadu).

Source: *RSW*, 1976.

**Abdul Karim, Maulvi (1863—1943)**  
Central legislator, educationist

*b* Calcutta 20 (or 29) Aug 1863; *ed* Sylhet and Calcutta (BA); *m* Ayesha Khatun of Calcutta.

Started as a teacher in the Calcutta Madrassa; Asst Inspector of Schools for Mohammadan Edn for about 15 years; Inspector of Schools, Chittagong Div for about 5 years and then retired; promoted edn<sup>1</sup> among Muslims in Bengal; Hon Fellow Calcutta Univ; Pres Muhammadan Ednl Cong, Bengal; mem Asiatic Soc; Sec of Bangiya Musalman Sahitya Samiti. 1915, its Pres, 1917-18.

Pres Bengal Pres Muslim League for about 10 years; mem Coun of State (East Bengal M); mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1926 (Burdwan Div South M), for about 12 years; Pres Islamic Mission Society, Calcutta.

Participated in the deliberations of the Muslim League at its various sessions; mem Cttee appointed by the League at Bombay

Session, Dec 1924, to formulate Muslim demand regarding the participation of the Muslim community in the legislatures and other elective bodies of the country; at the Calcutta Session of the AIML (Jinnah faction) Dec 1927-Jan 1928, proposed a resolution that urged upon the Muslim members of the Bengal Legis Coun to offer persistent opposition to the Govt so long as the grievances of the community were not redressed; was Chmn Reception Cttee, AIML, Calcutta, Dec 1928; in his welcome address, said that the primary and joint aim of all parties for the present should be the attainment of government of the people by the people for the people. He wanted India to work for Dominion Status within the British Commonwealth.

Was a staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim amity and warned in his address that failure to create inter-communal harmony meant a perpetuation of India's bondage; author of several books on Muslim culture.

Died Aug 1943.

Biog: Azam, MA: *Life of Maulvi Abdul Karim*, Calcutta, 1939.

Pubs: *Islam's Contribution to Science and Civilization*; *Islam—a Religion of Peace and Progress*; *The Muhammadan Empire in India* (in Bengali); *Muhammadan Education in Bengal* (1900).

Sources: *BMP*; *IYB*, 1941-42; *FOP*, Vol II; M. Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*.

<sup>1</sup>He did a great deal to induce the Muslims in Bengal to accept the new edn and to persuade the govt to appoint Muslim teachers and to introduce Urdu as a subject in primary and high schools. See *The Indian Muslims*, p. 546.

**Abdul Karim, Munshi (?—1860's)**  
Historian

Is the author of the *Tarikh-i-Ahmad*, a history of Ahmad Shah Durrani (died 1772) and his successors. The Persian text was lithographed in A.H. 1266, and an Urdu translation under the title of *Waqiat-i-Durrani* was issued at Kanpur in A.H. 1292 (A.D. 1875); also wrote a larger work entitled *Muharaba-i-Kabul-o-Qandhar* (A.H. 1265) which contains the heroic deeds of Akbar Khan, s of Dost Muhammad Khan (died 1863), ruler of Kabul and Qandhar, which is largely based on the *Akbar-Nama* written in verse by Munshi Qasim Jan and the *Tarikh-i-Punjab Tuhfatan Lilahbab* (A.H. 1265) on the Sikh Wars.

Source: *OBD*.

**Abdul Karim Khan, Munshi (alias Hakim Barham) (1863—?)**

UP journalist

Sunni; a Pathan from Fatehpur village in Bara Banki Dist, UP; settled down at Gorakhpur; ed knew Persian, Arabic and Urdu.

Inspector of Police, Bhopal St (dismissed); physician at Gorakhpur, 1905; sub-edited Riyaz Ahmed's Weekly paper *Riyaz-ul-Akhbar*; also edited *Sulah Kul* for Subhanullah, a local wealthy man; started his own papers *Fitnah* and *Itra Fitnah*; started another paper, a weekly, *Mashriq*, 1907 (circulation in 1911—about 1000; 1400 in 1922); conservative in outlook and loyal to the Govt; organised the first conservative Muslim reaction to the Lucknow Pact in Gorakhpur, 1917.



Mem UP Muslim Defence Asscn; Hon Mgte.

Source: *SIM*.

**Abdul Majeed, T (1921— )**  
Kerala legislator

*b* Jan 1921; *ed* Maharajas's Coll, Ernakulam (BA); knows Malayalam and Urdu; *m* 1 S & 3 D; political and social worker.

Started career as Congress worker; later joined CPI; Independent mem Trav-Coch Legis Assem 1952 (Varakalai); mem United Front of Leftists 1954 (same const); CPI mem Ker Legis Assem 1957, 1967, 1970 and 1977 (same const); Min of Public Works and Information, Kerala Govt 1957-59.

Mem Kerala State Coun, CPI; later Chief Whip of the Ruling United Front; worked on the editorial staff of *Prabhatham*, *Malayala Rajyam* and *Janayugom*; Mem Bd of Directors, Janayugom Pubs; Pres Travancore Coir Workers' Union and Teacher Trainees' Asscn.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1972; *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who* (1971); *RGE* (1970-72) Vol II-C; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*.

**Abdul Majid, Nawab Maulvi (1859-1924)**  
UP political leader

*Title*: CIE.

Belonged to an ancient Jaunpur family of Maulvis; grandfather Syed Haji Imam Bakhsh made a big fortune through indigo business; during the 1857 uprising sided with

the Govt; was rewarded with a land grant; died 1861; *s* of Maulvi Muhd Haider Husain, Lawyer, High Court, Allahabad; died 1875; *b* May 1859; *ed* MAO Coll Aligarh (BA). Middle Temple, 1885 (Bar-at-Law); *m*, *d* of Nawab Sir Mohd Yusuf.

Was the biggest and most influential zamindar in East UP; was also a very successful lawyer at the Allahabad High Court.

Attended the Inaugural Session, AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906 and mem Provisional Cttee formed there; 1st Pres UP Muslim League, 1909; Pres AIML (Third Session; Delhi, Jan 1910); re-elected Vice-Pres, (7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913); mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); re-elected Vice-Pres (9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916); mem Cttee to discuss Cong-League Scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); Pres UP Muslim League.

Elected unopposed to UP Legis Coun, 1909-12 (Allahabad, Jhansi, Benaras, Gorakhpur M); elected to Impl Legis Coun, 1910-12; re-elected to UP Legis Coun, 1916-19 (same const); mem Coun of State, 1920—elected unopposed (UP West M); with Raja Ragho Prasad Narain Singh of Baraon, founded the Agra Province Zamindars' Asscn, 1914; represented their case before the Viceroy and Sec of State, 1917.

Elected Trustee, MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1886.

Consistently supported British rule; was a Persian and Arabic scholar of repute.

Died 1924.

Sources: *EUP*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SIM*; *IBD*, 1915; *CSD*, 1924, Vol IV; *IYBA*, 1912.

**Abdul Majid Daryabadi, Maulana (1892-1977)**

Urdu writer

*s* of Maulvi Abdul Qadir Dy Collr; *b* Daryabad, Dist Bara Banki, UP, Mar 1892; *mt* Urdu; *ed* early edn in Arabic and Persian at home; Sitapur High School (Entrance); Canning Coll Lucknow (BA 1912) and MAO Coll Aligarh (could not complete his MA owing to his father's death); *m* Iffat Yusuf-uzzaman, Jun 1916; 4 D.

Journalist and writer; worked in Translation Bureau, Osmania Univ, A-P., 1917-18; Editor *Sidque*, Lucknow, Urdu weekly journal of religion and social reform 1925; was an Arabic scholar of repute, translated the Quran in the classical biblical language.

Fellow Osmania Univ, 1919-23; mem Aristotelian Society, London, 1918-21; mem Royal Asiatic Society, 1916-24; mem AMU Court, Aligarh, 1920-49; mem UP Hindustani Academy Coun; Pres UP Sahitya Academy, Azamgarh; mem AIR Broadcasting Cttee, Delhi, 1947-50.

Died 6 Jun 1977 at Lucknow.

**Pubs:** Has published more than 30 books on psychology, religion and literature. Urdu: *Falsafa-i-ijtima*, 1915; *Zud pasheman*, (drama) 1917; *Tasavvuf-i-Islam*, 1924, 4th edition 1965; *Falsf-yana mazamin*, 1925; *Falsafa-i-Jazbat* (psychology) 2 Vols, 1931-33; *Safar-i-Hejaz* 1931; *Mabadi-e-Phalsafa*; *Mazamin-i-Abdul Majid*, 1943; *Maqialat-e-Majid*, 1945; comp. *Khutut-i-Mashahir*, 1969 (includes letters of Shibli, Akbar Allahabadi and Muhammad Ali Jauhar); *Ham ap* 1948; *Sachhi Baten*, 1948, *Mohammad*

*Ali* (biography), 1954; *Baashriyat ambiya...Quran ki Raushni men*, Jul 1959; *Qasas-o-masail* 3rd edition, previous edition 1956; comp. *Alam-ul-Quran ya Qurani Shakhshiyaten* (characters that appears in Quran); *Inshai Majid*, Part II (Essays) 1961; *Khutbat-e-majidi ya sirat-e nabi Qurani* (speeches on the life of Prophet Muhammad), 1963; *Tafsir-e-Quran* (Tafsir-e Majidi) Vol II; Eng—*Psychology of Leadership*, 1915; *Commentary on Holy Quran*, 7 Vols, 1943-45; tr Lecky's *History of European Morals*, 2 Vols, and Buckle's *History of Civilization in England*, etc.

**Sources:** *WWIW*; *National Almanak*; Dr Aijaz Husain, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV; *TIDYB*, 1967; *TOI*, 7 Jan 1977; *INB*, 1960, 1961, 1963, 1964, 1966, 1971, 1972; Ram Babu Saxena, *A History of Urdu Literature* (English).

**Abdul Malik, Syed (1919- )**

Assamese professor, writer

Pen names: Israfil, Miya Maujdar; *s* of late Syed Rahmat Ali; *b* Naharani, Golaghat, Assam, 16 Jan 1919; *mt* Assamese, knows English, Bengali, Hindi, Urdu, Persian, Sanskrit, Nepali and Oriya also; *ed* MA II class First from Gauhati Univ; *m* Hasna, 1963; 1 S, 5 D.

Civilian Censor (ICI) 1943-45; Lecturer in Persian, JB Coll, Jorhat, 1946-47; Programme Asst. AIR, Shillong-Gauhati, 1948-49; founded the Kuralguri High School, 1950 and its Headmaster, 1950-51; Prof of

Assamese, JB Coll, Jorhat, 1951-76; Research Scholar Gauhati Univ 1954-56.

Mem Communist Party of India 1939-59; lost the 1957 election to Lok Sabha as a Communist candidate (Jorhat); joined Cong 1971; elected Cong mem Rajya Sabha (Assam), Apr 1976; mem Consultative Cttee of MPs for Ministry of Education, Social Welfare and Culture, May 1977.

Has been connected with stage and screen since boyhood both as a dramatist and as an actor; is an author of numerous works—36 novels, 12 collections of short stories, 2 anthologies of poetry, 6 plays, 6 radioplays, 2 story books for children, and many other works; editor *Assam Encyclopaedia* (Assam Section); Ex-editor *Paigham* and *Zam Zam*, monthly literary magazines.

Vice-Pres All-India Indian People's Theatre Assn (IPTA), 1952-53; Pres Malita Silpi Samaj, Jorhat, an organisation that produces stage plays and films, 1952-58; Pres IPTA, Assam, 1953-56; led cultural troupe to IPTA Conf, Bombay, 1952; mem Sangeet Natak Akademi.

Mem Gen Coun of Sahitya Akademi 1963-68; Gen Sec Assam Sahitya Sabha 1969-70; mem National Book Trust; mem Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti, Assam; Indian Delegate to Asian Writers' Conf, 1956-57; Leader Indian Delegation of Writers to Soviet Union 1963.

Pubs: *Parashmani*, 2nd edition, 1962; *Ejan Natun Sovali*, *Papari* (all short stories); *Bedouine* (poems); *Alahi Ghar*, 1947; *Ranagara*; *Rathar Sakari Ghure*, 1958; *Banjui* 1958; *Chabighar* 1958; *matir chaki*, 1959 (all novels); *Asamiya jikir aru jari*, (on Islam)

1958; *Mukali manar sadhu*, 1959 (10 short stories for children); *Jiya jurir ghat*, 1960; *Suruymukhir swapna*, 1960 (sponsored by the Publication Bd, Gauhati); *Kanthahar*, 1960; (all fiction); *Anyak akas anyak tara*, 1962; (7 short stories); *sil aru sikha*, 1962; *sikhare sikhare*, 1963 (7 short stories); *Omala gharar dhuli*, 1964; *Rajnigandhar chakulo*, 1964 (both fiction); *Asthayi aru antara* (8 short stories), 1965; *Svakshar*, (Poetry), 1965; *Majat Mathoen Himalaya* (Travelogue—Soviet Land award) 1965; *Amar-maya* (fiction), 1970; *Agni garbha* (fiction), 1971; *Jaya, manika ityadi* (fiction), 1971; *Aghari Atmar Kahani* (novel—Sahitya Akademi Award 1972); *Eta surya, dukhan nadi aru ekhan marubhumi* (fiction), 1972; *Sonali sutare bandha* (fiction), 1972; *Sipara pransamudra*, 1972. Translations: *Pilgrimage* by Johan Bejer, *Bangarwadi* by Byankatesh, *Panby Knut Humsur*; *Adarsa Hindu Hotel* by Tarashankar, *Chirakumar Sabha* by Tagore, *Ghalib* by Prof M Mujeeb, *Nai Duniya ke Salam* by Ali Sardar Jafri, *Surdas* from Hindi, *The White Haired Girl* from the English version of the famous Chinese opera, *Reconstruction of Education in India* by Dr Zakir Husain, works of Omar Khayyam, Hafiz, and Rumi poetry from original Persian etc.

Sources: *WWIW*; *RSW*, 1976; *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *NBIL*, Vol I; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *INB*, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1965, 1966, 1971, 1972, 1974; *TOI*, 29 May 1977.

**Abdul Qadir, Sheikh Sir (1874-1950)**

Lawyer and politician

*Titles:* KB, Kt.

*s* of Sheikh Fatehuddin of Kasur; *b* Kasur, Pb, 1874; *ed* Forman Christian Coll, Lahore (BA 1894); was a classmate and life-long friend of Fazl-i-Husain (qv); after a gap studied at Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-Law) 1904-7; *m* daughter of Sheikh Muhammad Umar, Bar-at Law, Lahore; 6 S, 1 D; journalist, lawyer and politician.

Began as a journalist; was Editor *The Observer* (Eng Weekly), 1898-1904 and the *Makhzan*<sup>1</sup> monthly (Urdu), 1901-11, both from Lahore; soon emerged as an eminent man of letters; retained his devotion to Urdu<sup>2</sup> during the many years of his varied public activities as a lawyer, politician, judge and administrator; has a number of books to his credit; practised in Delhi for two years and was later Public Prosecutor, Layallpur, Pb, 1912-20.

Elected mem Pb Legis Coun, 1923 (West Pb Towns MU); Dy Pres Pb Legis Coun, 1924; 1st elected Pres of Coun, Jan-Sept 1925, defeating Dr Gokul Chand Narang by 41 votes to 32 (succeeded H.A. Casson and was in turn succeeded by Ch Shahabuddin (qv); later nom non-official mem Pb Legis Coun.

Resigned from the Presidentship of Coun to act as Min of Edn, Pb, in place of Fazl-i-Husain<sup>3</sup>; mem of Cttee of Inquiry apptd to examine the Jail Administration in Pb; deputed as a full delegate to represent India at the 7th Assembly of League of Nations at Geneva, 1926; acted as Revenue Mem of Pb Exec Coun, 1927, again in the vacancy caused by Fazl-i-Husain; mem Public Service Commn. 1929.

Addl Judge, High Court, Lahore 20 Feb 1934; mem Coun of Sec of State for India, Jul 1934; Adviser to Sec of State for India, 1 Apr 1937-39; briefly officiated as Law Mem, GOI, 25 Oct 1939-30 Dec 1939; elected mem International Cttee for Intellectual Co-operation, Geneva, 1939; Chief Justice, Bahawalpur St, 1940-43.

At first was a prominent mem of Unionist Party of Fazl-i-Husain; later joined Muslim League; attended its annual sessions right from its early days and actively participated in its deliberations; was mem of various cttees set up by the League; elected Pres of AIML, Delhi, 29-31 Dec 1926; was a moderate in politics with a progressive outlook; in his presidential address<sup>4</sup> emphasized, among other things, (a) the need for Muslims to take to edn so as to be able to play an active part in politics; (b) favoured a Round Table Conf between the Cong and the Muslim League to sort out their differences and facilitate the introduction of constitutional reforms; (c) favoured separate electorates for Muslims as a practical device till there was a mutual desire to give them up; (d) pleaded for a fair share for Muslims in services; (e) on Hindu-Muslim relations, held that 'the only rational course open to the two parties is mutual toleration and respect for the feelings of one another'; (f) favoured the industrialization of the country and wanted the popularization of home-made goods including *khaddar* to be placed on a rational and business-like basis.

Greatly interested in the spread of edn, specially among the Muslims; was an advocate of Western edn; Chmn Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam, Lahore for a number of years (the Anjuman being, after the Muslim Ednl Conf, the most important All-India

organisation of Muslims); mem of the Kamal Yar Jung Education Cttee,<sup>5</sup> 1940, on Muslim edn in India; was Fellow of Pb Univ.

Died Feb 1950.

**Pubs:** Eng: *The New School of Urdu Literature* (1898); *Urdu Language and Literature* (course of lectures at Allahabad Univ); *Famous Urdu Poets and Writers* (including a lecture delivered at Pb Univ, Lahore) 1947. Urdu: *Maqam-i-Khilafat*; *Intikhab-i-makhzan*; *Makhzan-i-adab*.

**Sources:** *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *IYB*, 1947; *IO & BOL*, 1938; *Urdu Poets and Poetry*; *Punjab Press*; Ram Babu Saxena, *A History of Urdu Literature*; *RMP*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>In its impact on Muslim intelligentsia the *Makhzan* ranked next after Syed Ahmad Khan's *Tahzib-ul-Akhlaq*. According to Rafiq Zakaria, *Makhzan* was a great supporter of the Aligarh Movement. Critical of the Congress, it always emphasized the loyalist role of the Muslims.

<sup>2</sup>His first paper on Urdu literature was published in the *Punjab Magazine* in 1893; proposed a resolution at the 3rd Session of the AIML, Delhi, 1910, on the preservation and advancement of Urdu language and literature. See *FOP* Vol I, pp. 132-3.

<sup>3</sup>Appointed officiating mem Viceroy's Exec Coun.

<sup>4</sup>See *FOP*, *Op. Cit.*, Vol II, pp. 77-95.

<sup>5</sup>The Committee was appointed by the A-I Muslim Ednl Conf, 52nd Session, Calcutta, 28 Dec 1939.

**Abdul Qaiyum, Nawab Sir Sahibzada (1866—1937)**

Civil servant & politician

*Titles:* Khan Bahadur; Nawab, 1915; KCIE, Jun 1917 etc.

*b* 1866; served in Foreign and Pol Dept, GOI; held non-gazetted appts, 15 Feb 1887–Jun 1898; then apptd offg Mir Munshi to Pb Govt; Asst Pol Agent, Khyber, Sept 1898; Extra Asst Commr & Asst Pol Agent, Chitral, Jun 1910; Asst Pol Agent, Khyber, Sept 1910; Pol Agent, Khyber, May 1918; participated in Black Mountain Expedition, 1888 (dispatches); Samana Expedition, 1891; Tirah Expedition, 1897-98 (dispatches, KB); Zakka-Khel Expedition, 1908; mem, Indo-Afghan Boundary Commn, 1894-95; retd Dec 1919.

Nom non-official Mem, Ind Legis Assem 1923; Mem, RTC, London, Nov 1930–Jan 1931; Sept–Dec 1931; became the first Min NWFP Govt under the reformed Constitution which conferred the status of a Governor's province on NWFP, Apr 1932; Premier, NWFP.

Attended the sessions of AIML; mem Cttee to frame a scheme of constitutional advance (17th Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925); mem NWFP Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); attended the Muslim Conf, Delhi, Mar 1927; elected Vice-Pres of the League, 23rd Session, II (Hidayat Group), Delhi, Nov 1933 for a term of three years; a founder and life Hon Sec of Islamia Coll, Peshawar.

Died 4 Dec 1937.

**Sources:** *Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage*; *IYB*, 1935-36; *IOL*, 1933; *IO &*

*BOL*, 1938; *IWW*, 1935; D.G. Tendulkar: *Abdul Ghaffar Khan*, 1967; *FOP*, Vol II; *IAR*, Vol II.

**Abdul Qaiyum Khan, Khan (1901 — )**

Pakistani politician

Is a Kashmiri, belongs to Swat State; s of late Abdul Hakim Khan, Extra Asst Commr, NWFP; b 16 Jul 1901; ed Islamia Coll Peshawar, AMU, London School of Economics and Lincoln's Inn, London; m, 2 D.

Practised law at Peshawar, 1926; Cong Mem Ind Legis Assem, 1937-42 (NWFP Gen); Dy leader Cong Party in NWFP Assem, 1942-45; joined Muslim League 1945; leader Muslim League Party in NWFP Assem 1946-47 (Peshawar City MR); was mem of Subjects Cttee apptd at the AIML Legislators' Convention, Delhi, 7-9 Apr 1946; was a very staunch supporter of the demand for Pak; headed a big demonstration of Muslim League volunteers against Nehru when he reached Peshawar on 16 Oct 1946; was arrested on the charge of inciting people to communal violence.

In Pak: Chief Min, NWFP, 22 Aug 1947-53 (He replaced Dr Khan Sahib's Ministry); was succeeded in turn by Sardar Abdul Rashid Khan as Chief Min; Min of Industries, Food & Agriculture, GOP, 1953-54; Pres Pak Muslim League, 1958; Chancellor, Peshawar Univ; was disqualified from taking part in politics under EBDO (Elective Bodies Disqualifying Ordinance) promulgated in 1959 by the Ayub regime; political imprisonment 1960, 1962; the disqualification ended Feb 1967; formed Quaid-i-Azam ML Mar 1969; Pres Pakistan Muslim League

(PML) Jan 1970; later caused a split in the party and founded PML (Qayyum); in the 1970 general elections his party did poorly; mem National Assem, Dec 1970; was in Z.A. Bhutto's Ministry Apr 1971; resigned Jan 1977; lost in the Pak general elections 1977, which his Muslim League party alleged, were rigged; praised the Indian general elections of Mar 1977 as an example of 'good and fair polls free from violence and trouble!'

Pub: *Gold and Guns on the North West Frontier*.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *Abdul Ghaffar Khan* (A Biography); *IPY*, 1952-53; *FOP*, Vol II; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *TOI*, 23 Mar 1977; *The Ayub Khan Era*; *International Who's Who*, 1976-77.

**Abdul Qayum (1932— )**

J & K politician

b Charar-i-Sharif, Srinagar Dist, J & K, Nov 1932; ed MA (Urdu) LLB 1954.

Started career as a lecturer; later resigned; joined National Conf; Sec Tehsil National Conf Bedgam; Chmn Cent Land Development Bank.

Mem J & K Legis Assem, 1957 (Charar-i-Sharif); re-elected NC mem, 1962 (same const); Cong mem 1967 & 1972, (same const); Dy Min Planning and Education, J & K, Sept 1972; lost election to J&K Legis Assem Jun 1977 (same const) on Cong ticket.

Sources: *JKW*, 1972; *TOI*, 5 Jul 1977.

**Abdul Qayum, Mulla (1853—1906)**

Educationist & nationalist

Family had settled in Hyderabad St when Abdul Qayum was 8; *b* Madras, 1853; spent early childhood in Mysore; *ed* acquired thorough grounding in Arabic and Persian at Darul-Ulum; later at Mirzapur, UP.

Started career in the Survey and Settlement Dept, Hyderabad, 1875; after some time was put in charge of the Persian Section in the staff of Mohsin-ul-Mulk for compiling a gazetteer for the State; Asst Dir, Edn Dept; Dy Commr for Inam Enquiry, 1886; Collector at Lingsugur; owing to the influence of Europeans, was retired<sup>1</sup> on pension, 1901.

Was a great promoter of education; while working in the Edn Dept, formulated a scheme for the compulsory edn of the children of landlords, Inamdars and Jagirdars of the State; this resulted in *Madrassa-e-Sardaran* at Gulberga, 1888, inaugurated by Sir Asmanjah (*qv*); published his famous book, *A Plea for Compulsory Education* (1894), in which he anticipated the objections to the introduction of compulsory edn and replied to them and supported his plea with 'weighty arguments' culled from religious books and the opinions of leading educationists; also suggested a number of other educational reforms.

Was responsible for starting the research centre, Dauat-ul-Mairrif, in 1891 (this institution has edited rare Arabic manuscripts), and a State Central Library, 1892.

While in the Edn Dept, started, along with Dr. Aghornath Chattopadhyaya, Principal of Chadunath Coll (father of Sarojini Naidu, 1879-1949), an agitation against the

Chanda Railway Scheme of the State Govt; the agitation was suppressed and he had to go to Madras for some time.

Was a nationalist and an enthusiastic supporter of the Indian National Congress; one of the earliest Hyderabadis to enrol as a member of it; wrote a series of articles in the local newspaper, *Safir-e-Deccan*, in 1888 in support of the Congress and earned a warning from the Govt for his pains; attended the Congress sessions at Madras and Benares; was a staunch advocate of Swadeshi; with Dr Chattopadhyaya started the Swadeshi agitation in Hyderabad, 1905; wrote a pamphlet *Indian National Congress and the Muslims*, 1905; was severely criticized<sup>2</sup> for joining the Congress; showed keen interest in the Ganesh Utsav of 1906 at the invitation of Keshav Rao Koratkar.

Started a fund for helping Turks in the island of Crete during the Balkan War, 1898; also started the Hejaz Railway Construction Fund to assist the construction of a railway from Damascus to Madina and was thanked by the Turkish Govt; at the Congress Session at Benares, 1905, supported a resolution asking for the removal of restrictions on Haj pilgrims.

Died 27 Oct 1906.

Sarojini Naidu paid a rich tribute<sup>3</sup> to the friend of her father in 1941. She said: 'How happy I am to add a flower of affection to the memorial garland woven by many hands in honour of my father's beloved friend, Mulla Abdul Qayum, whose picturesque figure and fascinating personality are an integral part of my earliest childish recollections....'

Sources: *FSH*, Vol III, *How India Wrought for Freedom*.

<sup>1</sup>The European officers became hostile to him because he had protested against the callous attitude of the subordinate staff of the plague Dept during the plague epidemic in the Raichur Dist. He was recalled to Hyderabad and an enquiry was held into the allegations made against him by the plague officials. The enquiry proved the allegations to be baseless. See *FSH*, Vol III, pp. 67-68.

<sup>2</sup>The criticism that appeared in the Urdu paper, *Mukhabar-e-Deccan*, Madras, was refuted by his son Abdul Munim in *Paisa Akhbar*, Lahore. The controversy was reported by the *Tribune* of Lahore on 26 Jun 1906, for extracts of which please see *FSH*, Vol III, pp. 69-72.

<sup>3</sup>For the full tribute, see *FSH*, Vol III, pp 72-3.

**Abdul Rab Nishtar, Sardar (1899— )**  
Pakistani politician

*s* of Khan Abdul Hanan Khan; *b* Peshawar, 13 Jun 1899; *ed* Edwardes Coll, Peshawar (BA), AMU (LLB); *m* Aulia Begum, 1927; 3 S.

Advocate at Peshawar, 1925; prominent mem of NWFP Cong Cttee, 1929-31; imprisoned, 1930; Mem, Municipal Cttee, Peshawar, 1929-38; Senior Vice-Pres, 1933-36.

Mem, NWFP Legis Assem (Peshawar City MU), 1937; Min of Fin, NWFP, 1943-45; lost the 1945 elections to the Assem on ML ticket to Cong.

Mem, AIML Coun; Mem, Indian Cons-embly (from Pb); ML Delegate to Simla talks with Cabinet Mission, 1946; Mem for Communications (Ports and Air), Interim GOI, 26 Oct 1946; Leader, Coun of State, Oct 1946-Aug 1947; mem, Leaders Conf, Delhi, and Partition Coun representing ML.

In Pak: Min of Communications & Transport, GOP, 1947-49 (in Liaquat Ali Khan's Ministry); Gov of Pb, 1949-1951; Min of Industries, GOP, 1951-53 (in Khwaja Nazimuddin's Ministry); Pres. All-Pakistan Muslim League, 1956.

At the AIML Coun meeting, Karachi, Dec 1947, said: 'The protection of minorities in India depends upon the strength of Pakistan. We shall protect them'.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958, *International Who's Who*, 1957; *Pakistan Civil List*, Apr-Jun, 1951; *FOP*, Vol II; *A History of Pakistan*.

**Abdul Rahman Khan (—hanged 1858)**

Nawab of Jhajjar, Haryana

Grandson of Najabat Ali Khan. In 1806, when Sir G. Barlow (1762-1847) was Gov-Gen of India, he was granted large territorial possessions yielding a yearly revenue of 12½ lakhs and consisting of Jhajjar, Badli, Karaund with its fort, Narnaul, etc. In addition to these, expressly for the purpose of maintaining 400 horsemen, the territory of Badwan and Dadri was granted to him.

Up to May 1857 had always been looked upon as a staunch friend of the British Govt but when the rebellion burst forth, he dared not displease the Mughal King and helped him with men, money and material. Was found guilty and executed in Delhi before the 'Kotwali' on 23 Jan 1858. He was a 'long time dying'.

Sources: *OBD*; K.C. Yadav: *The Revolt of 1857 in Haryana*.

**Abdul Rahiman, B.M. (1931— )**

Kerala legislator



*b* 1931; *ed* up to SSLC; *m* C.M. Zainabi; 3S, 1D; businessman.

Active mem of Muslim League; Sec Kasargod Town Muslim League Cttee; mem Kerala State Muslim League Council; Vice-Pres Kerala Swathantra Karshaka Sanghom; mem Kasargod Muslim Welfare Asscn; Councillor, Kasargod Municipality; was Sec, Kasargod Taluk Muslim League Cttee and mem Kasargod Panchayat Bd; was imprisoned in 1959 for participating in the agitation for ousting the Govt headed by Shri EMS Nambudiripad (1957-59); ML mem, Kerala Legis Assem Oct 1970-77 (Kasargod), lost election to Ker Legis Assem Mar 1977 (same const) as a Muslim League (Opposition) candidate.

Sources: *Who's Who in the Kerala Legis Assem*, 1971; *RGE*, 1970-72, Vol II-C.

**Abdul Samad, A.K.A. (1926— )**

Formerly member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Allama AK Abdul Hameed Baqavi; *b* Karikal, Pondicherry, 4 Oct 1926; *mt* Tamil; *ed* New Coll & Presy Coll, Madras, MA (Islamic Hist & Culture); *m* Nargis Banu; 3 S, 2 D.

Industrialist and businessman; partner General Exports (India); mem Development Coun on Leather Goods, 1970-73.

Journalist; Editor *Manivilakku* and *Manichudar* (Tamil monthly and weekly respectively); published *Crescent* (Eng weekly) up to 1973.

Mem Madras Corpn 1959-63; Chmn Standing Cttee on Edn, Madras Corpn, 1959-62.

Pres Madras Dist ML & Muslim Ednl Asscn of Southern Indja; Mem Senate,

Madras Univ, 1959-63; and of Annamalai Univ, 1969.

ML mem Rajya Sabha (from TN) Apr 1964; re-elected Apr 1970-Apr 1976; leader ML group in Rajya Sabha; mem Public Accounts Cttee; mem Advisory Coun on Trade, GOI, 1970-73; lost in the Mar 1977 poll to Lok Sabha (Vellore) as an Independent.

Is widely travelled.

Pubs: *Manilathen Manivilakku* (biog); (in collaboration) *Tarjumatul Quran* (The only complete translation of the Holy Quran in Tamil)

Sources: *RSW*, 1974; *WWIW*; *Biennial Election Brochure*; *TOI*, 1 May 1977.

**Abdul Shafee, Shek (1925— )**

Formerly member of Lok Sabha

*s* of late Shri Lalmiya; *b* Bhandara, 23 Nov 1925; *m* Sanjida Khatun, 24 May 1953; 4 S, 3 D; agriculturist and businessman.

Pres (a) Gram Panchayat Rajoli, Dist Chandrapur; (b) Zila Parishad, Dist Chandrapur for 9 yrs; (c) Sardar Patel College of Arts, Dist Chandrapur; (d) Patel Edn Society, Nagpur; (e) Kidwai Edn Society, Nagpur; mem (i) Zila Parishad, Dist Chandrapur for 10 yrs; (ii) Governing Coun, Village Uplift Society (Vidarbha), Nagpur.

Has established several ednl insts; was Head Bharat Sewak Samaj, Chandrapur Dist; awarded first prize by the Govt of Maharashtra for making Rajoli an ideal village; collected the maximum gold in India during the Chinese aggression of 1962; was awarded gold medals for implementing family planning programmes in Chandrapur Dist.

Cong mem Lok Sabha 1971-77 (Chanda, Mah); lost the Mar 1977 poll (Chandrapur) to a Janata Party candidate.

Source: *LSW*, 1971.

**Abdul Shakoor, Moulana (1920—1969)**

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Munshi Shujaat Ali; *b* at Atti, Cuttack Dist, 4 Feb 1920; *ed* Alim Fazil; at Madrasa -I-Subhania, Allahabad, Darul-Uloom, Deoband and Madrasa Darul-Ulema Hanafia, Ajmer; *m* Sahera Khanum, 1946; 3 D; agriculturist.

Mem Ind National Cong since 1931; suffered imprisonment in 1932, 1935 and 1942 in connection with the Civil Disobedience Movement; Pres City Cong Cttee Ajmer 1936 and 1940; Pres (1) Ajmer Pradesh Cong Cttee, 1939, (2) Railway Mazdoor Union, 1939-45, (3) Ajmer Tehsil Cong Cttee, 1951-52 and Ajmer State Jamiat ul-Ulema, 1951; Mem (1) Cttee of the Dargah Khwaja Saheb of Ajmer, 1952-55, (2) Provincial Parly Bd.

Cong Mem Rajya Sabha, 1952-54, 1956-62 and Apr 1962-68.

Died 1969.

Sources: *RSW*, 1964; *Parliamentary Debates Rajya Sabha Official Report*, 1969, Vol 70 (Obituary reference on 19 Dec 1969).

**Abdulla (? —Hanged 1871)**

Wahabi martyr

*b* near Peshawar; *ed* in a mosque known as centre of Wahabi teaching.

In Sept 1871 stabbed Chief Justice Norman of Calcutta High Court who later died of his wounds (The latter had heard the appeal against the detention of Wahabi leader Amir Ali (qv) and had dismissed it); was sentenced to death and in fury of revenge his body was cremated by the British instead of being buried.

Sources: *Role of Indian Muslims in the Freedom Movement*, 1971; *MBI*.

**Abdullah, Sheikh Muhammad (1905— )**

Kashmir leader

Called *Sher-e-Kashmir* by the Kashmiris. *s* of Sheikh Muhammad Ibrahim (died a fortnight before his son's birth) who dealt in pashmina and shawls; *b* Soura near Srinagar, 5 Dec 1905; *ed* Govt High School Srinagar (Matric), Prince of Wales Coll, Jammu (FA), Islamia Coll, Lahore (BSc) and AMU (MSc Physics, 1930); *m* 1932 Akbar Jahan, D of a former Christian—Harry Nedou—converted to Islam; 3 S, 2 D.

Taught Science in Govt. High School Srinagar; but was soon dismissed because of political activities; earlier had organised Youngmen's Muslim Asscn to strive for better representation of Muslims in Govt services; Editor *Kashmiri Musalman* and *Mazlum Kashmiri* (bi-weeklies).

Launched a regular campaign for responsible Govt; first arrested 21 Sept 1931; the campaign led to the formation of Kashmir Muslim Conf; was its first Pres, 15-19 Oct 1932 and 15 Dec 1932-19 Sept 1939; while on a visit to Lahore (1934), was prohibited from entering Kashmir; arrested

again 1938; played a leading part in converting Muslim Conf into National Conf<sup>1</sup> early 1939; was its Pres 1939-53 (excepting 1942, 1944); launched (1946) the 'Quit Kashmir' movement<sup>2</sup> which challenged the Maharaja's right to rule over the State and which aimed at its complete democratization; placed his case before the Cabinet Mission then in India; was arrested and sentenced to nine years' imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,500; was defended, among others, by Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru, Asaf Ali (qv) and Diwan Chaman Lal; while in jail was elected Pres A-I States Peoples' Conf; released 29 Sept 1947; organised a Peace Brigade to maintain communal peace; mobilized popular resistance against the tribal raiders sent into the state by Pakistan, and supported Kashmir's accession to India.

Was invited by the Maharaja of Kashmir, Hari Singh (*d* 26 Apr 1961) to head the emergency administration, 31 Oct 1947; PM of the State, 5 Mar 1948-9 Aug 1953; mem Kashmir Delegation from Ind to UNO, 1948-49; mem Constituent Assem of Ind 16 Jun 1949-1952 and was a signatory to the Constitution.

Fe'l from grace because of a deep distrust about his real intentions; was dismissed and arrested, 9 Aug 1953 (replaced by Bakshi Ghulam Muhammad (qv)); since then has been in and out of prison many times, (according to *DNB* he has been imprisoned 9 times for a total of 15 years, 7 months & 5 days); released 8 Jan 1958; re-arrested 29 Apr 1958; tried in Kashmir Conspiracy Case which was subsequently withdrawn; released 8 Apr 1964.

Visited Pakistan on a goodwill tour; tried to mediate between India and Pakistan and had meetings with Pt Nehru and Pres

Ayub Khan (qv).

Went on Haj pilgrimage to Mecca and visited Egypt, Algeria and the UK, 1965; because of his activities abroad, his passport was impounded by GOI and he was arrested in Delhi on return, 9 May 1965; detained in Ootacamund and Kodaikanal, later shifted to Delhi; released 2 Jan 1968.

Organised J & K State People's Convention, 10 Oct 1968, to evolve a possible solution to the Kashmir problem; the Convention resolved in Jun 1970 that the solution of the Kashmir problem should keep in view the interests of all its regions, strengthen secular and democratic forces and be in conformity with the values of the freedom movement; was externed with two principal colleagues Mirza Afzal Beg (qv) and GM Shah (qv) from the State, 8 Jan 1971; Begum Abdullah was also externed, 2 Feb 1972; the Sheikh was permitted to return home 5 Jun 1972.

The Sheikh is by far the most important leader of Kashmir and has identified himself totally with that state.

In 1975, following an initiative by the then PM Smt Indira Gandhi, negotiations were conducted between Sheikh Abdullah's emissary Mirza Afzal Beg and the GOI and a political settlement was arrived at; was unanimously elected leader of Cong legislature party 14 Feb 1975 and was sworn in as Chief Min the next day.

Two years later, consequent upon the withdrawal of support by the Cong legislative party which had a majority in the State assembly, advised the Gov to dissolve the State assem. This was done on 26 Mar 1977; his ministry also vacated office; elected mem J & K Assem, Jun 1977

(Ganderbal); CM, Jan 1977.

- Biogs: 1. Sadar-ud Din Mujahid, *A Bird's Eye view of Sher-i-Kashmir's Life*, Srinagar.  
2. Vashisth, S; *Sheikh Abdullah Then and Now*, 1968; Maulik Sahitya Prakashan, Delhi.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *DNB* Vol I; *India Wins Freedom*; *JKW*, 1972; *J & K State People's Convention Who's Who*, 1968; *TOI*, 27 Mar 1977; *Political Events Annual*, 1975; *International Who's Who*, 1976-77.

\* <sup>1</sup>On 26 Jan 1965, the National Conf converted itself into J & K Pradesh Cong with Syed Mir Qasim (qv) as Pres.

<sup>2</sup>The 'Quit Kashmir' movement received full support of the Cong but was denounced by the Muslim League. The Sheikh demanded the repudiation of the Treaty of Amritsar under which the British had sold Kashmir to Gulab Singh.

### Abdullah, Dr Sheikh (1874—1965)

Educationist

Title: KB.

Sunni; was a Kashmiri Brahmin before conversion; s of Mehta Gurmukh Singh; b in a village in Poonch Dist, J & K, 1874; Hindu name before conversion to Islam in 1891 at Lahore was Thakurdas; ed Jammu, Lahore (Matric, 1891), MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA, LLB); awarded Hon LLD (AMU, 1950); m Waheeda Jahan in 1902, (d Aug 1939) youngest d of Mirza Mohd Ibrahim of Delhi 1 S, 5 D—one of the daughters, Mumtaz, later Mrs Haider, Principal of

Women's Coll Aligarh (founded by father).

Started practice at Aligarh; became a leading advocate; Pres Bar Asscn.

Was deeply influenced by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan (qv) during his student days at Aligarh; set his heart on improving the lot of Muslim women, especially through edn; regularly moved resolutions on female edn in the Muslim Ednl Confs; became Sec, Women's Section of Muslim Ednl Conf, 1902; ran a monthly journal in Urdu, *Khatoon*, to promote the cause of Muslim women's edn, 1904-14.

Started a small primary school for girls at Aligarh, Nov 1906; its growth and development became an all-absorbing passion with both the Sheikh and his wife; he collected funds for it and bore the brunt of the opposition that came from the conservative Muslims, while she ran the school; she became Hon Suptd of the Boarding House in 1914 when it became a residential boarding school, and continued in that capacity till her death in 1939; through their joint efforts the school grew<sup>1</sup> into a degree college, and now forms part of the AMU.

Was connected with MAO and later AMU in various ways; Sec Old Boys Asscn, 1903; organised an exhibition during the All-India Muslim Ednl Conf, Dec 1905; Trustee, MAO Coll, 1904; mem AMU Court, 1920-65; mem Exec Coun AMU 1920-28; Hon Treasurer for many years.

Founded the Aligarh Soc in 1908 for propagating Islam.

Attended the Inaugural Session of AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906, and mem Provisional Cttee formed there; Chmn, Reception Cttee, Aligarh Session of the League, 30-31 Dec 1925; his welcome speech<sup>2</sup>

contained among other things, a sane analysis of the communal problem and he wanted the leaders of both the communities to suspend their activities for a while in the higher sphere of politics, and devote their whole attention to the question of Hindu-Muslim unity. The goal of self-government<sup>3</sup> that both the Congress and Muslim League had set before themselves could not, he believed, be attained singly by either of the parties; was a moderate in politics and took the Muslim League to task for following extremist policies and for supporting Non-Cooperation and the boycott; mem Provl Cttee to submit a scheme of reform (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); in the Muslim League split following the Delhi Session of Dec 1926, sided with the group led by Sir Muhammad Shafi; moved a resolution authorizing the AIML Coun to appt a cttee to draft a new Const for the League; moved another resolution proposing the election of Sir Muhammad Shafi as Pres, Sir Muhd Iqbal as Gen Sec and Maulana Hasrat Mohani as Jt-Sec (only the resolution relating to the election of Shafi was carried), 19th Session, II, Lahore, Dec 1927-Jan 1928.

Mem UP Legis Coun, elected unopposed, 1927-30 (Mainpuri, Etah, Farrukhabad Dist MR) succeeding Dr Ziauddin Ahmad.

Awarded Padma Bhushan, 1964; died 9 Apr 1965 at the ripe old age of 91.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *IYB*, 1929; *DNB*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *EUP*; *MAO*; *RMP*; *SIM*; *National Honours Encyclopaedia*, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol IV

<sup>3</sup>In 1915 the school sent up 3 girls for the Anglo-Vernacular Middle Exam, and in 1921 sent

up girls for the matric exam; in 1924 became an Intermediate Coll and later a Degree Coll.

<sup>2</sup>For the full text of the speech see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 31-9. The text may also be seen in the *IQR*, 1925, Vol II, p. 355.

<sup>3</sup>The entry in the *DNB* says that he did not demand full democracy or self government. But it is difficult to reconcile this assessment so far as self-government is concerned with the following excerpt from his welcome address:

'Now the goal of self-government is before the country and our League has got a claim of equal credit for it with the Indian National Congress. If a few years after this solemn pledge the British Gov failed to respond to the impatient demands of a section of our politicians for the fulfilment of the same in the course of a year only it does not follow that it will never be fulfilled. It must be fulfilled as a matter of course. . . . We should hope that India will soon prepare herself to give all the old forms of government a reverential burial and take her place among the self-governing nations of the world.'

#### Abdullah Haroon, Seth Haji Sir (?—1942)

Businessman & politician

*Title*: Kt, 1973.

Was a Cutchi Memon; *b* ?; *m*, son Yusuf Abdulla Haroon; lost his father at an early age; after serving for some time, started business on a small scale in 1896; later came to be known as the 'Sugar King'.

Entered public life in 1913; elected mem Karachi Municipal Corpn, 1913; joined Ind Nat Cong, 1917, and began taking part in the independence movement; Pres Khilafat Cttee of Sind, 1919; mem working cttee apptd by the Cent Khilafat Cttee Bombay, Jan 1922.

Elected mem Bombay Legis Coun, 1924-26 (Karachi City MU); mem Cent Assem (Sind MR); re-elected twice in 1930

and 1934 (same const); mem Standing Fin Cttee of the House; mem Haj Enquiry Cttee, 1929 (on the recommendation of this Cttee, a retiring room for passengers was established at Karachi for Haj pilgrims).

Was a staunch supporter of Muslim League; was asked by the All-India body to revive and re-organize the provincial branch of the League in Sind, Apr 1934.

Elected Pres Sind Prov Muslim League, 1938; was among those who spoke and endorsed the Pakistan Resolution at the historic 27th Session of the Muslim League at Lahore, Mar 1940; was apptd mem of Cttee to chalk out a five-year plan for the educational, economic, social and political advancement of the Muslims at the Madras Session, Apr 1941.

Contributed to many charitable institutions; Sind Prov Muslim League was entirely dependent upon his contribution; founded the Islamiya Orphanage for boys, which incorporated a school in 1923 and made endowments for its maintenance; established the Cutchi Memon Madrasa-e-Binat for girls in memory of his mother (the school still exists as the Hajiyan Hanifabai Girls High School, Karachi); built Muslim Gymkhana & playground at personal expense in Karachi; built numerous mosques at various places in Karachi and Sind, etc.

Died<sup>1</sup> 27 Apr 1942 at Karachi.

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; Azim Husain, *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography), 1946; *IYB*, 1924; *IYB*, 1941-42;

*HNK; Memons International Directory; IAR*, 1942, Vol I.

<sup>1</sup>Ch Khaliquzzaman says about him in *Pathway to Pakistan* (p. 289), 'I had known him for a long time since the Khilafat days and he was one of those whose munificence was well-known to the Khilafatists. He was consulted on every important question and the Muslim League after 1937 was really organised by him in Sind. In his private life he was very simple and never allowed his riches to overweigh his humility and moral sublimity.'

**Abdullah Ibn Yusuf Ali (1872—1955)**

Civil servant, writer

*Title*: CBE, 4 Dec 1917.

An Arab by descent; his forefathers belonged to Egypt from where they migrated to Muscat; s of Sheik Yusuf Ali Shuja-ud-Din, KB, well-known in Surat; b 4 Apr 1872; ed in Bombay, Matric, 1887 (stood first), BA, 1890 (first div) gaining a special prize for Latin; apptd Dakshna Fellow, Wilson Coll, Bombay, obtained a Govt scholarship, joined St John's Coll, Cambridge (MA and LL.M), called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1906.

Joined ICS, 1896 (had topped the list); Asst Collr and Mgte of Shahjahanpur, Bareilly, etc.; proceeded to England, lectured at the Passmore Edwards Institute, Royal Society of Arts, English Goethe's Society, etc.; returned to India 1907; Dy Commr Hamirpur, 1910; offg Under Sec to GOI, Fin Dept, Aug 1911—Jan 1912; retd Sept 1914.

Had war service in Scandinavia under British Foreign Office and Ministry of Information 1918; Sarf-i-Khas Counsel, Hyderabad, Deccan, 1919-20; Rev Min Hyderabad St, 1921-22; served on Indian Delegation to League of Nations, 9th Assem, 1928; gave evidence<sup>1</sup> before the Jt Select Partly Cttee in London 1933.

Pres A-I Muhammadan Ednl Conf, Nagpur, Dec 1910; Lecturer in Hindustani, Hindi, and Indian Religious Manners, and Customs, School of Oriental Studies, London Univ, 1917-19; Chmn of Special Cttees on shellac and on gums, resins, and essential oils, etc; Mem of Cttee on India, Imperial Inst, 1916-19; Pres of Indian Students' Prisoners-of-War Fund, 1916; went on a lecture tour of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Apr-May 1918 and of Holland, Oct-Nov 1920; mem Lucknow Bar, 1922-24; Principal, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1925; Fellow and Syndic. Pb Univ.

Well versed in Urdu, Hindi, Gujarati, Marathi, Persian, Sanskrit and French; owned a large private library; mem Royal Asiatic Society.

Had wide and varied interests; made Indian products and industries the special study of his leisure hours; Pres, Industrial Conf, UP, 1909.

Pubs: *Life and Labour of the People of India*, 1907 (based on lectures delivered at the Passmore Edwards Institute); *Silk Manufacture* (a monograph); *Mes-troic and Serbian Sculpture; India*

*and Europe: a study of contrasts with a view to discovering avenues of cultural cooperation*, 1925; *Medieval India: Social and Economic conditions* 1932 (substance of four lectures delivered in Urdu to the Hindustani Academy, Allahabad); *A Cultural History of India during the British period*, 1940; *The Making of India*, 1925; *The Indian Mussulmans*, 1907; *Muslim Educational ideals*, 1923; *Islam as a World Force*, 1926; *The Holy Quran*, 3 Vols, 1934 (Arabic text with an English translation and commentary); Urdu: *Hindustan ki maasharti halat*, 1928.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *IBD*, 1915; *NBIL*, Vols, I & IV; *IOL*, 1933; *WWI*; *FOP*, Vol II; *Inside Pakistan*.

<sup>1</sup>When asked by Sir Reginald Craddock whether there was a scheme for Federation of Provinces under the name Pakistan, he replied: 'As far as I know it is only students' scheme, no responsible people have put it forward. See Gauba, KL, *Inside Pakistan*, p. 25.

### Abdulla Khalifa (1885—1921)

#### Nationalist

s of Shri Khuda Bux: b village Malegaon, Dist Nasik, Maharashtra, 1885; ed up to seventh standard; weaver.

Took active part in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1921; was among the local leaders and organisers of the Khilafat Movement; participated in the picketing of liquor shops: police firing on the occasion led to mob violence in which one police constable was killed; arrested and

sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment; died Aug 1921 in Vispur Jail, due to police torture.

Source: *WWIMy*, Vol I.

**Abdulla Koya, B.V. (1914— )**

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Haji S.V. Abbobacker; *b* Calicut, 20 Dec 1914; *ed* at Himayathul Islam High School, Calicut, S.D.V. High School, Alleppy, Zamorin's Coll, Calicut and Govt Mohammedan Coll, Madras; *m* K. Kunhachumma, 1937; 4 S, 1D; merchant and industrialist.

Managing Partner, Minerva Textiles, Calicut; Chmn, Kerala Financial Corp'n since 1971; Director of Kerala Balers Ltd, and other companies.

Mem (a) Exec Cttee Malabar Chamber of Commerce (since 1946); (b) Coir Advisory Bd, Madras 1951-55; (c) Coir Bd Govt of India, 1954-57; (d) Coir Advisory Bd Kerala (since 1961), (e) Kerala St Handloom Advisory Bd, 1967-72; Vice-Pres, All Kerala Sales Tax Cent Cttee, 1963-64.

Mem Himayatul Islam School Cttee since 1950; mem Roulathul Uloom Arabic Coll Cttee since 1960; mem Kerala State Edn Advisory Bd, 1961-63; mem Calicut Univ Syndicate and Senate.

Mem ML since 1937; Pres, Calicut City ML since 1960; Vice-Pres, Kerala St ML since 1962.

Elected as ML mem Rajya Sabha 1967 and re-elected Apr 1974.

Has been to Sri Lanka, Syria, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and USSR.

Source: *RSW*, 1976.

**Abdur Rahim, Hafiz Mohammad (1854—1926)**

Congress nationalist leader

Descended from Hazrat Makhdum Shah Asirul Haq, a famous fifteenth century saint of Qasba Nego, Dist Azamgarh, UP; eldest *s* of Maulvi Sakhawat Ali, Munsif; *b* Kheta Sarai, Dist Jaunpur, UP, 25 Jun 1854; *ed* at Jaunpur and Mirzapur; passed the Mukhtiarship exam.

Started practice at Benaras; soon after, passed the Pleadership exam; shifted to Jaunpur and later to Aligarh<sup>1</sup>.

Became active mem of Indian National Cong, 1887; mem Cttee to consider the advisability of discontinuing the annual sessions of the Cong (7th Session, Nagpur, 28-30 Dec 1891); mem Ind Cong Cttee (from NWP & Awadh) constituted at 15th Session, Lucknow, 27 Dec 1899; supported the resolution<sup>2</sup> favouring the separation of the judicial from the executive functions; elected Pres Fourth Provincial Conf of Indian National Cong, Banaras, 1910; later of Divisional Conf at Agra.

Gave up practice 1920 in response to Gandhiji's call for joining the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Was strongly against special rights for Muslims; was bold and fearless in his adherence to his principles.



Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *How India Wrought for Freedom*; *SIM*.

<sup>1</sup>From 1888, he became a centre of Congress activity in Aligarh City for quarter of a century.

<sup>2</sup>For other resolutions supported by him, see Annie Besant, *How India Wrought for Freedom*, pp. 146, 190, 295, 315, 455, 555.

### Abdur Rahim, Sir (1867—1947)

Jurist, politician

*Titles:* Kt, June 1919, KCSI, Jun 1925.

*s* of Maulvi Abdur Rab, Zamindar, Midnapore Dist (Abdur Rab's father was a Dy Collr); *b* Midnapore Dist, WB, 1867; *ed* Govt High School, Midnapore (Matriculation); Presy Coll, Calcutta (BA Hons, MA Eng, First Class First); Middle Temple (Bar-at-Law), 1890; made a special study of Muhammadan Law and Criminal Law; *m* Nisar Fatima Begum; 3 S, 1 D.

Started practice same year at Calcutta High Court; Dy Legal Remembrancer for about 18 months; resumed practice; Presy Mgte, Calcutta, 18 Mar 1901–Apr 1904; reverted to practice again; Tagore Law Lecturer on Muhammadan Jurisprudence, 1907 (these lectures appeared in book form, 1911).

Judge Madras High Court, 24 Jul 1908–20; was known for his independence and impartiality; officiated CJ Jul–Oct 1916 and again Jul–Oct 1919.

On deputation as Mem Royal Commn on Public Service, 1912–15; gave a dissenting minute which has become a classic because of its strong advocacy of the appointment of Indians to high posts. An English official

at his best, he held, is expensive to train, expensive to employ—two men, roughly speaking, “being required to do one man’s work—and is a dead loss to the country when he retires”. The value of the Indian official, on the contrary does not end with his retirement. He becomes a centre of further growth. The general policy, he said, to be kept in mind is that the public service of India should be recruited in the country itself; also pleaded for simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service in India and England, and protested against the reservation of high judicial and executive posts, including Lieutenant-Governorships, for the Civil Service; at the same time condemned the policy of communal representation in the superior services.

Gave evidence before the Muddiman Cttee and signed the majority report which wanted Indians to have adequate training toward responsible Govt before it could safely be granted to them.

Mem, Exec Coun, Bengal for Administration of Justice and Jails, etc., Jan 1921–Dec 1925; mem Bengal Muslim party; twice Min for short periods; resigned 1927 in protest against the Govt’s action regarding the Barisal shooting affairs; mem Ben Legis Coun 1926–30. (Calcutta North MU).

Independent mem Cent Legis Assem 1931–1935 (Calcutta and Suburbs MU); Leader, Independent Party; Opposition leader in Assem 1933–34; elected Pres Cent Legis Assem, 1935–45.

Mem Ind Delegation to Jt Parly Cttee on Indian Reforms, 1933; Leader Ind Delegation to Empire Parly Conf, 1935.

Mem A-I Muslim Delegation which met

Lord Minto at Simla, 1906; founder mem A-I Muslim League and mem Provisional Cttee of the League formed at the Inaugural Session, Dec 1906, at Dacca; Pres<sup>1</sup> 7th Session, A-I Muslim League, Aligarh, 30-31 Dec 1925; proposed a resolution on the treatment of Indians in South Africa, Dec 1926 (18th Session, A-I Muslim League, Delhi); supported the League demand for the inclusion of a Muslim Minister in Pb (same session); elected Vice-Pres of the League, 23rd Session, II (Hidayat Group), Delhi, Nov 1923.

Salient points made in his Presidential Address: (a) held that the progress of Constitutional reforms must be along the lines of a govt responsible to the people; (b) that the British presence was a matter of necessity till self-govt was achieved; (c) that Hindus and Muslims were not just two religious sects but formed two distinct communities or peoples; (d) favoured separate electorates for Muslims; and (e) suggested Hindi as the common name and Hindi language in Arabic script as the common language for all living in India. Pres, Reception Cttee, Vudurat-ul-Ulama (Conf of Muslim theologians), 1916; Pres Majlis-ul-Ulama, Tanjore 1917.

Represented India at the RTC where he argued the case for Indian independence.

Fellow Madras Univ, 1908; delivered the Convocation Address at Madras Univ, 1910, and at Mysore, 1919; Pres Muhammadan Ednl Conf, Delhi, Dec 1926.

Pres A-I Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental Ednl Conf, 29th Session, Poona, Dec 1915; wanted the idea of free and compulsory education to be accepted in principle; realised the necessity of imparting higher education through the vernacular.

According to the *DNB*, did not favour the Muslim League demand for Pak. Even so, shifted to that country on partition where he died soon after.

Pub: *Principles of Muhammadan Jurisprudence*.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *IYB*, 1947; *IOL*, 1905; *IO & BL*, 1939; *MYB*, 1948-49; *EM*, 1926; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *DNB*, Vol I.

<sup>1</sup>For the full text of the Address, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 40-68.

**Abdur Rahman, Sir Muhammad (1888—1962)**  
Educationist, judge

*Titles*: KB, 1928; Kt, 1934.

*s. of* Haji Sirajuddin; *b* Delhi, 5 Oct 1888; *ed* St Stephen's Coll, Delhi (BA, 1907), Law Coll Pb Univ (LLB, 1910) LLD, 1934; *m* 1905 Jamia-un-nisa Begum.

Started career as Advocate, Lahore High Court, 1910 and soon made his mark; shifted to Delhi.

Senior Vice-Pres, Delhi Municipal Cttee 1924-28; did much to improve the municipal administration and reduce communal tension in the Cttee.

Dean, Faculty of Law, Delhi Univ, 1927-34; V-C, Delhi Univ, 1930-34; was opposed to the stereotyped Univ edn with its undue emphasis on the study of humanities, and advocated the need for a more practical type of edn to help the industrial development of the country; helped secure a permanent seat in the old Viceregal Lodge for the

Univ; first conceived the idea of establishing a federal type of Univ, 1937.

Judge, Madras High Court, 1937-Jan 1943; Judge, Pb High Court, 1943; V-C, Pb Univ, 1943-47.

In politics belonged to the enlightened moderate school but kept away from active politics.

Apptd as India's Del to UN Special Cttee on Palestine and wrote the leading minority report dissenting from the majority recommendation for the partition of Palestine.

In Pak: Continued as Judge, Pb High Court and Pb V-C; judge, Pak Federal Court, 1950.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *The Pakistan Civil List*, Apr-Jun, 1951; *MYB*, 1948-49; *WWM*, 1940; *DNB*, Vol I; *IO & BOL*, 1947.

### **Abdur Rahiman, Muhammad (1898—1945)**

Kerala nationalist leader

Belonged to the Moplah community; *s* of Abdul Rahiman Saheb of Punnakkachal and Aisumma of Karukkapadam; *b* Azhikode, near Cranganore, Kerala, 1898; had two brothers and three sisters; *ed* Govt High School, Cranganore; Madrasa Islamia of Vaniyaubadi, North Arcot Dist; Presy Coll, Madras (BA Hons); moved to Jamia Millia Islamia, then located at Aligarh; *m* May 1926, Munji Beevathu of an aristocratic family of Eriyad in Cranganore; she died in Apr 1929 without issues.

Left college in 1920 at the call of Gandhiji to join the Non-Cooperation Movement; was also influenced by the Ali

brothers; Gen-Sec Kerala Khilafat Cttee, Calicut; worked for Hindu-Muslim unity during the Moplah rebellion, 1921; was arrested, 21 Oct 1922, under the Martial Law Ordinance for treason for publishing an article in the *Hindu* and was imprisoned for two years in the Cent Jail, Vellore; vigorously opposed the 'Mopla Outrage Act' and the Ir land Emigration Act.

Founder-editor of *Al-Amin*, a Malayalam nationalist tri-weekly, which started publication on 12 Oct 1928<sup>1</sup>; Pres Kerala Provincial Cong Cttee, 1929; mem AICC; exhorted his co-religionists to join the Salt Satyagraha launched by the Kerala Provincial Cong Cttee; was arrested, 12 May 1930, after being shabbily treated by a police official on Calicut beach during the Satyagraha; jailed for 9 months.

Elected mem Calicut Municipal Coun, 1931-34; and of Malabar Dist Bd, 1932; lost election to Cent Legis Assem 1934 to a Muslim League candidate; elected mem Madras Legis Assem, 1937.

Pres Malabar Dist Bd Elementary School Teachers' Union; Pres Malabar Youth League.

Left the Cong after the Tripura Session; became Pres Kerala Forward Bloc, 1939; was arrested in 1940 and detained in Cent Jail, Vellore, till 4 Spt 1945; after release vigorously campaigned for Cong candidates; performed the Haj; visited Ceylon in 1938.

Died suddenly, 22 Nov 1945.

Was a towering personality and wielded great influence<sup>2</sup> among the Muslim masses in Malabar, specially among the youth.

Biog: E. Moidu Maulvi, *Ente Kuttukuran; Muhammad Abdurrahiman Sahib*, Part I, 1964 (in Malayalam).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *Who's Who in Madras*, 1940; *Directory of Madras Legislature*; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*; *INB*, 1966.

<sup>1</sup>Rolland E. Miller gives 1924 as the year when *Al-Amin* was established. See *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, p. 160.

<sup>2</sup>Rolland E. Miller says this about him: 'His progressive views, nationalist ideology, and cultured manner made him a widely known figure and brought a new image of the Mappilas to the rest of India'. See *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, pp. 296-7.

#### Abdur Rashid, Kazi (?—1944)

Bengal legislator

Belonged to a respectable Kazi family of Sonargaon in Dacca Dist (now in Bangladesh); *ed* BA 1917; had a distinguished academic career; started career as a Asst Headmaster; took to the business of book-selling and publishing and established within a few years Bengal Moslem Provincial Library and the premier Moslem bookselling and publishing firm in Bengal.

Was a self-made man; ML mem, Bengal Legis Coun, 1937 (Dacca South-East MR).

Died 10 Aug 1944.

Source: *Bengal Legislative Council Debates*.

#### Abdur Rasul, Maulvi (1872—1917)

Nationalist leader from Bengal

s of Maulvi Ghulam Rasul, Zamindar of

Guniank, Tipperah Dist, who died in his son's childhood; *b* Apr 1872; *ed* village school in Kishoreganj (where the family had moved after his father's death); Govt School, Dacca (Matric, 1888); went to England, 1889, studied for a short period at Liverpool, then joined King's Coll; matriculated from Oxford, 1892; St John's Coll, Oxford (BA, 1896; MA, 1898); called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1898; BCL from Oxford, the first Bengali to obtain this degree; *m* an English lady while in England; 1 D.

Returned home at the close of 1898 and built up a lucrative practice at the Calcutta High Court; was a patriot and nationalist in politics despite his aristocratic origins and western ways (he generally spoke in English), threw himself heart and soul into the Swadeshi and Anti-Partition movements in Bengal; Pres, Bengali Provincial Conf, Barisal, 14 & 15 Apr 1906, held after the Partition of Bengal (16 Oct 1905) (the Conf was lathi-charged and dispersed by the police); his appointment as lecturer in Law in Calcutta Univ, 1905, was cancelled following objections from Gov-Gen because of his Swadeshi outlook.

Pres Bengal Muhammadan Asscn, 3 Nov 1906, and later its Sec; one of the two Secs of Indian Mussalman Asscn<sup>1</sup> set up on 31 Dec 1906 at a meeting in his house at 14 Royal Street, Calcutta, with Nawab Syed Mohammad (*qv*) of Madras as Pres and Syed Hyder Raza of Delhi as the other Sec and MA Jinnah as Vice-Pres.

Was a staunch believer in Hindu-Muslim unity and did a great deal to bring the two communities together; declared<sup>2</sup> before a 10,000 strong rally of Hindu and Muslim youth of Calcutta at Rajar Bazar on 23 Sept 1905: 'We both Hindus and Mahomedans

here belong to the same mother country-Bengal'; gave a call at the Berhampore Provincial Conf, Mar-Apr 1907, for boycott of honorary posts; mem of Jt Hindu-Muslim Deputation<sup>3</sup> that met Lord Minto, 15 Mar 1907, after the Comilla riots; along with AH Ghuznavi signed the 'rakhi bandhan' appeal, 1911.

Gave a call for a National Univ at the Field and Academy Club gathering, Calcutta, 24 Oct 1905, over which he presided; believed that it was the only effective answer to the Carlyle Circular,<sup>4</sup> was one of the thirteen mems of the Governing Body of the Nat Coun of Edn,<sup>5</sup> 1906.

Encouraged Swadeshi enterprises; collaborated with leading Zamindars in forming Cooperative Navigation Ltd; was Jt Head of the Company that owned the Bengal English weekly, *Mussalman*; Pres, Indian Asscn, Calcutta, 1916-17.

Participated in the 8th session of AIML at Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916, and was chosen mem of a Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms and confer with the INC; moved a resolution (which was later adopted) at the next session of the League at Lucknow, Dec 1916, proposing that the Scheme of Reforms formulated and approved by the League be adopted and submitted to the Govt in conjunction with the Cong.

Participated in the Home Rule movement also; always hung a Home Rule medal from the chain of his watch and wished it to be buried along with his body after death; died a premature death, Jul or Sept 1917.

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *DNB*, Vol III; Sumit Sarkar, *The Swadeshi Movement in*

*Bengal 1903-1908*, 1973; *WWI*, Pt. VIII; *FOP*, Vol. I; J.C. Bagal, *History of the Indian Association, 1876-1951*, 1953.

<sup>1</sup>It was almost a paper organization; See Sumit Sarkar, op. cit., p. 440.

<sup>2</sup>See Sumit Sarkar, op. cit., p. 425.

<sup>3</sup>The Deputation consisted of the Maharaja of Darbhanga, Surendranath Banerjee, Asutosh Chaudhuri, Abdul Rasul, Amir Hussain and Shamsul Huda.

<sup>4</sup>The Carlyle Circular, dated 10 Oct 1905 and published on 22 Oct 1905, threatened withdrawal of grants and scholarships and disaffiliation of institutions which failed to prevent participation in politics. See Sumit Sarkar, op. cit.

<sup>5</sup>According to *DNB*, he was the founder of the Council.

#### Abdur Razzak Khan (1900— )

W.B. politician

*s* of late Haji Ahmed Khan; *b* at Hakimpur, 24 Parganas Dist, W-B, 22 Jul 1900; *ed* Collins Inst, Calcutta, Calcutta Madrassah; *m* Bashera Khanum; 3 S.

Journalist; was associated for some time with *Rozana Hind* of Calcutta.

Mem Ind National Cong, 1920-46; took part in organising the special Cong Session, Calcutta, 1920; Vice-Pres, 24 Parganas Cong Cttee, 1938-39; mem of (a) Bengal PCC, 1938-40; (b) AICC 1938-40 (c) Cent Calcutta Cong Cttee, 1940-41.

One of the founder-mems of the CPI in Bengal; mem of its W-B Cttee 1952-53 and many more times subsequently; has suffered imprisonment and detention several times (1921, 1930-38, 1941); Vice-Pres of Provincial Kisan Sabha, 1939-53; its Pres, 1954 and mem of its All-India body.

Comm mem Rajya Sabha, 1957 (W-B);

CPI mem State Assem, 1969 (Hasnabad); Min for Relief, W-B Govt, Feb 1969-70; lost the 1971 poll to a Cong candidate (same const), losing his security deposit.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1969; *RSW*, 1958; *RGE* (1970-72), Vol II-D; *RMGE* (1968-69), Vol II.

### Abdus Sattar (1911—1965)

West Bengal politician

s of the late Shri Shamsher Ali; b village Tola, Burdwan, 3 Mar 1911; ed BA, BL; studies hampered and delayed by political activities; Baidyapur Ramkrishna Bidyapith, Burdwan Raj Coll, City Coll and Univ Law Coll, Calcutta (BL, 1940); m Narunnessa, of Obaidul Haq; 4 S, 2 D.

Editor *Bardhamaner Katha* and *Bardhamaner Bani*.

Became a devotee of Gandhiji at the impressionable age of 10; entered politics as an active Cong worker, 1930, during the Salt Satyagraha.

Jailed at 18 for defying the ban on public speaking during the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930; again imprisoned, 1932-33.

Joined the Bar 1942 and jailed soon after for taking part in the Quit India Movement and served a sentence for 16 months; resumed practice, 1944, but gave it up in 1947 to become full-time political worker.

Mem, Kalna Local Bd; mem, Burdwan Dist Bd, 1942-51; mem, Dist School Bd, 1944-51.

Gen Sec, Burdwan Dist Cong Cttee,

1935-40 and 1945-51; Pres Burdwan DCC, 1951; mem AICC, 1936; Asst Sec, W-B Pradesh Cong Cttee, 1941-49; Sec, W-B PCC, 1950.

Mem, Provisional Parl, Sept 1950-52 (West Bengal); mem, Lok Sabha, 1952-57 (Kalna, Katwa, WB); Cong mem, W-B Legis Assem, 1957 (Ketugram, Burdwan); Min, Dept of Labour, 1957 (in BC Ray Ministry); lost the 1962 election (same const) to a CPI candidate.

Pres Khani Mazdoor Cong, 1948-50; Vice-Pres Colliery Mazdoor Cong.

Died 20 Jul 1965.

Sources: *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951; *LSW*, 1956 (Second Edition); *West Bengal Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1957; *RGE*, 1962, Vol II.

### Abdus Sattar (1922— )

Assamese poet & writer

b Sibsagar, 1 May 1922; mt Assamese; ed MA.

Pubs: *Navyjyoti* (biog), 1938; *Sadhur Sarai* (short stories), 1940; *Kabar*, 1942; *Sarag*, 1943 (both poems); *Sahityika* (16 articles on literature and culture), 1945, 2nd edition, 1964; *Natun Pathar Yatri* (novel), 1950; *Bideshat Dudinman* (Afghan travels), 1957, 2nd edition 1967; *Kanramar bilai* (drama for neoliterates) 1959, reprint 1965; *Prasanga Kosh* (a compendium of names chosen from history, mythology, festivals, literature and culture), 1963,

2nd edition, 1968; *Krishnakanta Sandikai* (biog) 1965; *Saubhagya parasmani*, tr. 1967; *Gandhijir jiwan katha*, 1969; *Bahadur gamobudha* (biog), 1969; *Assamiya sahitya bibidh alochana* (14 articles on literature and culture), 1970; *Samprতির caneki* (on communal harmony as gleaned from Assamese literature and history), 1970; *Dah Jakir Hussain* (biog), 1971; *Sammisranat Asamiya Samskriti*, 2nd edition, 1972.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1962, 1965, 1966, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975.

#### Abid, Kasim Ali (1927— )

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Hakim Karim Uddin; *b* Tippiarhi, Nalgonda (AP), 27 July 1927; *ed* at High School Nalgonda and Jama-e-Nizamia (Hyderabad); Oriental Graduate; *m* Amina Khatoun, 1948; 3 S, 2 D; land-owner and businessman.

Has been actively associated with the Cong since 1946; mem (a) AP St Haj Cttee and (b) AP St Social Welfare Bd; Gen Sec, All India Momin Conf; Pres (a) AP Jamait-ul-ulema and (b) AP Backward Classes Federation; Pres Muslim Waqfs Security Coun.

Elected as Cong Mem Rajya Sabha (from AP) Apr 1972.

Gave<sup>1</sup> a call to Muslims in general and the working class in particular to vote for the Janata Party in the state assembly elections to usher in an era of socialism, 9 June 1977,

Sources: *RSW*, 1974; *TOI*, 10 Jun 1977.

<sup>1</sup>*TOI*, 10 June 1977.

#### Abid Ali (1899—1973)

Trade union leader

*s* of Jaferbhai (a petty trader from Kutch) and Fatima; *b* Kazmain (a place of pilgrimage near Baghdad), Iraq, 1899; *mt* Gujarati; *ed* received primary school edn only, due to the strained circumstances of family; *m* Zarinabai; 3 S, 1 D.

Started earning livelihood at 14 as a labourer in Kanpur Mills and also sold books; also worked in a tannery, 1913-15; typist in Dist Mgte's office, Wardha, 1916-20; resigned in response to the Non-Cooperation Movement 1921 and became a full-time political worker; became by turns the Sec of the Town, Taluka, and later Dist Cong and Khilafat Cttees at Wardha, 1921-22; Sec, CP Pradesh Cong Cttee, 1923-25; organised and conducted A-I National Flag Satyagraha 1923, and was sentenced to 22½ months imprisonment.

Went to Malaya 1925, became Sec, Ind Asscn, Singapore; deported on account of his anti-Govt activities.

On return, joined Bardoli Satyagraha initiated by Sardar Patel (1928) and settled down in Bombay; organised the Salt Satyagraha, 1930, and took part in other Cong movements; arrested about a dozen times; beaten on several occasions by the military and police; once a bullet broke the bones of his right leg while he was picketing liquor shops in Bombay, 1931; also harassed and beaten by members of Muslim

League many times for opposing the demand for Pak.

Was opposed to Parly Programme during the British regime; mem AICC for more than 15 years; Gen Sec (a) Bombay PCC, 1929-34; (b) Reception Cttee, Ind National Cong, Bombay Session, 1934; went to Bihar 1934 and organised relief operations on behalf of the Bombay Relief Cttee for earthquake sufferers.

Nom mem, Legis Coun, 1949-52; Cong mem, Rajya Sabha (Bombay) 1952-54; 1954-58; 1958-64; 1964-70; was Dy Min for Labour, GOI, 1952-62.

Was a renowned trade unionist; a founder and Vice-Pres, Ind National Trade Union Cong; also the founder and office-bearer of a number of other trade union organisations; represented Indian workers at ILO and other organisations; was leader of Indian Workers' Delegation, 1946, and several other times; Pres Bombay Provincial National Trade Union Cong, 1947-51; Chmn, First INTUC Convention Reception Cttee, Bombay, 1948; Representative of Indian Workers to international confs in (a) Montreal, 1946; (b) San Francisco, 1948; (c) Ceylon, 1950; (d) Geneva, 1963-64; and (e) Tokyo; leader Ind Delegation to IOL Confs, Geneva 1953 & 1961; Leader Asian Regional Conf, Tokyo 1953 & New Delhi 1957; mem, Governing Body of ILO (Geneva) & ICFTU (Brussels); International Representative of INTUC, 1963; Vice-Pres ILO Conf, Geneva, 1967; Pres INTUC, 1968.

Died 27 Jun 1973.

Pubs: Hindi: *Mazdoor-se-Minister* (From Labourer to Minister)<sup>1</sup>; Eng: *Indian*

*Communists Exposed; The Indian Communists*, 1965

Sources: Trilochan Singh, *Indian Parliament*, 1952-57; *IWW* (INFA), 1971; *RSW*, 1968; *National Honours Encyclopaedia*, Vol I; *INB*, 1965.

<sup>1</sup>This book won the first prize awarded by the Union Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, 1968, under the Ministry's Programme of awards for books in Hindi to non-Hindi speaking authors.

**Abid Husain, Dr Syed (1896<sup>1</sup>—1978)**

Professor, writer

s of Hamid Hussain and Sultan Begum; b Bhopal, MP, 1896; *ed* at Bhopal (School), Allahabad (BA, 1920), Oxford, Berlin (MA PhD 1925); *m* Saliha (qv).

Prof of Philosophy and Literature, Jamia Millia, 1926-56; mem Official Language Commn, 1955-56; Dir of General Edn Reading Material Project. AMU, 1957-60; Literary Adviser, AIR, 1960-68.

Mem (a) Sahitya Akademi, (b) Exec Cttee of ICWA, (c) Editorial Bd of *Gandhi Marg*; Sec, Islam and the Modern Age Society, Delhi, 1967; mem Hindustan Tamil Sangh, 1939-48; recd Sahitya Akademi Award 1956; Padma Bhushan, 1957; Delhi Sahitya & Kala Parishad Award, 1973.

Pubs: 40 books (including translations from German and English); Urdu: *Parda-e-Ghaflat*, (drama) 1957; *Sharir Larka*; *Hindustani Qaumiyat aur Qaumi Tahzib* 1946; *Mazamin-e-Abid*, 1947, *Qaumi Tahzib Ka Masala*, 1955 (Sahitya Akademi Award 1956);



*Bazme-Betakalluf*; *Kya Khub admitha* (short biographies); *Hindustani Musalman aine-e-aiyyam men*, 1965; *Musalman aur asari masail*, 1972; tr: *Faust*, 1931; *Wilhelm Meister Part I*, 1958-59 (both from Goethe); Plato's *Dialogues*; Kant's *Critique of Pure Reason* and most of the writings of Gandhi and Nehru. Eng: *The Way of Gandhi and Nehru*: 1959, 2nd edition 1961; *Standard English-Urdu Dictionary*, 1937 (compiled in collaboration); *The National Culture of India*, 2nd edition 1961; *Indian Culture* 1962; *What is General Education*, 1959; *The Destiny of Indian Muslims*, 1965, *Gandhi and Communal Unity*, 1969. *Tarikh falsafa-e-Islam*, tr (from English) of T.J. De Boer's *The History of Philosophy of Islam*, 1972.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vols I & IV; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1962-63; *MYB*, 1948-49; *INB*, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1965, 1966, 1972, 1973, 1974.

<sup>1</sup>*Abib Husain Felicitation Volume*, edited by Malik Ram, 1974 was presented to Syed Abid Husain on his 78th birthday.

#### Abu Jafar, Raja Saiyid (1872—1927)

UP landlord, legislator

*Title*: Raja, 1908

A Shia; the family is said to have been founded by one Syed Suleman, a merchant of Khorassan, who came to Awadh in 1403 and married a local Syed; *b* 12 Feb 1872; succeeded to the Pirpur Estate, Akbarpur Tehsil, UP, 1894; *ed* studied Arabic litera-

ture, philosophy and English at Pirpur.

Established the Jafria School; generously supported edn; along with Maulvi Asghar Ali Khan, was mem Justice Piggot Cttee on primary education, 1913; elected mem Impl Legis Coun, 1913-16 (Muhammedan Landholders, UP), defeating Nawab Abdul Majid (qv); mem UP Legis Coun, 1920 (Fyzabad & Bara Banki Dists MR), defeating Ch Mujtaba Husain.

Died 14 Feb 1927.

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *WWI*; *FOP*, Vol 1; *SIM*; *EUP*; *IOL*, 1928.

#### Abul Kalam Azad, Maulana (1888-1958)

Nationalist leader, theologian

*Real name*: Muhiyuddin Ahmed.

His forefathers came to India from Herat in Babar's days; his father's maternal grandfather Maulana Munawaruddin held an important post under the Mughals; his grandfather having died early, his father was brought up by Maulana Munawaruddin; at the latter's death, his father who was then about 25, went to Mecca, settled there and won fame as an Arabic scholar after the publication of ten-volume work in Egypt; was also a pir and had a large following in India and outside.

*s* of Maulana Khairuddin (died 1909) and Aliyah, the daughter of Shaikh Mohammad Zaher Watri, a great Arabic scholar of Medina; *b* Mecca, 1888; father came to Calcutta, 1890, for treatment of a broken shin bone but was persuaded by admirers and disciples to settle down there; Muhiyuddin had a traditional edn from father and from other teachers; was a child

prodigy and finished his edn by 16; *m* Zulaikha Begum<sup>1</sup> (died<sup>2</sup> 1943 while Azad was in detention); son, Husain died at 4.

Soon after completing his edn, came across Sir Syed Ahmad's writings and he realized that he must study modern science, philosophy and literature in order to be truly educated; set about learning English and acquired enough proficiency to be able to read history and philosophy books.

Underwent a mental crisis; was greatly perturbed over the exhibition of differences among the different sects of Muslims, which led to doubts concerning religion itself. He asked: 'If religion expresses a universal truth, why should there be such differences and conflicts among men professing different religions? Why should each religion claim to be the sole repository of truth and condemn all others as false<sup>3</sup>? After a few years he adopted the pen-name *Azad* or *Free* to indicate his freedom from inherited beliefs.

Joined a group of revolutionaries in Bengal, who at first doubted his loyalty because he was a Muslim but later on came to accept him as a regular member; persuaded them to extend their activities to many important towns of north India and Bombay.

At 14, was already contributing learned articles to *Makhzan*, the best known literary magazine of the day; in 1905 met Shibli, who was fascinated by the young prodigy<sup>4</sup>, and who took him along to Lucknow where he (Azad) stayed at Nadva for some time and edited *Al-Nadva*; in 1906 took up the editorship of *Vakil* of Amritsar, a bi-weekly; in 1908 went to Iraq, Egypt, Syria and Turkey.

Had strong pan-Islamic sympathies, to start with; believed that Muslims were the chosen people on earth and gave a 'Back to

Quran' call to them; held that politics should be infused with the spirit of religion.

To disseminate his ideas among his coreligionists, started an Urdu weekly paper *Al Hilal*<sup>5</sup> (The Crescent) from Calcutta, June 1912, that set new standards in Urdu journalism and achieved unprecedented popularity<sup>6</sup> within a short time; wanting to curb its anti-British tone, the Govt of Bengal raised the security to Rs. 2,000/- under the Press Act. The deposit was soon forfeited; another deposit of Rs. 10,000/- was demanded and was also soon lost; finally after the outbreak of World War I the *Al Hilal* press was confiscated, 1915; started a new weekly *Al-Balagh* which was also banned, Mar 1916; was externed from Bengal, and as Punjab, Delhi, UP & Bombay Governments had already prohibited his entry, went to Ranchi, Bihar; later was kept in internment there till 31 Dec 1919.

Earlier in 1914, had also started his own school called *Darul Irshad* at Calcutta.

Soon after his release, met Mahatma Gandhi, 18 Jan 1920, fell in line with his non-cooperation programme and plunged into the Khilafat and non-cooperation movements.

Mem of a Muslim deputation to Viceroy on the Khilafat issue, Jan 1920; signed the manifesto protesting against the dismemberment of Turkey, Mar 1920; mem of a sub-cttee apptd by CKC. Bombay to work out a scheme for the initiation of non-cooperation, May 1920; attended All Parties Leaders Conf, Allahabad, Jun 1920, which accepted the four stages of the non-cooperation creed; and mem of a sub-cttee apptd by it to implement the non-cooperation programme without any further delay; presided over the

All India Khilafat Conf, Calcutta, Dec 1920.

Presided over the Jamiat-ul-Ulema Conf, Bareilly, Mar 1921 (in which he said that enlistment in the army was illegal, according to the Shariat); presided<sup>7</sup> over the Provincial Khilafat Conf, Agra, 25 Oct 1921; presided over All India Ulema Conference, Lahore, Nov 1921; Vice-Pres, CKC, Bombay, Jan 1922; was arrested Dec 1921 for making a seditious speech in Calcutta and put on trial; released 1923; in his defence, which was later published as *Qaul-i-Faisal*<sup>8</sup> (the decisive word), he said:

'I firmly believe that liberty is the birth-right of every nation and each individual and that no man or man-made bureaucracy has the right to keep God's creatures in bondage.... Consequently, I refuse to acknowledge the present government as the rightful one and deem it my national, my religious and my human duty to liberate my country and my people from its servitude'.

Was for sometime connected with the Muslim League also; supported a resolution favouring Gokhale's Elementary Education Bill and for making edn free and also for safe guarding Muslim interests (5th Session, AIML, Calcutta, Mar 1912); supported the resolution for the repeal of the Press Act (7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913); also supported the resolution thanking the Viceroy's decision in the Kanpur Mosque case (same session); mem of ML Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem of Cttee to formulate the demand for Muslim representation in legislatures and other elective bodies (16th

Session, Bombay, Dec 1924).

After the collapse of the Khilafat hopes, his pan-Islamic phase came to a close, and he chose to stay on in the Cong as a leading nationalist for the rest of his life; presided<sup>9</sup> over the Special Cong Session, Delhi, Sept 1923 to decide the issue of Council Entry; favoured entry into the councils for carrying the fight into the legislatures; presided over a meeting in Calcutta, 1927, which decided to boycott the Simon Commn; later played a leading part in making the boycott successful; during the Salt Satyagraha 1930, was arrested for a speech delivered at Meerut and detained in the Meerut jail for about a year and a half; released following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact but was re-arrested after the failure of the RTC in London, 1932 and was detained in the Delhi jail for over a year.

After the Cong's sweeping victory in the 1937 elections, was in favour of the Cong forming ministries in the provinces, saying that the powers given to the provincial govts should be exercised to the full; later when the ministries were formed, was a mem of the Cong Parly Bd to supervise the work of the Cong ministries in Bengal, Bihar, UP, Punjab, Sind and the Frontier.

Elected Pres of the Cong at the end of 1939 (he defeated MN Roy) and continued as such till 1946; presided<sup>10</sup> over the Cong session held at Ramgarh, Bihar, Mar, 1940. In his presidential Address, expressed his deep commitment to the composite culture of India:

'Islam has now as great a claim on the soil of India as Hinduism. If Hinduism has been the religion of the people here

for several thousands of years, Islam also has been their religion for a thousand years. Just as a Hindu can say with pride that he is an Indian and follows Hinduism, so also we can say with equal pride that we are Indians and follow Islam...'

Eleven hundred years of common history have enriched India with our common achievements. Our languages, our poetry, our literature, our culture, our art, our dress, our manners and customs, the innumerable happening of our daily life, everything bears the stamp of our joint endeavour'.

The AICC that met later at Poona passed two resolutions—one that expressed faith in non-violence as the correct policy for attaining India's freedom and the other that in the war between Nazim and Democracy, India's place was in the democratic camp, though she could not participate in the war effort till she was free.

This was Azad's view<sup>11</sup> also but Gandhiji was strongly opposed to participation in war.

Arrested<sup>12</sup> at Allahabad 1940 before he could offer Individual Satyagraha and detained for two years in the Naini jail, but released Dec 1941.

In the company of Nehru met Chiang Kai-shek and his wife in Delhi on 11 Feb 1942; Chiang Kai-shek tried to persuade them to side with the Allies without any preconditions.

As Cong Pres, took a leading part in the negotiations with the (unsuccessful) Cripps Mission, 1942; was not in favour of launching the Quit India movement in War condi-

tions, for he feared that once the movement was launched, the Govt would arrest all the Cong leaders and in the absence of any guiding hand, the movement could turn violent; was arrested, 9 Aug 1942—a day after the Quit India resolution was passed at AICC meeting, Bombay, and lodged in Ahmadnagar Fort jail; later transferred to Bankura; released, 15 Jun 1945.

Represented the Cong in the Simla Conference called by the Viceroy, Lord Wavell<sup>13</sup> to discuss transfer of power, Jun 1945; continued playing a leading part in the negotiation with the British Cabinet Mission, 1946.

Suggested a plan<sup>14</sup> which was accepted by CWC Apr 1946 and which envisaged a federal constitution for the country with only a few subjects compulsorily belonging to the Centre, the rest going to the provinces. This arrangement, he said, would ensure maximum autonomy for the Muslim-majority provinces, while maintaining the unity of the country; opposed the Pakistan scheme as 'harmful not only for India as a whole but for Muslims in particular<sup>15</sup>; later when the partition plan was being seriously considered, tried his best 'to persuade my two colleagues (Patel and Nehru) not to take the final step' and when everything else failed, made a last appeal to Gandhiji 'that the present state of affairs might be allowed to continue for two years', by which time he hoped the Muslim League would be forced to come to terms.

Was in favour of offering the Home portfolio to the ML and not Finance, when it decided to join the Interim Govt, as he held that Finance was a key portfolio and that they would have to face major difficulties

if Finance was under the control of the League<sup>16</sup>, at first, did not join the Interim Govt but later did so as Education Min on 15 Jan 1947; and continued to hold this portfolio till death, 22 Feb 1958.

Cong Mem Constituent Assembly 1948-50 and of Parliament of India 1950-52; mem Lok Sabha 1952 (Rampur-UP); re-elected 1957 (Gurgaon, now Haryana).

As Education Min, established: (i) three Academies—Sahitya, Sangeet Natak, Lalit Kala; (ii) the University Edn Commn (1948); (iii) The Secondary Education Commn (1952); (iv) Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur; (v) University Grants Commn; (vi) Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi. He also reorganised the All India Council for Technical Education to set up a chain of national research laboratories throughout India.

Besides, he was the Dy Leader of the Cong in Parliament and principal adviser to Prime Min Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Azad's religious views had undergone a radical change since the *Al Hilal* days. He came to believe that Islam was a universal religion. He was a progressive thinker<sup>17</sup> and he attacked religious superstitions, and rituals and conflict of creeds. But his religious ideas did not gain any great currency.

Was a man of deep and wide-ranging learning and scholarship and was also a great orator and a persuasive writer: quiet, reserved and dignified, he had aristocratic tastes<sup>18</sup> and loved all the good things of life.

Autobiography: *Indian Wins Freedom; an autobiographical narrative*<sup>19</sup>, 1959 (Dictated in Urdu to

Humayun Kabir who translated it into English).

Biogs: English—Desai, Mahadev: *Abdul Kalam Azad; the President of the Indian National Congress, A Biographical Memoir*, (London) 1941, 1st Indian edition 1945; Kumar, H.L., *The Apostle of Unity, A Biographical Study of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad*, 1942; Rajput, A.B., *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad*, 1946; Arsh Malsiani, *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, 1976 (The original draft was prepared in Urdu); Urdu—Abdullah Batt. *Abul Kalam Azad*, 1943; Abu Said Bazmi, *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad*, 1946; Abdul Ghaffar Qazi, *Aasar-e-Abul Kalam*, 1949; Abdur Razzak Malihabadi, *Zikre-e-Azad*; Abid Raza Bedar, *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad*.

Pubs: *Masla-i-Khilafat*<sup>20</sup>, (The Question of the Caliphate), 1920; *Davat-i-amal* (Extracts from editorials of *Al-Hilal*) 1921; *Ihrrar-i-Islam* (Constitution of an Islamic state); *Itihad-i-Islami*, 1921; *Taza mazamin* (collected essays), 1921; *Tarjuman-ul-Quran*<sup>21</sup>, 2 Vols, 1931, 1936; Revised ed 1949; *Mukalimat-i-Abul Kalam*, 1944; *Mazamin-i-Abul Kalam Azad* (2 Vols), 1944; *Ghubar-i-Khatir* (collection of letters to Maulana Habibur Rahman Khan Sherwani from the Ahmedabad Fort jail; the letters were not posted), 1945; *Naqsh-e-Azad* (collection of letters); *Tashrihat-i-Azad* (collection of writings), 1946; *Tazhkirah*, 1919; *Musalman aurat*, tr from Farid Vajdi Afindi's Arabic

original, 1946; *Khutba-i-ahya millat* (a religious lecture), 1949; *Qaul-i-Faisal* (A Statement of Maulana Azad, in his defence); *Musalman aur Congress*; *Shahid-e-azam* (About Hazrat Imam Husain); *Boycott*<sup>22</sup> (an Urdu pamphlet pub about 1921).

Sources: *India Wins Freedom*; *Gandhi: His Life and Thought*; *Abu'l Kalam Azad* (Biography); *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*; *SIM*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *HNK*; *NBIL*, Vols I & IV; *CWMG*, Vol 22; M Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*; *HINC*, Vol II; *MBI*; *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*; *Eminent Indians* (A Bibliography of Biographies); *Banned Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India 1907-1947*; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan*; *Khilafat to Partition*; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*.

<sup>1</sup>*SIM* says Zulaikha's father was Manglu Khansamah, house steward of the Grand Hotel Calcutta, who made a fortune through hiring out carriages. See p. 429. But Arsh Malsiani's biography gives Aftabuddin Ahmed as the name of Zulaikha's father. He was a retired officer of the Survey Office. See *Abul Kalam Azad*, p. 9. When Azad was sentenced, Feb 1922, she wrote to Mahatma Gandhi offering herself for public work. See *CWMG*, Vol 22, p. 456.

<sup>2</sup>Azad was in Ahmedabad Fort jail when she died. His letter dated 19 Apr 1943 to Maulana Habibur Rahman Khan Sherwani on her death is in Arsh Malsiani's biography, as Appendix 5 on pp. 157-163.

<sup>3</sup>*India Wins Freedom*, p. 3.

<sup>4</sup>In *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*, A.H. Albiruni says, p. 132: 'He (Azad) wanted to write a life of Ghazali when he was

only twelve. Two years later, he was contributing learned articles to *Makhzan*, the best known literary magazine of the day. One of them was (characteristically) about the power and influence of the press and another was an instalment from his proposed history of Persian poetry. He had also started attending national gatherings and elder leaders were amazed at seeing this young prodigy. From his serious undertakings, they had thought that he must be a grown up person, but now they were confronted with a boy of sixteen. Hali, it is said, when introduced to Abul Kalam, took him to be the son of the learned writer of that name, whose articles he had seen and admired.'

<sup>5</sup>About its contents Azad writes: 'The public was attracted not only by the superior printing and production of the paper but even more by the new note of strong nationalism preached by it'. As against this, Albiruni in *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India* says: 'Bulk of his (Azad's) paper was devoted to articles and photographs about Turkey'.

Aziz Ahmad in *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan* says (p. 187). 'He (Azad) claims that in 1912 he founded *Al-Hilal* to propagate his nationalistic, anti-imperialistic stand. But his actual writings in the early files of that journal contradict him; and as a matter of historical fact it can safely be asserted that his participation in the Indian nationalist movement, as distinct from pan-Islamic anti-imperialism, did not begin until 1920 when on his release from jail, he met Tilak and Gandhi for the first time'.

<sup>6</sup>'The weekly was printed on thin art paper, in the best Beirut type, and was copiously illustrated'. *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*, p. 134. About its popularity, Azad himself says: 'Within two years, *Al-Hilal* reached a circulation of 26,000 copies per week, a figure which was till then unheard of in Urdu journalism'. *India Wins Freedom*, p. 8.

<sup>7</sup>For the text of the Presidential Address see Arsh Malsiani, *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, pp. 126-27.

<sup>8</sup>For an English translation of some extracts from it, see Arsh Malsiani; *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, pp. 128-132.

<sup>9</sup>For the text of his Address, see Arsh Malsiani, *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, pp. 170-72.

<sup>10</sup>For the full text of the Presidential Address see Arsh Malsiani, *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, Appendix 4, pp. 133-56. In 1940 when the Viceroy offered to expand his Executive Council and invited Indian leaders to join it on certain conditions, Azad in his capacity as Congress Pres wrote to Jinnah to endorse these conditions. Jinnah sent back a most discourteous reply:

I refuse to discuss with you by correspondence or otherwise as you have completely forfeited the confidence of Muslim India. Can you not realize you are made a Muslim showboy Congress President to give it colour that it is national and deceive foreign countries. You represent neither Muslims nor Hindus. The Congress is a Hindu body. If you have self-respect resign at once. You have done your worst against the League so far. You know you have hopelessly failed. Give it up.

See Arsh Malsiani, *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, pp. 64-65.

<sup>11</sup>Unlike Gandhiji, Azad believed in non-violence as a matter of policy, not creed. In his *Indian Wins Freedom* (p. 34) he says: 'For me, non-violence was a matter of policy, not of creed. My view was that Indians had the right to take to the sword if they had no other alternative. It would, however, be noble to achieve independence through peaceful means, and in any case in the circumstances which obtained in this country, Gandhiji's method was right'.

Knowing Gandhiji's aversion to participation in war, several members of the CWC who had earlier supported the second resolution, wavered in their stand and sent their resignations to Azad. Azad though deeply hurt, resolved the crisis amicably. See *Indian Wins Freedom*, p. 35.

<sup>12</sup>While drinking tea in the railway restaurant.

<sup>13</sup>Azad struck up a good relationship with Wavell and when the latter was leaving India in early 1947, Azad issued a statement which was full of generous praise for him. See *India Wins Freedom*, pp. 179-80.

<sup>14</sup>Azad placed his plan before the country in a statement on 15 Apr 1946. For the full text of the statement, see *India Wins Freedom*, pp. 142-45.

<sup>15</sup>Achary Kripalani in *Gandhi His: Life and Thought* (p. 287) says that Azad was not opposed to the partition of India. He says:

'I feel if along with Ghaffar Khan they (Azad and other Muslim leaders) had stood up against the partition, it might not have taken place'. See also p. 289.

<sup>16</sup>Azad says that later events proved him right. See *Indian Wins Freedom*, pp. 166-67.

<sup>17</sup>Arsh Malsiani says that on the first death anniversary of his father who was a *pir*, the devotees suggested that Azad should step into his father's shoes and organise the Urs regularly. Azad expressed his strong disapproval of any such move. See *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, p. 110.

<sup>18</sup>Azad was a great connoisseur of tea—and liked Chinese tea specially. He smoked freely in Gandhiji's presence. He also drank. Arsh Malsiani describes him as 'a connoisseur of beverages'. He quotes a letter of 16 Sept 1943 in which Azad said: 'Whatever I did I did thoroughly. . . . If I was foremost in the lane of wine drinkers, I was also the foremost among the pious and the upright'. See Arsh Malsiani, *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, p. 106.

<sup>19</sup>This narrative deals with the story of Azad's life from 1937 onwards till partition. In the first chapter Azad had promised a first volume dealing with the events of his life up to 1937. And according to Humayun Kabir, he had also intended to write a third volume to deal with events since 1948. But he did not live to write these volumes. See *Indian Wins Freedom*, p. 11. Also see Preface by Humayun Kabir, p. viii.

<sup>20</sup>For an analysis of this book, see Peter Hardy, *The Muslims in British India*, pp. 191-93.

<sup>21</sup>The commentary is only on the first 18 chapters of the Quran. For a story of how he wrote the commentary, see *Abu'l Kalam Azad*, pp. 29-31.

<sup>22</sup>The 12-page pamphlet urging Muslim boycott of foreign goods was proscribed. See *Banned Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India 1907-1947*, p. 193.

**Abdul Kasem, Maulvi (?—1936)**

Bengal Nationalist

Belonged to Burdwan, W-B; participated in the anti-partition agitation and Swadeshi

movement in Bengal; perhaps the only Bengali Muslim to attain any kind of prominence in Cong affairs or organisation prior to 1905; was elected mem of the Cong Const Cttee (20th Congress, Bombay, Dec 1904) and also of the Standing Cttee chosen at the 1905 Cong at Calcutta; Sec Bengal Mohammedan Asscn (the nationalist Muslims' answer to the Muslim League), 1906; did not take much interest in its functioning and was dropped from the list of office-bearers for 1907; attended the Faridpur Provincial Conf, Sept 1911; was editor of the English Weekly *Mussalman* owned by a limited company headed by Abdul Rasul (qv) and Ghaznavi.

Took active part in the deliberations of AIML; moved a resolution urging the repeal of the Press Act (7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913); wanted Muslims to be given effective (and not separate) representation in the legislature; mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); favoured the implementation of the Cong-League Scheme of 1916; and mem of Cttee to discuss it (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); moved a resolution highly critical of Sir Michael O'Dwyer of Punjab; mem Cttee to frame a scheme for organising public activities among Muslims in consultation with Working Cttee of CKC (15th Session, Lahore, May 1924); Chairman Reception Cttee (23rd Session, I, Aziz Group, Howrah, Oct 1933); in his welcome speech, pleaded for united front in defence of Communal Award.

Died 11 Oct 1936.

Sources : *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908; How India Wrought for Freedom; FOP*, Vols I &

II; *IAR*, 1936, Vol II; *Bengal: The Nationalist Movement 1876-1940*.

**Abdul Mansur Habibullah, Sayed (1917— )**  
W-B Speaker

*s* of the late Sayed Hamidullah; *b* at Burdwan, 27 Nov 1917; *ed* Burdwan Town School, St Xaviers' College, Scottish Church Coll, Cal Univ Law Coll (MA LLB); *m* Maksuda Khatoon, *d* of the late MA Hafiz; 1 D; advocate Cal High Court.

Ex-Commr Burdwan Municipality; Mem CPI; Founder-mem Bengal Provincial Kisan Sabha; acting Sec of Dist Cong; Cttee; was imprisoned in 1942 and during 1949-52 in East Pak.

Asst Editor *Matamat* weekly; was also Lecturer at Suri Vidyasagar Coll and Surendranath Law Coll.

CPI mem W-B Legis Assam 1962 (Manteswar-Burdwan); lost as CPM candidate in 1967 election (same const); won the 1969 mid-term poll (Nadanghat); won again in 1971 (same const); but forfeited his security deposit in 1972 elections (same const); CPM mem W-B Legis Assem Jan 1977; unanimously elected Spkr, 24 Jan 1977.

Sources : *West Bengal Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1962; *RMGE* (1968-69), *RGE* (1970-72), Vol II-C; *RGE* (1970-72), Vol II-D; *TOI*, 25 Jan 1977.

**Abdul Quasem, Maulvi (1892—1944)**

Bengal legislator

*ed* MA, BL.



Lecturer in English, Inter Coll, Dacca; resigned and joined the Alipur Bar and later the High Court Bar; continued to practice till death.

Entered the Bengal legislature and established his reputation in the pre-reform Coun (representing Khulna M); in 1940 returned to the reformed Bengal Legis Coun through indirect election.

Mem Bengal Land Revenue Commn; mem Senate Calcutta Univ; mem Bengal Wakf Bd; nom Fellow of Calcutta Univ.

Died in Calcutta, 29 Jan 1944 at the age of 52.

Source : *Bengal Legislative Council Debates*.

#### Adamji Peerbhoy, Sir Raffiuddin (1846-1910)

Bombay Merchant

Title : Raffiuddin (bestowed by the High Priest of the Bohras).

Belonged to Dawoodi Bohra community; b Dhoraji, Kathiawar, 1846; ed elementary.

Started as a small trader; grew into a big G vt contractor, millowner and businessmen; Sheriff of Bombay, 1897; contributed Rs 1,10,000 for the establishment of the Prince of Wales School; mem, Simla Deputation to meet Viceroy Minto, Oct 1906; Presided over first session of AIML, Karachi, Dec 1907 (for Presidential Address, see *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 17-21).

Died 11 Aug 1910.

Sources : *IYBA*, 1912; *MAO*; *FOP*, Vol I; *Lord Minto and the Indian Nationalist Movement*.

#### Adil Rashid (1920—1972)

Urdu, Hindi novelist

Real name: Manzurul Haq.

b Narah, Dist Allahabad, 1920; mt Urdu.

Pubs: Urdu—*Mir Saheb*, 1940; *Darinday* (short stories), 1947; *Rup*, 1951; *Ishq-par-Zor Nahin*, 1952; *Zakhme-Dil*, 1956; *Dubtay Sai*, 1955, 2nd editino, 1957; *Filmi Muhray* (Film biographies) 1957; *Barbad Ashiyana*, 1957; *Iran ki Shahjadi* (for children) 1958; *Jadu ka ghar* (for children), 1958; *Chin ki Shahjadi* (for children), 1958; *Chuhon ki hukumat* (for children), 1958; *Andheray Ujalay*, 1959; *Chandan Har*, 1960; *Chandrama*, 1960; *Dulhan*, 1960; *Jamale-dil*, 1960; *Aina-e-dil*, 1961; *Rahi manzil aur raste*, 1963; *Patluthar ka des*, 1963; *Parai Ankhen*, 1969; *Chandi ki diwar*, 1969; Hindi tr. 1970; Hindi—*Rup Kanpur*; *Do Phool*, 1957; *Khuni Daku*, tr. from Urdu 1959; *Sisakti Muskan*, 1960; *Nigah-e-jamal*, 1959; *Ek ladki ek samasya*, 1963; *Samaj ke Dhabbe*, 1965; *Kajal aur khun*, 1972; *Ek dil hazar gham*, 1970; *Nilima*, 1972, 2nd edition; *Pahli raat*, 1972, 3rd edition.

Sources: *WWIW*; *TOI*, 4 Jan 1972; *INB*, 1958, 1959, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1971, 1972, 1973; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

**Aejaz Shah, Prince (1820—1895)**

1857 rebel

*s* of Mirza Nazim Bakht; *b* 1820.

Took part in the 1857 mutiny; led the rebel troops in Awadh and in the battle of Moradabad in Apr 1858 against the British; fled to Iran and from there to Russia; died at Mecca, 1895.

Source: *DFF*, Vol I.

**Afghani, Shaikh Jamaluddin (1839<sup>1</sup>—1897)**

Pan-Islamist & reformer

Of Persian or Arab origin; *b* village Asadabad, a dependency of Kabul, Afghanistan, 1839.

Took some part in Afghan dynastic strife before 1859; is said to have visited India for the first time in 1859.

Was deeply grieved at the decline of unity among the Muslim powers; sowed the seeds of political and intellectual awakening in Persia, Turkey, Egypt and among Indian Muslims; wanted Muslim states to forge unity in the matters of religion, society and politics.

In 1879 was in Egypt working at the El-Azhar Univ; was expelled Sept 1879 by the Khediv of Egypt, Tawfiq Pasha, when his anti-imperialist activities aimed at arousing the Egyptians alarmed the British masters of the Khediv.

From Egypt came to India where he stayed at Hyderabad (for about 2 years) and later at Calcutta. At Hyderabad stayed with Mohiud-Daula Nawab Rasul Yar Jung;

delivered speeches and wrote articles in local journals, *Malamin* and *Moalam-e-Shafiq*, edited by Mohibul Husain in which he bitterly criticized Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's views on politics, religion and education; wanted Muslims to take to modern knowledge in science and humanities; strongly felt that the medium of instruction should be the mother tongue and that the educators should be Indians and not foreigners as they were in Sir Syed Ahmad's MAO Coll, Aligarh; appealed to the Britishers to make Hindustani the language of their administration.

Moved to Calcutta about 1881 and was under the constant surveillance of the police (his visit to Calcutta is mentioned by Kazi Abdul Wadud in *Banglar Jagran*); left or was deported from Calcutta at the end of 1882, and reached England in 1883 via Afghanistan.

There came into close contact with WS Blunt, British statesman and champion of Egyptians in England; in Paris campaigned against the exploitation of Asians by the Europeans through a journal in Arabic; was invited to Turkey but his reformist activities made him a suspect in the eyes of Sultan Abdul Hamid II; was consequently detained; died of cancer<sup>2</sup>, 9 Mar 1897.

Sources: *FSH*, Vol II; *IMI*; *MBI*; *Webster's Biographical Dictionary*, 1953; Shan Mohammad: *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan—A Political Biography*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>According to *Webster's Biographical Dictionary*, he was born in 1838.

<sup>2</sup>According to *FSH*, Vol II, there is a suspicion that he was poisoned.

**Aftab Ahmad Khan Ahmadi, Sahebzada  
(1867-1930)**

Educationist

Sunni; belonged to the Nawab family of Khunjpura principality in Karnal Dist; its founder was Nawab Najabat Khan who came from Afghanistan and conquered a portion of the country now forming part of Karnal Dist; s of Nawab Ghulam Ahmad Khan, mem Gwalior Coun of Regency (awarded title of Nawab, 1895, by the GOI); b Khunjpura, Karnal, May 1867; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh, till 1890; founded the Duty Society at Aligarh to collect funds for the MAO Coll, Nov 1890; proceeded to England, Mar 1891, with his elder brother, Sahebzada Sardar Sultan Ahmad Khan, MA, LL.M (Cantab), Legal Min of Gwalior, to complete his studies; studied at Christ's Coll, Cambridge (BA), and Inner Temple London (Bar-at-Law, June 1894).

Returned to India in 1894 and joined the Aligarh bar; at Sir Syed's suggestion settled down at Aligarh because of his keen interest in the MAO Coll and the Aligarh Movement.

Trustee, MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1897; mem of almost every Cttee of Coll; Hon Sec, Building Cttee; mem Syndicate in charge of the Boarding House; mem of a Deputation (other mems were Theodore Morison and Mohsin-ul-Mulk) that met the UP Gov, Apr 1904 to sort out the question of teaching Arabic at MAO Coll; elected Hon Jt-Sec A-I Muhammedan Conf, 1905-17, and was in charge of the head office of the Conf; initiated the idea of the Sir Syed Memorial Fund and was its Sec, 1898; nom Fellow, Allahabad Univ, 1903 & 1908; mem Muslim

Deputation to UP Gov, Aug 1924, to submit Muslim grievances regarding backwardness in education; Pres A-I Muslim Ednl Conf, 1923; Pres UP Muslim Ednl Conf, Allahabad, 1925.

Elected mem UP Legis Coun, 1909 (Agra and Meerut Divs M); mem 'Coun of India of the Sec of State, 1917; later Vice-Pres of Coun; along with the Aga Khan and Abdulla Yusuf Ali, represented Indian Muslims at the Paris Conf, 1919; on return was elected Hon V-C, Aligarh Univ; nom mem, Coun of State, 1925.

Signatory to the Muslim Address to the Viceory, Lord Minto, 1 Oct 1906; attended the Inaugural Session of the AIML at Dacca, Dec 1906; men Provisional Cttee set up at the session to draw up a Constitution for the League; actively participated in the deliberation of the Muslim League at its different sessions; moved a resolution recognizing the necessity of immediate efforts for raising the Aligarh Coll to the status of a teaching univ (Third Session, Delhi, Jan 1910); mem Cttee to formulate and frame a scheme for reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem Cttee to formulate the demand for Muslim representation in elective bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of constitutional reforms to be placed before the Royal Commn (17th Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925).

Pleaded with Muslims to remain loyal to the British.<sup>1</sup>

Died 18 Jan 1930.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *EM*; *SIM*; *MAO*; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*; *The Aligarh Movement—Its Origin and Development*; *IOL*, 1930.

<sup>1</sup>On Aug 22, 1909, the Sahibzada, while thanking the Lt-Gov, said: 'We respectfully beg the Government to believe that the fundamental idea on which the Aligarh Movement is based is the belief that for the steady and unchecked advance for our country and for our existence here as a progressive community, the presence of the British Rule in India is an absolute necessity'. See *MAO*, p. 242.

### **Afzal Beg, Mirza Mohammad (1908— )**

Kashmir politician

s of Mirza Nizam-ud-Din & Mehtab Bano; b. vill Sarmal, Dist Anantnag, Feb 1908; *ed* AMU, (BA LLB), 1934; *m*, 3 S, 4 D.

Joined political movement launched by Sheikh Abdullah immediately after graduation; started legal practice after getting law degree; first elected to Kashmir legislature, 1934; resigned; re-elected, 1936; arrested and sentenced for taking part in movement for responsible govt, 1938; Min for Public Works in Sir BN Rau's Cabinet, 1944, under the diarchy introduced by the Maharaja; resigned, 1946; arrested and detained same year for taking part in Quit Kashmir agitation; released 1947; in charge of emergency administration of South Kashmir, 1947.

Mem Indian Constituent Assem, 1950-52; mem J & K Constituent Assem 1952 (Anantnag); Chmn Fundamental Rights Cttee & Basic Rights Cttee of the Kashmir Consenbly; mem of J & K National Conf & its Working Cttee; Mem of Sheikh Abdullah's Cabinet, 1948-1953; arrested and detained along with Sheikh Abdullah, Aug 1953 & released Dec 1954; Founder-Pres, J & K Plebiscite Front, Aug 1955; arrested again in Nov 1955; released Oct 1956, but re-arrested six days later; figured as accused

in Kashmir Conspiracy Case; released on the case being withdrawn, Apr 1964; went with Sheikh Abdullah on Haj, 1965; arrested on return and detained at Ootacamund; subsequently taken to Srinagar because of poor health, released Dec 1967; was a leading mem of J & K State Peoples' Convention, 1968; externed from Kashmir, Jan 1971; allowed to re-enter State, May 1972; Pres J & K National Conference.

A close associate and trusted lieutenant of Sheikh Abdullah. As an emissary of the Sheikh, conducted negotiations with GOI in an effort to arrive at a political settlement in J & K. After Sheikh Abdullah came back to power, Feb 1975, apptd a Min in his Govt; continued till Mar 1977 when the Assembly dissolved on the former's advice and the Ministry vacated office; elected NC mem J & K Assem Jun 1977 (Anantnag); Dy Chief Min Jun 1977; resigned and formed a separate party, 1978.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA) 1976-77; *J & K State People's Convention Who's Who*; *JKW*, 1972; *TOI*, 5 Jul 1977.

### **Afzal Haq, Chaudhri (1895—1942)**

Ahrar leader

Resident of Delhi; was in the Police Service; Mem Cong Working Cttee; non-official visitor to Pb jails; mem Pb Legis Coun, 1924 and 1926 (Hoshiarpur-cum-Ludhiana Rural); mem Standing Cttee of the House.

Took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930; arrested from Dr MA Ansari's (qv) bungalow and sentenced, 28 Aug 1930, to six months' imprisonment in Cent Jail, Delhi; transferred to Gorakhpur Jail on 10 Sept 1930.

Was one of the founders of the *Majlis-i-Ahrar* (popularly known as Ahrar<sup>1</sup> party) 1930, which played a considerable part in Pb politics.

Earlier had participated in the 19th Session II (Shafi Group) of AIML, Dec 1927-Jan 1928; there he had pleaded with mems to boycott the Simon Commn, as 'co-operation with the Govt had got them little'.

Died 1942.

Pubs: *Azadi-i-Hind* (Historical Survey of the Indian struggle for freedom), 1929; *Zindagi* (essays) 2nd ed 1935; *Shaur* (drama), 1935; *Javahirat* (political and historical articles), 1937; *Mahbub-i-Khuda*, 2nd ed 1941.

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I: *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *MBI*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *FOP*, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>The Ahrar party consisted of Muslim supporters of Congress, Khilafatists and some urban Muslim chiefs from the Pb. The party cooperated politically with the Congress and joined the Non-Cooperation Movement of 1930; was bitterly hostile to the Ahmadiyas.

### Afzal-ud-Daula, Nawab Sir (1826—1869)

Nizam of Hyderabad State

Title: GCSI.

s of Nasir-ud-Daula, Nizam of Hyderabad (1830-57); succeeded father on his death, 16 May 1857.

Was ably served by Sir Salar Jung I as Prime Minister (1853-1883) whom he inherited from his father; remained steadfast in his

loyalty to the British during the 1857 mutiny; the Hyderabad Contingent loyally fought in Central India under Sir Hugh Rose who termed these troops as the 'wings of my army'. Was amply rewarded<sup>1</sup> for his services with presents and a title and territory.

Died 26 Feb 1869 in the 43rd year of his life, succeeded by infant son, Mir Mahboob Ali Khan (qv).

Sources: *Pictorial Hyderabad*, Vol I; *OBD*; *FSH*, Vol II; Sir Roper Lethbridge, *The Golden Book of India*.

<sup>1</sup>For details see *The Golden Book of India*, p. 182.

### Aga Mohammad Safdar (?—1936)

Punjab nationalist

Was a lawyer of Sialkot, Pb; attended the All India Khilafat Conf, Delhi, November 1919 and was mem of the boycott of British goods cttee formed there; gave up practice after the Khilafat resolution was passed; a Muslim school in Sialkot was converted into a national school through his efforts; was elected Pres Provincial Cong Cttee Pb in place of Lala Lajpat Rai arrested 1921; himself was arrested at Sialkot in connection with the non-cooperation movement, 10 Dec 1921; was tried by the Sialkot magistrate but released; re-arrested 1922. Speaking of his election in place of Lala Lajpat Rai<sup>1</sup>, Gandhiji<sup>2</sup> said: 'He is one of the truest of Mussulmans and one of the bravest of Indians. His services are all rendered in a most unassuming manner'. (*CWMG*, Vol XXI, p. 538).

Mem Cttee to discuss details of Cong-League Scheme (10 Session, AIML, Calcutta Dec 1917-Jan 1918); Chmn<sup>3</sup> Reception Cttee (15th Session, Lahore, May 1924); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of Constitution for GOI (same session); mem Cttee to frame a scheme to organise various public activities among Muslims in consultation with the Working Cttee of CKC (same session); seconded a resolution urging the withdrawal of Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924, adding that the speedy implementation of *Swaraj* was the only effective remedy for India's political situation (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924).

Died 1936.

Sources: *FOP*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol II; *IAR*, 1936, Vol I; *SIM*; *CWMG*, Vols XIX, XXI, and XXII.

<sup>1</sup>Lajpat Rai's letter to Mahatma Gandhi about it is quoted in *CWMG*, Vol XXII, pp. 24-25. His own letters to Gandhiji describing Lalaji's arrest and the progress of the movement in Pb are at pp. 5-6.

<sup>2</sup>Gandhiji spoke very highly of his efforts in the cause of non-cooperation: 'In my wanderings I notice that whenever there is at least one sincere worker, the work of non-cooperation proceeds very well. One man by himself Aga Sufdar has greatly lifted up Sialkot's life. He is a brave and noble Muslim lawyer. He gave up practice... immediately after the Khilafat resolution was passed. His sacrifices, his simplicity and truthfulness can be seen in every one of his actions. This gentleman Aga Sufdar, used to take a big part in Sialkot's life even prior to non-cooperation. Through his example, therefore, non-cooperation work is making excellent progress in Sialkot. A big Muslim School has been converted into a national school. The spinning wheel movement is going on apace. I saw his wife, and the other women too in Sialkot, all clad in khadi....' See *CWMG*, Vol XIX, 1920-21, p. 459. (Gandhi's writing is dated 20 Mar 1921).

<sup>3</sup>For a report on his Welcome Address, see *FOP* Vol I, pp. 575-76.

### Aga, Syed Ahmed (1910— )

Formerly member of Lok Sabha

*s* of Aga Syed Hussain; *b* Srinagar, J & K, Sept 1910; *m* Zamrud Ahmad, Aug 1934; 2 S, 2 D.

Served in Kashmir Administrative Service till 1965; mem State Public Service Commn, 2 Aug 1965-1 Jan 1967; held various offices under the State Govt, including Dir of Food Dept, in which capacity he was also a Mem-Sec of Food Procurement and Distribution Cttee; Registrar of Coops, Dir of Rural Development; Sec, Dept of Health, Edn, Works and Power, Forests, Housing and Home, etc; mem (a) Coop Cttee of A-I Handicrafts Bd and (b) High Power Cttee on Coop Movement (J&K).

Cong mem Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Baramulla, J&K); re-elected mem 1971 (same const); mem (a) Public Accounts Cttee, 1967-68 and 1968-69; (b) Asoka Mehta Khadi and Village Industries Cttee; (c) A-I Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes Cttee; (d) Cent and State Haj Cttees; (e) Inst of Social Edn; (f) Exec Cttee of the Cong Party in Parl, 1969, re-elected May 1970; (g) Steering Cttee, A-I Cong Forum for Socialist Action; (h) Panel of Economic Policy for Plenary Session of Ind Nat Cong, Bombay; (i) A-I Minority Cell and Zonal Organiser of AICC for Minorities Cell in North India; (j) Delegation to 25th Session of UN 1970; and (k) Fourth Cttee for Decolonization.

Widely travelled abroad; is interested in rural development, coops and uplift of the

weaker section of society; started the coop movement in Kashmir.

After the Cong debacle in the Mar 1977 poll for the Lok Sabha, quit the Cong, but said soon after that he was disillusioned with the functioning of the Janata Party.

Pubs: (a) *Cooperative Movement in India*; (b) *Cooperative Movement in Jammu & Kashmir*; (c) *Guide Book on Cooperative Movement*; (d) *Statistical Digest of Cooperative Movement, 1914-61*.

Sources: *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1971; *JKW*, 1972; *TOI*, 26 May 1977.

#### Aga Khan I (1800—1881)

Spiritual head of the Ismaili Khoja Muslim community

Original name: Hassan Ali Shah; descendant of the mysterious and dreaded old man of the mountains; claimed to have descended from Fatima, daughter of Mohammad.

Gov of the province of Kerman, Persia; fled from there in 1841 after making an abortive attempt to gain the Persian throne; assisted the British with his light horse in Afghan War, 1842; recd Rs 1000 as pension; also recd the title of His Highness the Aga Khan; after a short spell in Calcutta, settled in Bombay; took a leading part in turf and other sports; exercised absolute control over his subjects—'a king without a territory',—the annual tribute from his followers amounting to a lakh of rupees; succeeded by his son Aga Khan II (Aga Ali Shah).

Sources: *DIB*, 1905; *Webster's Biographical Dictionary*, 1953.

#### Aga Khan II (Aga Ali Shah) (?—1885)

Spiritual head of the Ismaili Khoja Muhammadan community

Recd tribute from his community in Asia and Africa; a keen sportsman and a strong supporter of the turf; mem Bombay Legis Coun; succeeded by his s Aga Sultan Muhammad Shah (qv).

Biog: Dumasia, Naoroji M, *A Brief history of the Aga Khan*, with an account of his predecessors (1903).

Sources: *DIB*; *Webster's Biographical Dictionary*, 1953.

#### Aga Khan III, (Sir Aga Sultan Mohammad Shah) (1877—1957)

Religious head of the Ismailis

*Titles*: KCIE, 1898; GCIE, 1902; GCSI, 1911; GCNO, 1923.

Belonged to an illustrious Shia family of Persia; grandson of Aga Hassan Ali Shah, 46th Imam of the Ismailis, who was given the title of *Aga Khan* by the Shah of Persia; because of his (Aga Hassan Ali Shah's) involvement in the war of succession, had to leave Persia and settle in Sind where he helped the British to consolidate their power; the title of *His Highness* granted as reward in 1845; shifted to Bombay whence he had to move to Calcutta; died 1881; succeeded by his son Aga Ali Shah (died 1885) who remained Imam for 4 years.

*b* Tekri, Karachi, 2 Nov 1877; *ed* deeply influenced by his mother, D of the famous Nizam-ud-daula; recd western edn at home from English tutors; learnt Persian, Arabic, Eng and French; *m* 4 times: Shahzadi Begum

(a cousin) 1897, Princess Theresse (Italian) 1908, Mlle Andree Carron 1929 and Mlle Labronsse 1944 (both French); 2 S: Ali Khan and Sadruddin Khan (Aga Khan IV).

Became the hereditary chief and religious head of the Ismaili community of India, East Africa, Central Asia, etc, 18 Aug 1885; celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his Sultanate 1910; Golden Jubilee, 1935; Diamond Jubilee, 1945; in his time was a man of great wealth, culture and influence, almost a legend.

Went on a tour of England and Europe where he moved among the highest circles, meeting, among others, Queen Victoria, the German Kaiser and Sultan Abdul Hamid of Turkey.

Attended the coronation of King Edward, 1902; nom mem Impl Legis Coun, 1903.

Two main trends discernible in his public life: (a) unimpeachable loyalty to the British, and (b) protection and promotion of Muslim interests on separatist lines.

Presided<sup>1</sup> over A-I Muslim Ednl Conf, Jan 1903 where he made a fervent appeal for a crore of rupees for a Muslim Univ at Aligarh which he wanted to make a Muslim 'Oxford', an educational centre and intellectual capital to which all Muslims should turn for light and guidance; later in 1910 a collection drive for Aligarh Univ was launched under his patronage and a sum of 30 lakhs was collected; Pro-Chancellor 1920-30 and later also V-C, 1921; Pres Muslim University Association; Chmn, Reception Cttee, A-I Muslim Ednl Conf, Bombay, Dec 1903.

Led the Muslim Deputation to Lord Minto to demand separate Muslim electorates in the (then) proposed constitutional reforms, 1 Oct 1906; played an active part

in the formation<sup>2</sup> of AIML at Dacca, Dec 1906, and was mem of its Provisional Cttee formed there.

Permanent Pres AIML 1907-1913; delivered the Presidential Address<sup>3</sup> 3rd Session, Delhi, Jan 1910, in which, *inter alia*, he made the following points: (a) the Minto-Morley reforms be accepted in an appreciative spirit and worked out conscientiously to deserve more liberal concessions in future; (b) free primary education to the masses of practical utility to agriculturists and labourers; and (c) believed in the ordered development of the country under the Imperial Crown.

Called Hindu-Muslim unity conf at Allahabad, 1 Jan 1911, which was attended by Sir William Wedderburn, Surendranath Banerjee, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Nawab Viqarul-Mulk, Hasan Imam, Mazhar-ul-Huque & Jinnah.

Was perhaps the only top Muslim leader<sup>4</sup> to welcome the undoing of the partition of Bengal 'as it has deeply wounded and not unnaturally the sentiments of the great Bengali speaking millions of India'; wanted the Muslims to voluntarily abandon the public slaughter of cows to win the goodwill of Hindus; resigned from ML 1913; continued his connection as Vice-Pres, 25 Feb 1914; refused re-election as Pres, Dec 1927.

Presided over all Parties Muslim Conf, Delhi, 1 Jan 1929; again presided over A-I Muslim Conf, Delhi, 1936 which accepted Dominion Status as its political goal and also a non-communal economic programme.

Was a great favourite of the British; was sent as an emissary to various Muslim



countries to remove misunderstanding between them and the British; leading delegate to RTC, 1931-32, where he pressed the claims of Muslims and other minorities; led Indian Delegation to League of Nations, 1932, 1934-36; elected Pres (1st Indian) League of Nations, 1937; represented India at World Disarmament Conf, 1934; Privy Counsellor 1937.

Decorated with British titles galore; granted rank and status of first class Chief with a salute of 11 guns.

Together with Syed Ameer Ali wrote to Ismet Pasha, Turkish Prime Minister, on 24 Nov 1923 about the need of strengthening the Caliphate. Ironically, this letter probably hastened the decision of the Turkish National Assembly (3 Mar 1924) to abolish the centuries-old institution of Caliphate.

His book—*India in Transition* (1918) contained an elaborate scheme of reforms for India urging a federal constitution. He envisaged a great South Asiatic Federation of which Delhi would be the centre; was a close friend of Gopal Krishna Gokhale and published his 'testament' on political reforms.

A great lover of sports, specially turf and golf; owned stables in England, Ireland & France; won the Derby thrice 1930, 1935 & 1936.

Biogs: Stanley Jackson, *The Aga Khan*, London, 1952; Iqbal Ali Shah, *The Prince Aga Khan*, London, 1933; H.J. Greenwall, *His Highness Aga Khan Imam of Ismailis*, 1952.

Pubs: *India in Transition*, Bombay 1918; *Memoirs of Aga Khan*, London, 1954.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *FOP*, Vols I & II; *MYB*, 1948-49; *RMP*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *MBI*; *SIM*; *Eminent Indians* (A Bibliography of Biographies).

<sup>1</sup>For the full text of the address, see the *Pioneer* January 8, 1903. Also see an editorial on the address in the *Times of India* (Mail Edition) 17 Jan 1903 and the *Statesman* (Weekly Edition) 15 Jan 1903. Quoted in *Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics*, p. 200.

<sup>2</sup>At one stage (towards the end of 1905), the Aga Khan was in favour of Muslims joining the Congress. See *FOP*, Vol II, p. 605.

<sup>3</sup>See *FOP*, Vol I.

<sup>4</sup>His stand was criticised in the *Muslim Gazette* of Lucknow, 4 Mar 1912.

### Agha Ahmad Ali Ahmed (?—1873)

Persian scholar, teacher

s of Agha Shajaat Ali of Dacca, a Persian grammarian of note, who successfully defended, in his *Muayyid-u-Burhan* and the *Shamsher-i-Teztar*, the author of the *Burhan Qati*, a Persian dictionary, against the famous Delhi poet Ghalib; also published the *Risala-i-Ishtiqaq*, the *Risala-i-Tarana*, *Haft Asman*, a *History of the Persian Masnawi* and edited several works for the Asiatic Society of Bengal; was a Persian teacher in the Calcutta Madrasa when he died, Jun 1873.

Source: *OBD*.

### Agha Hashr Kashmiri (Agha Mohammad Shah—pen name Hashr) (1879—1935)

Urdu dramatist

s of Agha Syed Ghani Shah; at 18, his father came to Benares from Srinagar,

Kashmir (1868), along with his elder brother in connection with the shawl business and stayed with his real maternal uncle; after three months, married *d* of one Sheikh Abdul Rahman and settled at Benares; *b* Varanasi, 1 Apr 1879<sup>1</sup>; *ed* Jai Narain Coll, Benares.

When about 17 or 18, he spent some money entrusted to him by his father on merry-making and for fear of incurring his father's anger, left Benares for Bombay.

A little before this incident, Urdu dramatist Ahsan Lucknavi had come to Benares along with a theatrical company. Agha Hashr met him and during a conversation happened to assert that he could write a better play than his (Ahsan's) *Chandrawali*, then being staged in the city. Agha wrote his first play, *Aftaab Muhabbat*, in 1901 and sold it to a local bookseller for Rs 10. The play was published but not staged. It provoked Ahsan Lucknavi to write *Bachchpan ka Khel* (child's play) on Agha Hashr.

In Bombay he joined the Cawasji company as a dramatist; became friendly with a Christian family, which led him to study English; was chosen by Muslim organizations in Bombay to enter into a religious debate with an Arya Samajist and to prepare himself he learned Hindi and studied Hindu religious literature.

Served in the Alfred Theatrical Company; started his own theatrical company in Hyderabad, 1910; founded another company, Indian Shakespeare Theatrical Company—at Lahore in 1912 or 1913; his wife whom he loved very much died in Lahore, 1916.

Died at Lahore, 28 Apr 1935.

Occupied an eminent place in Urdu

drama and raised its status from mere popular entertainment; wrote original plays and also did translations; after the publication of *Shahid Naaz* was given the title of 'Shakespeare of India'. All his plays are available in the Nawab of Rampur's library; two of his dramas—*Nek Parween* and *Pak Daaman*—were made into films.

Was also a considerable poet; wrote his famous poem *Shukriya Europe* in 1913 (wrote it for Anjuman Himayat ul-Islam, Lahore).

Pubs: Urdu—*Aftab Muhabbat*, 1901; *Mar Aasteen*, 1903; *Murid Shak*, 1903; *Khoon Nahaq*, 1905 (tr of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*); *Neeli Chhatari*, 1905; *Shahid Naaz*, 1906; *Safaid Khoon*, 1907 (tr of *King Lear*); *Khubsurat Bala*, 191; *Jurm va Fana*, 1912 (Silver King); *Khud Parast*, 1914; *Yahoodi ki Larki*, 1916; *Anokha Mehman*, 1917; *Hindustan*, 1921; *Turki Hoor*, 1922; *Pahela Pyar*, 1923; *Rustam va Sohrab*, 1928; *Nek Parween*; *Pak Daaman* etc.

Hindi—*Bilwamangal ya Surdas*, 1915; *Matar Bhakti*, 1919; *Bhagirath Ganga*, 1920; *Aankh ka Nasha*, 1924; *Sita Banbas*, 1926 (said to be the best of his Hindi plays); *Samaj ka Shikar ya Bharati Balak*, 1929; *Dil ki Pyas* etc.

Sources: Syed Abdullah, *Urdu Adab ki Ek Sadi* (A Century of Urdu Literature); Ishrat Rahmani, *Urdu Drama—Tarikh va Tanqid* (Urdu Drama—History and Criticism)—both in Urdu; *Hindi Rangmanch aur Pt Narayan Prasad 'Betab'* (Hindi); *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>According to Ishrat Rehmani, he was born on 3 Apr 1889.

### Ahmad, Ansaruddin (1885—1964)

Member of Parliament

*s* of Chowdhury Pasar Mohammad Saheb; *b* Mathabhanga, Cooch Behar, 1885; *ed* at High School, Mathabhanga Victoria Coll, Cooch Behar, City College, Calcutta, Leeds Univ and Inst of Leather Chemistry and Leather Manufacture, London; *m* Begum Sahid-un-Nisa Khatun, 1915.

Landholder; joined Cooch Behar State Service, 1914; Fin Sec, Cooch Behar St, 1946; its Fin Min 1947 and Financial Adviser, 1948; retired from State Service in 1948.

Joined Indian National Congress in 1950; Pres (a) Dist Cong Cttee, Cooch Behar, 1953-55, and (b) Dist Flood Relief Cttee, 1955; Hon Treasurer, Dist Cong Cttee, Cooch Behar; Cong mem Rajya Sabha Apr 1958-64.

Mem (a) Dist Red Cross Cttee, Cooch Behar; (b) Dist Minorities Bd, Cooch Behar; (c) Executive Cttee, Nutan Masjid; and (d) Town School Cttee; Sec (a) Purana Masjid Cttee, (b) Cooch Behar Siksha Parishad, and (c) Maharaja Jagaddipendra Narayan Trust Fund; Vice-Pres, Landholders Assn, Cooch Behar, and Pres, Anjuman Islamia, Cooch Behar Dist.

Died 26 Aug 1964.

Sources: *RSW*, 1960; *Parliamentary Debates*, *Rajya Sabha Official Report*, 1964, Vol 49 (Obituary reference made on 9 Sept 1964).

### Ahmed, Fakhruddin Ali (1905—1977)

President of India

*s* of ZA Ahmed; *b* Delhi, 13 May 1905; *ed* at (a) Govt High School, Gonda, UP, (b) Govt High School, Delhi, and (c) St Catherine's Coll, Cambridge; called to the Bar (Inner Temple, London); *m* Begum Abida Ahmed, 9 Nov 1945; 2 S, 1 D.

Legal practitioner; jointed INC as a primary mem, 1931; mem Legis Assem, 1935 (Kamrup North); was a mem since 1936 (except for short breaks) of (a) Assam PCC, (b) Working Cttee Assam PCC, and (c) AICC; Min of Fin and Rev, Assam, 1938-39; imprisoned for one year for offering individual satyagraha 1940 and immediately after release detained as security prisoner for 3½ years till Apr 1945; mem AICWC 1946-47.

Adv-Gen, Assam, 1946-52; mem Rajya Sabha, 1954-57; mem Legis Assem, Assam 1957-62 and 1962-66 (Jania); Min of Fin, Law, Community Dept, Panchayats and Local Self-Govt, Assam 1957-62 and Min of Fin, Law, Community Development and Panchayats, Assam 1962-66; mem AICWC and Cong Parly Bd since 1964.

Union Min of Irrigation and Power, Jan-Nov 1966; elected to Rajya Sabha, Apr 1966; Union Edn Min, Nov 1966-12 Mar 1967; Union Min for Industrial Development and Company Affairs, 13 Mar 1967-June 1970; Cong mem Lok Sabha, 1967 (Barpeta, Assam); Union Min of Food, Agriculture, & Cooperation & Community Development, Jun 1970; re-elected mid-term poll, Mar 1971 (same const); Pres<sup>1</sup> of India 24 Aug 1974-11 Feb 1977.

Led an Indian Lawyers' Delegation to USSR 1955; mem Indian Delegation to UN,

1957; went to Malaysia 1965 as a representative of GOI to participate in their Independence Day celebrations and inauguration of the International mosque and airport at Kuala Lumpur.

Was a great lover of sports; was Pres of Assam Football Asscn and Assam Cricket Asscn for many years; Vice-Chmn, Assam Sports Coun; elected Pres, All India Lawn Tennis Asscn Apr 1967.

Died 11 Feb 1977 of a heart attack in the Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *IWW* (INFA) 1976-77; *TOI*, 12 Feb 1977; *International Who's Who*, 1976-77; *The Judgement*.

<sup>1</sup>He was the second Muslim President of the country, the first being Dr. Zakir Husain (qv). The most important event during his Presidency was the declaration of the internal emergency, which was imposed on the advice of the then Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi. The President signed the proclamation on the night of 25 Jun, 1975 at 11.45 p.m. See Kuldip Nayar, *The Judgement*, pp. 39-42.

#### Ahmed, Mohiuddin (1898—1966)

Union Deputy Minister

*s* of Shri Nurullah Hussany; *b* Hyderabad, A-P, 13 Oct 1898; *ed* Aligarh and Cambridge Univs (BA); *m* Aisha Sultana; 2 S, 1 D.

Mem Ind Inst of Economics, Hyderabad; served in the Notional Building Dept, Hyderabad St; Prof of Economics, Nizam's Coll Hyderabad 1927-30; Mem-Sec Hyderabad Banking Inquiry Cttee 1929; Mem-Sec Hyderabad Co-op Fin Inquiry Cttee; Dir Commerce and Industry, Hyderabad

(1938-43); represented Hyderabad on the National Planning Cttee apptd by Cong in 1939 (worked with Pt Nehru); served in Hyderabad St Bank: Sec Labour Dept, Hyderabad St (1959-60).

Cong mem First Lok Sabha 1952-57 (Hyderabad City); re-elected 1957- 2 (Secunderabad A-P); re-elected 1962 (same const); Dy Min for Civil Aviation, GOI, 1958-62; Dy Min for Transport and Communications, 1962-63; Dy Min in the Ministry of Transport, GOI, Sept 1963-66.

Visited UK, France, Holland, Germany, Austria and Italy.

Died 5 Jan 1966.

Sources: *Our Legislators Hyderabad*, 1953; *LSW*, 1957; *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections; Lok Sabha Debates*, 1966, Vol 50 (Obituary reference dated 14 Feb 1966).

#### Ahmad, Nayer Laiq (1902— )

History Professor

*s* of Laiq Ahmad of Kairana and Sambal; *b* 26 Apr 1902; *ed* MA, B Litt, Aligarh and New Coll, Oxford; *m* Qamar Sultana Razaqui; 1 S, 1 D.

Asstt Prof of History, Patna Coll, Patna, 1927-30; joined Bombay Ednl Service, 1930; Prof of History, Ismail Yusuf Coll, 1930-41; and Elphinstone Coll, Bombay 1941-45; Prof of History and Principal, Gujarat Coll, Ahmedabad 1945-57, Ismail Yusuf Coll, Bombay, 1947-49 and Elphinstone Coll Bombay, 1949-57.

Pres Medieval Indian History Section of Indian History Cong; Chmn Univs Coordination Cttee apptd by the Bombay Govt; Fellow

Univs of Bombay, Poona and Gujarat; mem Guj Univ Cttee 1947-48; mem Mah Public Service Commn, 1957-62; mem Union Public Service Commn, 1 Jun 1963; retd; Fellow of the Royal Soc of Arts.

Pubs: Papers on Mughal history, art and culture, in the *Proceedings of the Indian History Congress*.

Sources: *TIDYD*, 1967; *IPY*, 1951.

### Ahmad, Dr Zainul Abedin (1908— )

CPI leader

*s* of Ziauddin Ahmad; *b* Mirpur Khas, Sind, 29 Oct 1908; *ed* BA (Hons), BSc, PhD (Econ) London; at (i) Aligarh Univ; (ii) Univ Coll, London; (iii) London School of Economics; *m* Hajrah Begum 1936; 1 D.

Sec (i) Economic Information Dept, AICC, 1936-37; and (ii) UP Pradesh Cong Cttee, 1937-42; mem National Exec, Cong Socialist Party, 1937-40; arrested under DIR and placed in Deoli Detention Camp, 1940-42; mem, Secretariat of Communist Party, UP, 1943-48; Sec, UP Cttee of Communist Party, 1951-56; mem Cent Cttee Communist Party, 1951-58; mem Polit Bureau, Communist Party, 1953-58; mem Cent Exec, Communist Party, and one of its A-I Secs; Gen Sec, A-I Kisan Sabha, 1968.

Communist mem, Rajya Sabha (from UP), Apr 1958-Mar 1962; again Apr 1966-Apr 1972; re-elected, Apr 1972.

Pubs: Several pamphlets and studies on political and economic problems relating to India.

Sources: *RSW*, 1976; Windmiller, *Communism in India*.

### Ahmed Ali Khan (1823—1858)

Nawab of Farrukhnagar (Har)

Grandson of Ise Khan; *s* of Yakub Ali Khan; ascended the gaddi, 1850.

Took part in the 1857 mutiny; decided to cast his lot with Emperor Bahadur Shah; helped the rebel forces with arms and money; sent his troops to the pargana of Bhora to wrest it from the British; arrested 3 Nov 1857 after the fall of Delhi; tried for open rebellion and treason against the British authority, 12 Jan 1858; sentenced to death and hanged at Kotwali, Delhi, 23 Jan 1858; buried in the compound of the dargah of Baqiullah; his estate and all other property was seized by the British

Was a mediocre character and spent all his energy in fighting his neighbour, Rao Tula Ram.

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; *The Revolt of 1857 in Haryana*.

### Ahmed Ali Khan (1911— )

Mysore judge

*b* 27 Feb 1911; *ed* MA, LM, Bar-at-Law; All Saints School, Hyderabad (AP); Tutorial High School; Elphinstone Coll, Bombay; AMU; Univ Coll, London.

Enrolled as a barrister at King's Bench Div, London, on 10 Jun 1932, and practised there for about 3 years on both civil and criminal sides.

Joined Hyderabad St Service as Addl

Dist Mgte, 8 Feb 1936; became permanent Dist Mgte, 12 Jun 1939; promoted as Addl Sessions Judge, 19 Dec 1945; confirmed as Session Judge, 29 Jun 1946; Divisional Session Judge, 29 Jan 1946–19 Jul 1949; Chief Judge, City Civil Court, Haderabad, 23 Jan 1951–17 Feb 1952; Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, Hyderabad, 18 Feb 1953–12 Mar 1958; apptd Addl Judge, Mysore High Court, 14 Mar 1960; apptd permanent Judge, 13 Oct 1962; retired 1973.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1972; *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts*, (As on 1-1-68).

#### Ahmad Husasin, Kazi (1889–1961)

Bihar nationalist

*s* of Kazi Syed Lateef Hussain; *b* village Konibar, Dist Gaya, Bihar 1889; *m* Bibi Chanda, 1923; peasant; scholar of Islamic studies; participated in the Home Rule Movement of Mrs Annie Besant during the First World War 1916; arrested at Gaya during Non-Cooperation Movement, Dec 1921; mem (a) Bihar Legis Coun 1923-28 (Gaya MR), (b) AICC, 1926-30, and (c) Bihar Cent Relief Cttee (formed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad)<sup>1</sup>, 1934; attended the All India Muslim Nationalists' Conf, Lucknow, Apr 1931; worked to rehabilitate uprooted Muslims under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi, 1945; Pres Bihar State Nationalist Muslims Parly Bd, 1945; Sec *Amarat-e-Sheria*, Bihar and Orissa.

Cong mem Rajya Sabha (from Bihar), 1952-58; re-elected Apr 1958-61.

Was interested in the movement launched by late Maulana Mohammed Ilyas to raise

the religious and moral standards of the Muslims.

Died 29 Jul 1961.

Sources: *RSW*, 1960; *IYB* 1929; *Political Elite in Bihar*, *FMB*, Vol I & II; *Parliamentary Debates Rajya Sabha Official Report*, 1961, Vol XXXV (obituary reference made on 14 Aug 1961).

<sup>1</sup>Dr Rajendra Prasad (1884-1963), Bihar lawyer; Congress nationalist leader; President, Indian Constituent Assembly; Pres of India, 1952-1962.

#### Ahmed Khan (?–1857)

1857 rebel

Resident of Delhi; fought against the British forces at Delhi; retreated towards Jaipur St after defeat of the rebel forces; taken prisoner at Hindaun in Dist Sawai Madhopur, Rajasthan, by the British but rescued by soldiers of the Jaipur St Army stationed there, who rebelled against the British; captured against by the British troops and imprisoned at Agra; sentenced to death and hanged at Agra in 1857.

Source: *DFF*, Vol I.

#### Ahmed Mirza, Nawab (1819–1857)

1857 rebel

Resident of Gurgaon, Har; pensioner; took part in the 1857 revolt; arrested by the British authorities and tried for sedition; sentenced to death and hanged, 15 Dec 1857, by the orders of the Dy Commr, Delhi.

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; *The Revolt of 1857 in Haryana*.

**Ahmad Said Khan, (Sir) Mohammad (Nawab of Chattari) (1889— )**

UP landlord, politician

*Titles*: Nawab, 1913; MBE, 1919; etc. (renounced 1946).

Sunni; originally belongs to a Rajput family of Bulandshahr Dist which got converted to Islam during the reign of Shah Jahan; later an ancestor acquired a large estate at Chhatari, Aligarh Dist; s of Nawab Mohammad Abdul Ali Khan; b Baghat, Dist Meerut, 11 Jun 1889; succeeded to the Estate 1898; ed MAO Collegiate School, Aligarh<sup>1</sup>; m thrice, including to D of uncle, Nawab Abdus Samad Khan.

Hon Bench Mgte, 1910; Special Mgte, 1911; recd King's Commn, 1911; elected Chmn Dist Bd, Bulandshahr, 1922-23.

Mem UP legis Coun, 1920, elected unopposed (Bulandshahr Dist MR); re-elected unopposed, 1923 (same const); appted Min of Industries, UP, 1923-25; Home Mem, UP Gov's Exec Coun, Jan 1926-1933 (succeeded the Raja of Mahmudabad); actg Gov, Jun-Aug 1928 and Apr-Nov 1933; actg mem, Gov-Gen's Exes Coun, Jan 1932.

NAPA<sup>2</sup> mem UP Legis Assem, 1937, elected unopposed (Bulandshahr Dist West MR) formed a Ministry in UP after the Cong, the majority party, declined the invitation to form one, 1937; also Min for Home Affairs, Apr-Jul 1937.

Mem, RTC, Nov 1930-Jan 1931; and Sept-Dec 1931; Chief Commr, Boy Scouts Assn of India, 1935-41.

Appted (by the Nizam) Pres, Exec Coun, Hyderabad St, 1941-Jul 1946; again took

over as Pres, June 1947; mem of Hyderabad Delegation to New Delhi to negotiate Indo-Hyderabad relations, Jul & Sept, but finding the Razvi-dominated Nizam intransigent, resigned Nov 1947.

Pres All-India Muslim Rajput Conf, 1923; organised Zamindar Party in UP; later joined ML; attended the AIML Coun Meeting, New Delhi, Apr 1934 and AIML Session, Lucknow, Oct 1937,

Pro-Chancellor, AMU, Jun 1950; Chancellor, Dec 1965.

A mild-mannered man, he adopted a middle-of-the-road policy.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *Celebrities*; *FOP*, Vol II; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *Mission with Mountbatten*; *The End of an Era*; *MBI*; *MYB*, 1948-49; *IOL*, 1947; *IYB*, 1947; *EUP*; *SIM*; *MAO*.

<sup>1</sup>See MAO, p. 158, for a description of the antique dress he wore in the School.

<sup>2</sup>National Agricultural Patry of Agra.

**Ahmad Thamby (Ghulam Mohiuddin) Maricair, Sir (1878—1924)**

Madras merchant, legislator

*Titles*: Kt, 1922; KB.

b Nagapatam, 1878; ed Nagapatam; m D of P Meerathamby Maricair, merchant, Nagore; 5 S, 1 D (one of his sons Ahmad Thamby Mohd Mohiuddeen Maricair was Madras legislator).

Entered business in his eighteenth year; general merchant and cattle agent for the Straits Settlement, Federated Malay States, Sumatra, Manila and Burma; Dir of many companies.

Elected mem Madras Legis Coun (M), 1913; unanimously elected 1916, and again re-elected after contest 1919; elected mem Council of State (Madras Presy M), 1920.

Died 12 Feb 1924.

Sources: *Who's Who India*, 1927; *IBD*, 1915; *IYB*, 1924; *Council of State Debates*, 1924, Vol IV.

**Ahmed Yar Khan Daultana, Mian (1896—1940)**

Punjab politician

*Titles:* CBE; KB.

Belonged to a sub-division of the Joya clan, a branch of the Jats; eldest s of Mian Ghulam Qadir Khan and grandson of Mian Ghulam Mohammad Khan, the renowned chief of Daultanas of Luddan, Multan Dist; *b* Luddan, 13 Apr 1896; Chief of Daultana; *ed* Aitchison Chiefs' Coll, Lahore, obtained a Diploma, 1917; Govt Coll, Lahore (for a year-and-half) but was called to his estate for recruitment work for World War I; *m* eldest D of Mian Mumtaz Mohammad Khan (qv), 2 D.

Elected unopposed to first reformed Pb Legis Coun (Multan M), 1921; re-elected 1926 (Multan East MR) after a contest; re-elected 1931-37 (Muhammadan landholders); was on the Panel of Chairmen; mem 1st Pb Legis Assem 1937 (Mailsi-Multan Dist MR) defeating his opponent Khan Dost Mohd Khan Khojwani of Multan by an overwhelming majority.

Was a prominent figure in Pb politics of his days; Chief Sec Pb Unionist Party in Pb Legis Coun and first lieutenant of Mian Sir Fazl-i-Husain (qv), the founder-leader of Uni-

oinist Party; Parly Sec and Chief Official Whip to Pb Govt; following the re-organisation of Unionist Party, was apptd its Organising and Office Sec, 1 Apr 1936.

Moved a resolution on the RTC in London (22nd Session, AIML, Delhi, Dec 1931); attended 24th Session, AIML, Bombay, Apr 1936.

After his death his seat in the Assem was taken by his cousin Allah Yar Khan Daultana.

Said Fazl-i-Husain about Ahmad Yar Khan in his last political speech: 'My young friend KB Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana has been literally brought up by me. . . . He has rendered a very great service to our party and I very largely depend upon him for making this great enterprise a success. I look to him to make this great effort of mine successful. His failure, God, forbid, will be my failure and his success will be my success'.

Died 6 Aug 1940.

Sources: *IYB*, 1939-40; *Fazl-i-Husain*; (A political biography); *SWI*; *His Imperial Majesry King George V and the Princes of India and Indian Empire*, 1937; *DNB*, Vol I; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims; Pathway to Pakistan*; *FOP*, Vol II; *Punjab Legislative Assembly Debates*, 1940, Vol XIV.

**Ahmadullah, Maulvi (1808—1881)**

Wahabi leader of Patna

Original name: Ahmad Bakhsh; the later name given by Said Ahmad Bareilvi<sup>1</sup>, the leader of the Wahabi movement in India.



Belonged to an educated land-owning family; was the brother-in-Law of Wilayat Ali; *s* of Elahi Bakhsh; *b* Patna, Bih, 1808; *m* Bibi Bashiran, a cousin and daughter of Shah Muhd Hussain of Patna around 1824; remarried; 7 S, 2 D.

A person of social influence and official rank in Patna City; Dy Collr and mem Income Tax Bd of Assessors for some time; mem Sudder Cttee formed under Act XX of 1856, and of the Patna Public Instruction Cttee.

Deeply influenced by Wahabi leader, Said Ahmad Bareilvi; along with other members of his family became his disciple when the latter visited Patna in 1923 on his way back from Mecca.

Unlike the other Wahabi leaders, did not migrate to the Wahabi camp at Sittana on the Frontier but stayed back to organise the local Wahabi Centre.

Was treacherously arrested, along with Shah Mohammad Husain (1788-1860), and Waizul Huq, 19 Jun 1857, by Taylor (1808-1892), Chief Commr of Patna, as a precaution against Wahabi participation in the 1857 rebellion; was released three months later.

Later assumed full charge of the Patna Centre and applied himself to re-organising the movement. The Govt kept a close watch on his movements as on those of the other Wahabi leaders; following the inconclusive campaign of 1863 against the Wahabis, the Govt adopted repressive measures, arrested his brother Yahya Ali & nephew Abdur Rahim and others, and tried them in Ambala, 1864, for conspiracy to wage war against the Queen; was himself arrested, 5 Nov 1864, on a similar charge and tried at Patna, 1864; mainly convicted on the evidence of the

convicts of the Ambala trials (no suitable witnesses were ready to depose against him locally); on 27 Feb 1865 was sentenced to death, which was later converted by the High Court to transportation for life and forfeiture of all his property; transported to Port Blair (Andamans), 13 April 1865; his property was confiscated and his residential house at Sadikpur demolished. Even the villages granted by Ahmadullah in perpetual lease to his wife in lieu of her dowry before his arrest were not spared.<sup>2</sup>

Died 22 Nov 1881 while under imprisonment; was buried at Bundas Point in the Viper Island. Brother Yahya Ali (qv), similarly deported to the Andamans and he also died there.

Sources: *FMB*, Vol I; *WWIMy* Vol I; *MBI*; *DNB*, Vol I.

<sup>1</sup>Said Ahmad Bareilvi (1786-1830); founder of the Wahabi sect in India; *b* Rai Bareilly, UP, 1786; started life as a soldier; later became a disciple of Shah Abdul Aziz of Delhi; in time came to have a very large following in India; made an alliance with Frontier tribes and declared a religious war against the Sikhs who ultimately defeated him; died 1830.

<sup>2</sup>See *FMB*, Vol I, p. 91.

**Ahsanullah Khan, Nawab Khwaja (1846—1901)**

Bengal landlord and legislator

*s* of Nawab Khwaja Abdul Ghani Mian (qv); succeeded to the hereditary title of the Nawab and Estate, 1896; Municipal Commr and Hon Mgte, Dacca; mem Gov-Gen Legis Coun, 1890 and again 1899; died, 16 Dec 1901.

Sources: *WWI*; *DIB*.

**Aizaz Rasul, Qudsia Begum (1909— )**

UP politician

*d* of Nawab Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan (qv); *b* Lahore, 2 Apr 1909; *ed* Queen Mary's Coll; Lahore, Convent of Jesus, Simla hill 1924; *m* Nawab Aizaz Rasul, a UP Zamindar and politician; 2 S, 2 D.

In her younger days used to work as her father's Private Sec; mem UP Legis Coun, 1937 (Sitapur, Hardoi, Kheri Dists MR); unanimously elected Dy Pres, 1937-40; elected leader of the Zamindar party in the legislature, 1939; re-elected ML mem Legis Coun, 1940 (same const).

Attended the annual sessions of the League and participated in the deliberations; chosen mem of the League Coun; mem AI-Muslim Women's Sub-Cttee (26th Session, Patna, Dec 1938) and made its Sec; Jt-Sec UP Muslim League; elected leader Muslim League Party in UP Legis Coun; supported the demand for Pak<sup>1</sup>; attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946 and was mem of its Subjects Cttee.

Mem Const Assem, 1947-50; mem of Sub-Cttees on Minorities and Fundamental Rights; opposed reservation of seats for Muslims and moved an amendment to Section 29 of the Draft Constitution praying that minorities be allowed to have instruction in their mother tongue at places where they formed a significant proportion of the population.

Went back to the UP Legis Coun and was leader of the opposition there; elected as Cong mem UP Legis Assem 1952 (Shahabad West); mem Rajya Sabha, 1952-

56 (elected by UP Legis Assem); again Cong mem, UP Vidhan Parishad (Kheri-cum-Sitapur-cum Hardoi, Local Authorities) till 1968; and of UP Vidhan Sabha (Sandila), 1969; Min of Social Welfare and Animal Husbandry, UP, 1969-70; for Food and Civil Supplies, Cultural Affairs, Waqfs & Sports, Nov 1970-Mar 1971.

Vice-Pres A-I Women's Conf; mem AMU Court and Exec Coun (the first woman to be so honoured in pre-partition days); Univ Senate, Exec Coun of Lucknow Univ; mem Exec of A-I Red Cross and St John's Ambulance; mem Cent Haj Cttee; Pres A-I Women's Hockey Assn and Asian Women's Hockey Federation.

Sources: *Results of First General Elections to the UP Legislative Assembly*, 1952; Trilochan Singh; *Indian Parliament*; *FOP*, Vol II; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *IYB*, 1939-40; *EUP*.

<sup>1</sup>See *FOP*, Vol II, p. 520.

**Ajmal Khan, H (1926— )**

Tamil Nadu politician

*s* of Shri Hussain Khan; *b* at Palni, Madras, 4 Mar 1926; *ed* MA, BL, Good Shepherd Convent, Nungambakam, Madras, Trinity Coll, Kandy, Sri Lanka, Stanes High School, Coimbatore, Christian Coll, Madras, American Coll, Madurai, Govt Arts Coll, Madras and Law Coll. Madras; *m* Smt Fathima, 1951; 1 S, 3 D.

Advocate; Jt-Sec Cardamom Planters Assn of South India 1966; Dir Coop Agricultural Bank in Bodinayakanur, Madurai Dist, Madras; mem Madras State Bar Coun

since 1963; mem Hospital Advisory Cttee Bodinayakanur; is interested in the uplift of backward classes.

Swatantra mem, Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Periyakulam); lost the 1971 election to Lok Sabha (same const) to S.M. Muhammad Sheriff (ML).

Sources: *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1971.

### Ajmal Khan, Hakim (1863—1927)

Physician, nationalist leader

Sunni; belonged to an old and distinguished family of physicians of Delhi; forefathers were court physicians to the Mughals; s of Hakim Ghulam Mahmud Khan who died in his 74th year; eldest brother, Hakim Abdul Majid Khan, founded Tibbia School for teaching Yunani and Ayurvedic medicine; also began publication of a journal *Akmal-al-Akhbar*; b Delhi, 1863; ed learnt Quran by heart, had traditional Islamic education, thorough knowledge of Arabic and Persian and Urdu; studied medicine under father and brothers; learnt English later; became head of the family after the death of elder brother, Hakim Wasil Khan, 1904.

Acquired great professional excellence as a physician; Chief Physician to Nawab Hamid Ali Khan of Rampur, 1892-1902; remained a trusted and loyal friend to the Nawab till the end.

Greatly interested in the modernization and expansion of the indigenous system of medicine; raised the status of the Tibbia School established by his family to that of a College; added a Research Dept and introduced teaching of midwifery; also wrote on medicine; title of *Haziq-ul-Mulk* awarded

by GOI, 1907, which he renounced, 1920; the title of *Masih-ul-Mulk* was given by the people.

A trustee of Aligarh College; was keenly interested in its affairs; severed his connections with it in 1920 when along with other nationalist leaders—Muslim as well as Hindu—he wanted the College to break off with the Govt and turn itself into a nationalist institution; later took a leading part in the founding of Jamia Millia Islamia at Aligarh; its first Chancellor; on his insistence, the Jamia was shifted to Delhi.

Mem of Muslim Deputation that met the Viceroy, Lord Mayo at Simla, 1 Oct 1906; attended the Inaugural Session of AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906, and seconded the resolution for the setting up of the League and mem Provisional Cttee formed there: Chmn Reception Cttee, Third Session AIML, Delhi, Jan 1910; in his address<sup>1</sup> (that belonged to his loyalist phase) welcomed the Minto-Morely reforms and held that 'the presence of the British is the best guarantee for the preservation of peace and order in the country and for the equitable protection of Muslim interests . . .'; elected Vice-Pres, AIML, Fourth Session, Nagpur, Dec 1910; re-elected 1913 & 1916; Pres AIML, Amritsar, Dec 1919; in his Presidential Address<sup>2</sup> he condemned the Govt atrocities on innocent persons in Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar, Lahore, Kasur, Gujranwala and elsewhere in Pb; though the reforms fell far short of Indian demands, welcomed them as the first stone of the foundation of self-government; held that (Hindu-Muslim) unity could alone be the firm foundation of the India's real improvement and future progress; wanted Muslims to avoid cow slaughter to respect the religious susceptibilities

of Hindus; exposed the hypocrisy of the British and other powers in the handling of the Turkish question.

Was on the Bd of Management of *Nadwat ul Ulama*; Pres, *Nadwat ul Ulama* annual session, 1909, with Maulana Mahmudul Hasan and Nawab Viqar-ul-Mulk co-founder of Nizarat-ul-Maarif (Academy of Quranic Learning).

Nursed the Khilafat organisation in the country; mem Muslim Deputation to the Viceroy to present views on the Khilafat question, 19 Jan 1920; Pres A-I Khilafat Conf, Ahmedabad, Dec 1921; Vice-Pres, Cent Khilafat Cttee, Bombay, Jan 1922; published a Manifesto with Dr Ansari (qv) in *Bombay Chronicle*, 20 Mar 1922, mentioning demands of Indian Muslims on the Khilafat issue; also a co-signatory to the Manifesto regarding the Turkish Peace terms, 1922.

Association with Gandhiji (he came to enjoy Gandhiji's utmost confidence) and other Cong Leaders began 1917; Chmn Reception Cttee, 33rd Session, INC, 26 Dec 1918; elected Pres<sup>3</sup> in place of President-elect, CR Das (who was in prison), Ahmedabad Session, 1921; in his address deplored the forcible conversions of Hindu by Moplahs; Chmn Civil Disobedience Enquiry Cttee of the Cong, 1922; was pro-changer and favoured Council entry; helped CR Das and Motilal Nehru form Swaraj Party.

Elected Chmn Reception Cttee of Hindu Mahasabha Conf, Delhi, 1921; staunch advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity; helped organise a Unity Conf, Sept 1924, in the wake of communal riots; Pres Delhi Cong Cttee and mem Cong Working Cttee at the time of death in 1927.

Was a poet, an accomplished calligraphist and wrestler; played billiards and cards.

Made several visits abroad, in 1904 to West Asia, in 1911 to Europe, and in 1925 again to Europe, all for health reasons (he was a heart patient.)

Died 29 Dec 1927 of a heart attack.

Pubs: Introduction to Medical Terms; *Taun or The Plague*.

Sources : M. Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*, 1966; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *A History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol I; *DFE*, Vol I; *IYB*, 1932-33; *DNB*, Vol I; *HNK*; *SIM*; *MAO*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *MBI*; *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*.

<sup>1</sup>See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 87-94.

<sup>2</sup>See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 502-34.

<sup>3</sup>For his Presidential Address, see *Congress Presidential Addresses*, Second series, 1911 to 1934, Madras, pp. 531-535. The Address was delivered in Urdu.

### Ajmal Khan, Mohammad (1897—1969)

Urdu writer

s of Mohd Ismail Khan; b Gotni, Dist Partabgarh, 12 Feb 1897; *mt* Urdu; *ed* at Simla, Allahabad, Lucknow and Aligarh; MA (Arabic), LLB; m Tahira Begum 1927 (pre-deceased him); 3 S, 1 D.

See Khilafat Cttee, Allahabad, 1920; Dist Cong Cttee, Allahabad, 1922; throughout worked for the national and emotional integration of India.

Lecturer in Arabic and Persian, Allahabad Univ, 1928-31; Research Scholar, Shantiniketan, 1936-37.

Was Private Sec to Maulana Azad (qv), 1937-47; Personal Asstt, Dy Personal Sec & Personal Sec to Maulana Azad when he was Union Edn Min, 1947-58; Officer on Special Duty, Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, 1958-64; also edited the *Arabic Quarterly* of ICCR, 1958.

Was a journalist, writer and translator; edited *The Dawn* (English weekly) of Allahabad, 1928-31; helped in preparing the Urdu version of the Indian Constitution, 1948; Jt-Sec, Amir Khusro Academy, New Delhi.

Nom mem Rajya Sabha, 31 Mar 1964; re-nom, 1966.

Died Oct 1969.

Pubs: Urdu: *Siasyat* (politics), 1924; *Sultanul Hind Gharib Navaz* (biog of Khwaja Moinuddin Hasan Sanjari), 1930; tr *Tartib-e-Nuzul-auran* (research) 1940; *Tartib-i-suvar-i-Quran-i-majid* (Research on the Quran) 1941; *Pas-Manzar-i-Islam* (Philosophy), 1947; *Mukhtasar Sirat Mohammad*, 1951 and *Muhammad-i-Arabi*, 1955 (both biogs); tr *Principles of Freedom* by T. Macswing, Lord Mayor of Cork 1925; tr *Bhagwad Gita* 1935; edited *Bhagwad Gita* in Persian for Indian Council for Cultural Relations, 1958; tr *Japji Saheb* with a life of Guru Nanak, 1961; wrote a brief life of Amir Khusro; edited works of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad for Sahitya Akademi, 1958-62; also wrote books on Gandhi's concept of basic education.

Sources : *WWIW*; *RSW*, 1968; *NBIL*, Vol IV,

## Akbar Ali Khan (1899— )

Politician

*s* of Mahboob Ali Khan; *b* Hyderabad, AP, 20 Nov 1899; *ed* BA, LLB (Hons), London; called to the Bar from Middle Temple; *m* Karamatunisa Begum, 1928 (died); 2 S, 2 D.

Senior advocate, Supreme Court of India.

Took part in freedom movement, 1921; joined Cong, 1949; Vice-Pres, Reception Cttee, Cong Session, Hyderabad, 1953; Cong mem Rajya Sabha, 1954 (AP); re-elected 1960 & 1966; UP Gov, Nov 1972; later Gov of Orissa; retd 1976.

Pres (a) Osmania Univ Graduates Assn, (b) Economics Society, (c) A-I Exhibition Society, Hyderabad, and (d) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Oriental Research Inst, Hyderabad; Gen Sec Hyderabad Lawyers Conf; Mem Exec Cttee, A-I Coop Unions; (i) Senate and Exec Coun of Osmania Univ, (ii) Bharat Sewak Samaj, (iii) Muslim Waqf Board, (iv) Senate of Aligarh, Jamia Millia, and Jawaharlal Nehru Univs.

Donated Rs. 50,000 and seven acres of land near Osmania Univ for a Polytechnic inaugurated by Dr Rajendra Prasad, Aug 1957; sponsored the Motilal Nehru National Unity Centre at Hyderabad, 1961.

Awarded Padma Bhushan, 1965.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *RSW*, 1970.

## Akbar Hydari, Sir (1869—1942)

Administrator

*Titles* : Nawab Hyder; Nawaz Jung Bahadur; Kt; Privy Councillor, 1928.

Full Name : Mohammad Akbar Nazarally Hydari.

Belonged to a Bombay family of adventurous businessmen whose ancestors had migrated from Arabia; *s* of Nazarally Hydarally; *b* Bombay, 8 Nov 1869; *ed* Bombay Univ (Matric, 1883, with Latin), St Xavier's Coll (BA Hons, 1886), Hons LLD (Osmania and Madras); Hon Doctor of Civil Laws (Oxford); *m* 1893 Amena, D of Haji Najmuddin Tyabji, a great Oriental Scholar of Bombay; wife died Jun 1940; 4 S, 2 D—S, Sir Muhd Saleh Akbar Hydari Gov of Assam.

Entered Fin Dept, GOI, through a competitive exam, Feb 1888; Asstt Accountant-Gen, NW Province, Nov 1891; at Bombay, Apr 1893; at Calcutta, Jul 1897; Dy Accountant-Gen, Bombay, Jul 1899; Examiner of Press Accounts, Calcutta, Apr 1901.

Services requisitioned by Hyderabad St; Accountant-Gen of the State, Oct 1905; Fin Sec, 1907; Sec to Govt, Home Dept (Judicial, Police, Medical, Education, etc.), 1911; in addition Actg Dir-Gen of Commerce & Industries, 1919; back to GOI as Accountant-Gen, Bombay, Feb 1920—Jun 1921.

Returned to Hyderabad St Service; Fin Mem Exec Coun and Govt Dir of Railways, 1921; Chmn Inter-Univ Bd, 1925; mem for Cooperative Credit and Mines Dept, 1927; Fin and Railway mem State Exec Coun; Pres Nizam's Railway Bd; Pres Constitutional Affairs Cttee; led Hyderabad St Delegation to RTC Confs, London 1930-32; and to Parly Jt Select Cttee on Indian Constitutional Reforms, 1933; Pres Hyderabad St Exec Coun (Prime Min), 1937.

During his tenure as Pres Hyderabad St Exec Coun, the State Congress that had been inaugurated, Jul 1938, was banned; this was followed by a Satyagraha<sup>1</sup> and arrests;

the singing of national song *Vandematarm*<sup>2</sup> by Hindi students of Osmania University in their prayer room was prohibited; Chmn, Informal Cttee of Indian State Ministers; mem Viceroy's Exec Coun in charge of Information and Broadcasting.

Greatly interested in education; 1st Pres Hyderabad Ednl Conf, 1915; Pres A-I Muhammadan Edn Conf, Calcutta, 1917; Pres South India Muhammadan Ednl Conf; took the lead in the foundation of the Osmania Univ (the first univ of its kind in India imparting higher education through vernacular) with Urdu as the medium of instruction and English as a compulsory second language; persuaded the Govt to set up a Bureau of Translation and Compilation for preparing text and reference books in Urdu; delivered Convocation Address at Pb Univ, 1925, and at Osmania, 1933; Fellow Bombay, Dacca, AMU & Osmania Univs.

Was not in favour of MAO College Aligarh breaking off with the Govt and together with Prince Col Hamidullah Khan persuaded the agitating non-cooperators to set up the (then) proposed national university elsewhere.

Organised the Archaeological Deptt of the State; used his influence to restore and preserve the great Ajanta frescoes; had a big collection of Indian paintings.

Sources: *FSH*, Vol IV; *The End of an Era; The International Who's Who*, 1938; *DNB*, Vol I; *EM*; *MAO*; *IYB*, 1939; *WWI*; *The India List and the India Office List* 1905.

<sup>1</sup>For summary of the correspondence between Sir Akbar and Mahatma Gandhi on the Satyagraha launched by the State Congress and with Seth

Jamnallal Bajaj, see *FSH*, Vol IV, pp. 158-82. Gandhiji's efforts to have the ban lifted failed.

<sup>2</sup>For Sir Akbar Hydari's views on the singing of *Vandematram*, see *FSH*, Vol. IV p. 109.

**Akhtar Ahmad Akhtar Orainvi (1910— )**  
Urdu writer

*b* Kako, Dist Gaya, 19 Sept 1910; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Patna Univ (MA); Head of Urdu Dept, Patna Univ; has published more than 10 books.

**Pubs:** *Shahanshahe Habsha* (drama based on the rape of Abyssinia by Mussolini), 1938; *Iqbal* (criticism) 1942; *Kaliyan aur Kante* (short stories); *Ek Karobari* (novel), 1945; *Cement aur Dynamite* (short stories), 1947; *Mizan* (essays), 1955; *Anarkali aur bhul bhulaiyyan*; *Nai Afsane*, 1953; *Manzar-va-Pasmanzar*, 1942; *tahqiq-o-tanqid* 1961; *Kasauti*, (14 essays) 1963; *Siraj-o-minhaj*, (criticism) 1964; *Anjuman-e-arzu*; *Sapnon ke desh men*.

**Sources:** *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1964, 1971.

**Akhtar-ul-Iman (1915— )**  
Urdu poet, film writer

Belongs to a Maulvi family; *s* of Fateh Mohammed and Salma; *b* Qila, UP, 12 Nov 1915; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Anglo-Arabic Coll, now Delhi Coll,<sup>1</sup> BA; *m* Sultana, 4 Children.

Left home in Bijnor Dist, 1930, reaching Delhi; entered orphanage of Movayyadul Islam where he learnt writing ghazals; left

orphanage, 1934; joined Fatehpuri Muslim High School, then took to writing poems; went to Meerut, attempted to study for MA (Persian) but gave up; joined Civil Supplies Dept, GOI, Delhi; later joined AIR but left service and went to Aligarh.

Later joined Shalimar Pictures, Poona, 1944 where he worked as scenario writer; moved to Bombay, 1946; has since been connected with films.

His poetry is deeply personal and expresses his melancholy, frustrated mood.

**Pubs:** *Gardaab*, 1941; *Sab Rang*, (drama in verse) 1948; *Tarik Sayyara* (short stories) 1951; *Intakhah*, 1957; *Yaaden*, 1961 (Sahitya Akademi Award 1962); *Bite-Lamhat*, 1969; *Aab Joo* (Poetry) 1955; *Nai Nazmen*.

**Sources:** *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1970; *WWIW*; *Twentieth Century Urdu Literature*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1963; Dr Syed Abdullah, *A Century of Urdu Literature* (Urdu).

<sup>1</sup>It was later named after Dr. Zakir Husain, (qv), the first Muslim President of the country.

**Akram Husain, Prince Afsarul Mulk Mirza Muhd (1881—1940)**  
Awadh prince

*s* of Wajid Ali Shah (qv), king of Awadh; *b* Calcutta, 1881; *ed* Calcutta Madrassa; Presy Coll Calcutta; bachelor.

Hon Mgte; Municipal Commr of Calcutta; Sheriff, 1919; mem Exec Cttee Bengal Muslim League; Exec Cttee, Cent

National Assen; Permanent Cttee for appointment of Marriage Registrars in Bengal; Vice-Pres Muhammadan Literary Society, Calcutta.

Mem Impl Legis Coun; nom non-official mem of second, third and fourth Coun of State; rarely spoke in the House.

Acted as mem of Gov's Exec Coun, Bengal Apr-Jun 1931.

Pres Shia Pol Conf at Lucknow; mem Royal Asiatic Society & Bengal Playing Club; was popular with both Hindus & Muslims and was supporter of communal harmony.

Died 15 Oct 1940.

Sources: *WWI*; *IBD*, 1915; *Council of State Debates*; *IO & BOL*, 1938.

#### Alam, Dr Sheikh Muhammad (1887—?)

Punjab politician

*s* of a prominent lawyer of Sargodha, now in West Pak; *b* Sargodha, 1887; *ed* Oxford Univ (BA); Dublin Univ (LLB), Bar-at-Law; *m* Third D of Khan Sheikh Mian Ferozuddin.

Started practice on return and soon became a leading mem of the Bar; gave up practice to join the Non-Cooperation Movement of Gandhiji, 1921; mem Cent Khilafat Cttee.

Men Pb Legis Coun 1927-29 (West Pb Towns MU); on panel of Chmn in the Assem, 1928; Ittehad-i-Millat mem Pb Legis Assem 1937-45, (Rawlpindi Div Towns MU); lost election to Pb Assem 1945-46 (same const) on Khaksar ticket to ML candidate Malik Feroz Khan Noon.

Prominent mem Muslim Nationalist Party, 1929; jailed during the Satyagraha movements, 1930 (sentenced to 18 months) and 1932; mem Cong Working Cttee, 1931-33; Dy Leader Cong Assem Party; resigned from the Cong 1940 over the Shahidganj Mosque issue.

Founded *Taryak*, an Urdu daily, to project his political views.

Attended Muslim League<sup>1</sup> sessions also; felt that by appointing an all-white Royal Commn the Govt had insulted them and that they would gain nothing by bowing before the Commn and kissing the feet of its members (Nineteenth Session, II, Lahore, Dec 1927-Jan 1928); Muslim League delegate to All Parties Convention, Calcutta, 1928; joined the Muslim League, 1940 and supported the Pakistan Resolution saying that the Cong did not want independence but Hindu raj under the aegis of the British Govt<sup>2</sup> (27th Session, Lahore, Mar 1940).

Shifted to Pakistan after partition and died there. Veteran journalist J.N. Sahni in his *Truth about the Indian Press* says:

He had many academic degrees to his credit but was signally lacking in practical commonsense. He had been a successful lawyer. He had given up practice to join the Khilafat and Congress movements and had been living practically on doles and donation. He was studying the Quran in English so that after his release he could outdo the Maulanas in giving an Islamic touch to his speeches.

Sources: *FOP*, II; *National Almanak*, 1941; *Nalanda Year Book*, 1944-45; *DNB*, Vol I; *IWW*, 1937-38; *IAR*, 1930,



Vol I; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims; Friends and Foes*; MBI; RCPL; *Truth about the Indian Press*.

<sup>1</sup>DNB says Dr Alam once presided over the Muslim League session. But this is not confirmed by FOP documents.

<sup>2</sup>See FOP, Vol. II, p. 345. DNB Vol I p. 38, refers to a Pakistani writer who claims that Dr Alam was one of the founders of Pakistan.

### Ali Abbas Husaini (1897—1969)

Urdu novelist

Ancestor Syed Masud Husaini founded Gazipur in the reign of Firuz Shah Tughlaq; *s* of Muhammad, Sualeh; *b* village Para, Dist Ghazipur, UP; *ed* at Madrassa-e-Sulaimania, Patna, Allahabad Mission School (Matric); Christian Coll Lucknow (FA); Canning Coll, Lucknow (BA & MA); LT privately in 1921.

In Govt service since 1921; Headmaster High School, Ghazipur, 1946.

Was the disciple of Mirza Ruswa (qv) in Christian Coll, Lucknow; wrote novels, short stories, plays, criticism.

Died 27 Apr 1969.

Pubs: *Pasha Ya Qaaf Ki Pari*, 1919; *Shayad Ke Bahar Aayi*; *Hakim Bana urf Zati-yon Ka Badshah* (novels); *ICS aur Doosre Afsane*, 1938; *Basi Phool*, 1939; *Rafiq-e-Tanhai*, 1938; *Kuchh Hansi Nahi Hai*, 1942 (short stories); *Mela ghumni*, 1946; *Sir Sayyid Ahmad Pasha ya taqdir ke tin khat aur qaf ki pari*, 1924; *Nauratan ya ek act ke drame* (one act plays), 1943; *Naval ki Tarikh aur Tanquid* (criticism); *Hamara Gaon*; *Amir Khusrau* (film-style play based on Amir Khusrau's life), 1968 tr *Walden* by H.D. Thoreau, 1960.

Sources: *WWIW*; Nasim Qureshi, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *Dr Aijaz Husain: A short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1960, 1971.

### Ali Akbar Khan (1922— )

Sarod player

*s* of Ustad Allauddin Khan (qv); *b* Shibpura, E Bengal (now Bangladesh), 14 Apr 1922; *ed* studied dhrupad, dhamar, khayal and sarod under his father, and pakhawaj and tabla under uncle, Aftabuddin; is internationally famous (Hindustani style) sarod player (of Senia Gharana).

Was Court musician of Jodhpur; worked in Uday Shankar's Culture Centre, Almora, and AIR; founded Ali Akbar Coll of Music, Calcutta, 1956; has toured abroad widely giving concerts; gave concerts in East-West Music Encounter, Tokyo, Montreal and McGill Univs 1961, Bach Festival, Edinburgh Festival, 1963; has composed new ragas; prominent students include Sharan Rani, Nikhil Banerjee, Sishu Kana Dhar Choudhury, Biren Banerjee; composed music for films *Hungry Stones* and *Andhian*; disc recordings available.

*Awards*: Recd Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for Hindustani Instrumental Music, 1963; Film Award for music in *Hungry Stones*; Padma Bhushan, 1966.

Sources: *WWIM*, 1968; *IMPA*, 1953; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77.

### Ali Akbar Khan, Ch (1911—1967)

Pakistani politician

*b* 28 Sept 1911; *ed* Govt Coll Lahore (BA, 1933); LLB, 1935.

Sec Pb Zamindar Young Men's League, 1935-40; Sec Hoshiarpur Dist War Bd, 1940-44; Pres Hoshiarpur Dist Muslim League, 1944-47; Councillor Pb Provincial Muslim League, 1944-45; Councillor A-I Muslim League, 1944-45; Mem Pb Legis Assem, 1945-47 (Kangra & Eastern Hoshiarpur MR).

In Pak: Mem Pb Legis Assem, 1947-49 & 1951-55 (Lyallpur III Muslim Reserved); Councillor, All Pak Muslim League, 1948-55; mem Pak Consenbly, 1949-51; Edn Min, Pb, 1953-55; Amb to Sudan, 23 Mar 1957; mem Republican Party, 1956; Pres Lyallpur Dist Bar Asscn, 1955-56; Mem Pak Delegation to Inter-Parly Union Conf, Istanbul, 1951; mem National Assem; min in the Presidential Cabinet of Gen Ayub Khan, Jan 1965–Nov 1966.

Sources: *The Pakistan Civil List*, Apr-Jun 1951; *AWW*, 1958; *National Assembly of Pakistan Debates* (Obituary reference made on 1 Dec, 1967); *The Ayub Khan Era*.

#### Ali Akbar Khan, Mirza (1880–1934)

High Court judge

*b* 3 Nov 1880; *ed* Wilson Coll Bombay (BA), and St John's Coll Cambridge (BA); called to the Bar from the Inner Temple Jun 1904.

Enrolled in the Bombay High Court 1904; Principal and Prof of Jurisprudence, Bombay Govt Law School 1914-1919; Hon Consul for Persia 1905-22; apptd Puisne Judge, Bombay High Court 1924 and Dean

of the Faculty of Law 1927; Fellow of Bombay Univ since 1909; elected mem of the Syndicate 1929; V-C Bombay Univ 1930-31; offg Chief Justice Feb 1932, and Jun 1932.

Died 8 Mar 1934.

Sources: *IYB*, 1932-33; *IOL*, 1933; *IOL*, 1935.

#### Ali Imam, Sir Syed (1869–1932)

Lawyer and nationalist leader

*Titles*: Kt, 1910; CSI, 1911; KCSI, 1914.

A Shia Muslim. Belonged to an ancient and distinguished Syed family of Bihar; eldest s of Syed Imdad Imam, a reputed scholar and writer; elder brother of Syed Hasan Imam (qv), lawyer and nationalist leader; *b* village Neora, Patna, 11 Feb 1869; *ed* Zilla school Arrah and Patna Coll; proceeded to England, Sept 1887; was called<sup>1</sup> to the Bar from Middle Temple, Jun 1890; *m* thrice (i) Nayeema Khatun, a cousin, 1891; 5 S, 4 D; (ii) Mary Rose, 1916 (died same year) D of Alfred Saupin of Chandernagore; (iii) Anise Imam, 1918: two sons: S Jafar Imam and S Naqui Imam were Patna High Court judges.

Started practice at Calcutta High Court, Nov 1890 and then moved to Bihar; Standing Counsel, Calcutta High Court, 1909; soon became a leading lawyer of Bihar and acquired the fame of being 'case winner'; was retained by the Govt to conduct the defence in the famous Dumraon Raj Adoption case tried before a Civil Judge at Arrah, 1909-10; the well-known nationalist leader CR Das<sup>2</sup> was the opposing counsel.

Official mem, Bengal Legis Coun, 1909;

Law mem, Viceroy's Exec Coun, Oct 1910–Dec 1915 (succeeded Sir S.P. Sinha).<sup>3</sup>

Resumed practice at Patna High Court, 1916; Judge Patna High Court, Sept 1917; mem Exec Coun, Bih and Orissa, 1918–Aug 1919 (succeeded his maternal uncle, Syed Sharfuddin); 1st Pres Exec Coun, Hyderabad St, 1919, for a five-year term but resigned mainly because of palace intrigues, 1923.

Resumed practice at Patna; 1st Ind Representative at the 1st meeting of League of Nations, Nov 1920; services requisitioned by the Nizam to plead his case to regain sovereignty over the Dists of Berar of which Lord Curzon had obtained 'the lease in perpetuity' from Sir Mahbub Ali Khan (qv), Nizam of Hyderabad; but he remained unsuccessful.

Mem Dist Bd and the Municipality of Patna for six years; unanimously elected Pres Bih Provl Conf, Patna, early 1908.

Connected with the Muslim League<sup>4</sup> right from its inception; mem of the Provisional Cttee formed at its inaugural session, Dacca, Dec 1906; mem Cent Cttee for W-B, Bih and Orissa (1st Session Aligarh, Mar 1908); Pres AIML, 2nd Session, Amritsar 1908; in his Presidential Address<sup>5</sup> said, among other things: (a) The British rule has given Indians a common language, English, common patriotism and common aspirations; (b) India was the motherland of Muslims as much as that of any other community; (c) favoured separate electorates for Muslims; (d) the demand for *swaraj* or self-government within the British Empire is fraught with dangerous consequences for Muslims and the country. This demand of the Congress that would lead to severance of connections with the British kept Muslims away from the organisation.

Chmn of League Cttee to prepare an address about the Reform Scheme for presentation to the Viceroy (same session).

Attended the second session of the Bih Provincial Conf, Bhagalpur, during the Easter of 1909 where, as a result of a compromise with Gopal Krishan Gokhale<sup>6</sup> he suggested a system of mixed electorates open to all classes and some special electorates open to Muslims only; mem Muslim League Del to England, 1909 (the other mems were the Aga Khan (qv) and Syed Ameer Ali (qv)) when the Minto-Morley Reforms and the various aspects of separate electorates for Muslims were under consideration; elected Vice-Pres AIML, 3rd Session, Delhi, Jan 1910; again Vice-Pres at 9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916; moved the resolution for boycotting the Simon Commn (19th Session, I, Calcutta, Dec 1927); signatory to the Scheme of Indian Reforms propounded in the Nehru Report 1928 (was a mem of its Drafting Cttee); Pres Swadeshi League (1930) of Patna<sup>7</sup>; Pres Nationalist Muslim Conf, Lucknow, 18-19 Apr 1931 (this Conf passed a resolution in favour of joint electorates).

Took a live interest in edn, especially in the activities of the Muhammadan Ednl Conf; Trustee of MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1903; Fellow Calcutta Univ, 1909-12.

Was a staunch nationalist in politics; believed in the paramount need for national unity and expressed his conviction in many of his public utterances.

He not only accepted but claimed Indian nationality for Muslims.<sup>8</sup> At the 1908 Amritsar session of the Muslim League he said: 'with all the theological, social and ethnic differences between communities in India... the educated Mussalmans of India... have

no less love for the land of our birth than the members of the other communities. . . . We are tied to her by the sacred association of ages, and we yield to none in our veneration and affection for our motherland'. In his address to the Indian Union Society, London, on 17 Oct 1909, he began: 'I am pleased to be described as, first and foremost, an Indian (the Pres, Mr D.C. Ghosh, had described him as Indian first and Muhammedan afterwards). The work before us is the amalgamation of all races of Indian birth for the common good of India. I am a great advocate of an Indianism which has to be evolved in India. I mean such a development of Indian character as would make that vast country one, possessing one common pulsation (sic) of national life.'

Though earlier he favoured separate electorates for Muslims, he finally realised the dangers of such an arrangement to both Indian nationalism and Muslim interests:

'Separate electorates connotes the negation of nationalism. . . . Nationalism can never evolve from division and dissensions . . . .'<sup>9</sup> 'Much is said by Muslim communalists about the share of the Indian Muslim in the concession loot. I do not believe that this share can be fixed by statute. His share will be in proportion to the contribution he makes towards the obtaining and maintaining of India's freedom.' (Presidential Address, Lucknow Nationalist Muslim Conference, 1931).

As he described himself, he was a moderate of moderates; moved from a cautious approach even to self-govt within the British Empire to full faith in Indian nationalism.<sup>10</sup>

Was a linguist and knew Arabic, Persian, Urdu, English and French.

Tall and fair, he enjoyed good health; was endowed with a rich powerful voice and was a gifted speaker; died 27 Oct 1932 at Ranchi.

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *IYB*, 1932; *IOL*, 1933; *Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage etc.*; *Some Eminent Behar Contemporaries*; *DNB*, Vol I; *EM*; *FOP* Vols I & II; *Britain and Muslim India*; *FMB*, Vol I; *CSD*, 1932; *Patna High Court*; *MBI*.

<sup>1</sup>Sir Abdur Rahim (qv) and Justice Shah Din (qv) were also called to the Bar in the same term from the Middle Temple.

<sup>2</sup>C.R. Das (1870-1925), lawyer and nationalist leader; Pres Ind National Cong, 1922; one of the organisers of the Swaraj Party.

<sup>3</sup>Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha; First Baron of Raipur (1863-1930); lawyer and politician; Pres Ind National Cong, Bombay, 1915; 1st Ind mem Viceroy's Exec Coun, 1909; Gov, Bih & Orissa, 1920-24 (1st Ind Gov of a British Indian Province; 1st Indian Peer).

<sup>4</sup>One writer mistakenly called him the founder of the Muslim League (see KK Aziz, *Britain and Muslim India*; also see Lord Minto and the Indian Nationalist Movement, 1905 to 1910, p. 59)

<sup>5</sup>See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 42-58.

<sup>6</sup>Gopal Krishan Gokhale (1866-1915), nationalist leader; Pres Ind National Cong, 1905, Bombay; Cent legislator.

<sup>7</sup>Please see *Freedom Movement in Bihar*, Vol II, p. 92.

<sup>8</sup>See *Some Eminent Behar Contemporaries*.

<sup>9</sup>See *Freedom Movement in Bihar*, Vol II, p. 163.

<sup>10</sup>Discounting the theory that Indian Muslims are a separate nation, Gandhi said: 'When I met the late Sir Ali Imam, I did not know that he was not a Hindu. His speech, his dress, his manners, his food were the same as of the majority of the Hindus in whose midst I found him. His name alone betrayed him....' (Tendulkar, *Abdul Ghaffar Khan*, p. 307).

**Ali-i-Nabi, Syed (?—1927)**

UP politician

*Title:* KB, 1909 (gave it up during the Khilafat agitation).

Shia; belonged to Agra; *ed* BA, LLB.

Agra lawyer; Pres Anjuman-i-Islamia, Agra; Vice-Chmn Agra Municipal Bd; agitated for separate electorates for Muslims, 1909.

Elected mem UP Legis Coun, 1909-12 & 1916-20; lost to Haji Wajihuddin in election for Cent Legis Assem, 1920 (Cities of the UP, MU); elected unopposed, UP Legis Coun, 1920 (Agra, Meerut & Aligarh cities, MU); lost to Shri Mohd Aslam Saifi for UP Legis Coun, 1923 (same const); mem Coun of State, 1925 (UP West M).

Was associated with A-I Muslim League from its inception and participated actively in its deliberations at various sessions.

Chmn Reception Cttee, Seventh Session of the League, Agra, 30-31 Dec 1913. In his welcome address<sup>1</sup> spoke, among other things, of the need for the League to be a cohesive body so that it could present a firm, united stand on various issues. He was critical of the Press Act of 1910 which put needless restrictions on the press. He held 'that a country owed much of its progress, and enlightenment, to the power of the press'. Free discussion and criticism of the actions of the Government, he felt, were absolutely essential to the healthy existence of both Government and the people. As such he pleaded for its withdrawal.

Was mem of a cttee apptd to formulate and frame a scheme of reforms and to confer with the Ind National Cong (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); also moved a

resolution (that was finally carried) saying that the principle of communal representation should be extended to all self-governing public bodies, specially the local bodies; chosen mem of a cttee of five to consider the Draft Constitution as prepared by the Hon Sec of A-I Muslim League (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); was mem of many other cttees of the League; attended the Muslim Conf at Delhi, 20 Mar 1927, which accepted joint electorates under certain conditions.

Pres UP Muslim League; Vice-Pres, Dist Cong Cttee, 1916; Pres, 1919; Pres Agra Home Rule League, 1917; participated in the Khilataf Agitation (in its early stages), gave up his title but retained his seat.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SIM*; *EUP*.

<sup>1</sup>For the full text of the Address, see *FOP* Vol I, pp. 282-4.

**Ali Mohammad Khan, Mirza (?—1930)**

Bombay politician

*ed* MA. Was a solicitor and politician.

Mem Reforms Cttee of AIML (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem cttee to formulate the demand for Muslim representation in the elective bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); moved a resolution asking for adequate Muslim representation in Cent and Provincial Govts in India (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); mem Provincial Cttee on reforms (same session).

Died Dec 1930.

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I-II.

**Ali Muhammad Khan, Sir Muhammad, Raja (later Maharaja) of Mahmudabad (1879—1931)**

UP landlord, politician

*Titles:* KCSI, KCIE, CSI, Kt.

Shia; belonged to a family that originally came from Baghdad. Nawab Muhammad Khan was the founder of the town of Mahmudabad in the reign of Emperor Jahangir. The family enjoyed favour of the Govt. Eldest *s* of Raja Sir Muhd Amir Hasan Khan (qv); *b* Amroha, Sultanpur Dist, UP, 5 Jun 1879; succeeded to the Estate (in Awadh), 1903; *ed* privately; *m* 1906; 2 S, 2 D.

Apptd Hon Mgte and Munsif Lucknow; mem UP Legis Coun, 14 Dec 1904; elected mem Impl Legis Coun, 1909-12; re-elected 18 Jan 1913-17 Jan 1916 (Muhammadan Community UP); mem Coun of State, 1920—unopposed (UP East); resigned; apptd Home Mem, UP Exec Coun, 1921; also Vice-Pres Exec Coun till 1926; mem Coun of State 1926 (UP East) in a bye-election—unopposed; (same const).

Mem of Skeen Cttee 1924 apptd by GOI to enquire into the need to establish a military college in India on the lines of Sandhurst, and submitted a dissenting report.

Keenly interested in edn; established various schools in his estate; made princely donations to Colvin Taluqdar's School, Lucknow, Medical College, Lucknow, Lucknow Univ and most of all the MAO College, Aligarh, *later*, AMU.

Fellow Allahabad Univ, 1906; Pres A-I Muhammedan Ednl Conf, Rangoon, Dec 1909; 1st V-C Aligarh Muslim Univ, 1920-23; Pres Muslim Univ Asscn; started<sup>1</sup>

own paper *The Indian Daily Telegraph*; gave liberal help to the *Comrade* of Maulana Mohammad Ali (qv).

Was a moderate in politics; attended annual sessions of AIML and participated in their deliberations; Pres Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); elected Pres AIML (at the same session); presided over the 10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918 in place of Maulana Mohammad Ali who, along with his brother, was under detention; in his Presidential Address<sup>2</sup> he welcomed the Congress-League Joint Scheme of Reforms based on the Nehru Report and urged its speedy implementation as 'a first and a very short step' towards complete self-government; favoured free and compulsory primary education; was critical of the majority Report of the Royal Commission on the Public Service of India and wanted Indians to be raised to positions of trust and responsibility; had a vision of a united India and wanted Hindus & Muslims to tackle problem of friction on occasions like *Moharram*, *Dashehra* and *Baqrid*.

Presided<sup>3</sup> over the League's Special Session (Bombay, Aug-Sept 1918); called to discuss the Chelmsford-Montagu Report and proposals; said that the Report, good in patches, fell far short of Indian aspirations; criticized its rejection of the Joint Scheme of Reforms, considered the Second Chamber harmful, wanted the Indian share in the Executive Councils increased to 50% and the electorate to be broad-based, the Indian army to be manned by Indian officers and fiscal autonomy to be included in the first instalment of reforms.

Mem of a Muslim League Deputation to the Convention called by the Congress at Calcutta, Dec 1928, to discuss the Nehru

Report; Pres<sup>4</sup> 28th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928; favoured Dominion status within the British Commonwealth in preference to complete independence; wanted Indians to develop a common national mentality through the practice of 'sweet reasonableness' by both the majority and minority communities: the majority to remove the doubts and fears of the minority, and the minority not to make excessive and unreasonable demands.

Was responsible for bringing<sup>5</sup> Jinnah over to the Muslim League; attended the Cong<sup>6</sup> session at Lucknow, 1916, along with Mazharul Haq, Abdur Rasul and MA Jinnah.

Was a widely travelled man; had been to Europe several times; played billiards and tennis; suffered an attack of paralysis, Dec 1930; died 23 Mar 1931.

Pub: *The Education of Talukdars and the Reforms Scheme* (A note).

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *IBD*, 1915; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *DNB*, Vol I; *Pathway to Pakistan: His Imperial Majesty King George V & the Princes of India and the Indian Empire*, 1937; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *HNK*; *The History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol I; *MAO*; *MBI*; *EUP*; *CSD*, Vol II, 1931.

<sup>1</sup>See Muslim League resolution on the subject in *FOP*, Vol II, p. 125.

<sup>2</sup>Apparently in his Urdu address the Raja departed from the printed English text circulated at the Session (see, *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 424-35). According to Bamford, the English text based on the Raja's own notes was drafted by Mr Horniman, Editor of the *Bombay Chronicle*. He refused to read out the Address which he got at the last

minute as it contained objectionable references to the Govt (see P.C. Bamford, *Histories of Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements*, p. 130).

<sup>3</sup>For Presidential Address, see *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 453-66.

<sup>4</sup>For Presidential Address, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 141-3.

<sup>5</sup>Ch Khaliqzaman, *Pathway to Pakistan*, pp. 114-5.

<sup>6</sup>P. Hardy describes the Raja as a member of the Congress (see *The Muslim of British India*, 1972, p. 212).

### Ali Musaliar, Mullayil (1861–1922)

Moplah rebel leader

Came of a family of Makhdums of Ponnani, with a long record of struggle against the British; *b* Neelikuttu, *circa* 1861; *ed* studied Arabic for 8 years; later contd his Islamic studies at Mecca.

Chief *qazi* of an island in the Laccadives; returned to the mainland after the death of some relatives in the outbreaks of the 1890s; was engaged as a preacher and organised madrasahs; attracted a wide following and became chief musaliar (religious leader) of the Tirurangadi mosque, 1907.

Became a leader in the Khilafat movement in Malabar; in Jun 1921 organised uniformed and armed volunteers who marched in a procession to the mosque every Friday; his sermons were fiercely anti-British<sup>1</sup>; in order to arrest him, the British raided the mosque on 20 Aug 1921 but he was nowhere to be found; enraged at the news of the British raid, Mappilas converged on the town; Ali Musaliar himself came out of the hiding and tried to pacify the crowd. According to Rolland E. Miller: "He and his friends approached the main body of British forces to ask for a compromise. They were

ordered<sup>2</sup> to sit on the ground, and after obeying, were fired upon by soldiers. The crowd retaliated, resulting in the death of seventeen Mappilas, in addition to the British losses."<sup>3</sup> Ali Musaliar escaped and led resistance in the Chernad area but was captured; tried by the Special Tribunal set up in Malabar, and condemned to death<sup>4</sup>, 1922.

Sources: *Mappila Muslims of Kerala; Moplah Uprising; HNK*.

<sup>1</sup>Sukhbir Choudhary says that Ali Musaliar told his audience 'that the final day was at hand, that all must be ready to wage war, and that those who died in the fight would achieve salvation. . . .' He advised that Government Officers should be murdered and British courts boycotted. He collected arms and ammunition and gave orders for swords in different places. See his *Moplah Uprising*, p. 21.

<sup>2</sup>Sukhbir Choudhary gives 1 Sept 1921 as the date of Ali Musaliar's surrender. See *Moplah Uprising*, p. 52.

<sup>3</sup>*Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, pp. 136-137.

<sup>4</sup>According to Rolland Miller, there is a dispute whether he was actually executed or whether he died a natural death in a Coimbatore prison. See *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, p. 137.

**Ali Sikandar Jigar Jigar Muradabadi (1890—1960).**

Urdu poet

Ancestors belonged to Delhi; s of Maulvi Nazir Ahmad, poet; b at Banaras, 1890; *mt* Urdu; *ed* privately, D Litt (Hon), AMU, 1960.

Was interested in poetry right from boyhood; the famous Urdu poet Dagh was one of his gurus; specialised in ghazals; awarded

Rs 5,000 by the Sahitya Akademi for *Aatishe Gul*, Feb 1959.

Died 9 Sept 1960.

Pubs: *Daghe Jigar* (Azamgarh); *Sholae Toor*, 1937 (Maktaba Jamia, Delhi and Lahore); *Aatishe Gul* (published from Pakistan), 1959; *Divan-i-Jigar*.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1961-62; *WWIW*; Dr. Syed Abdullah, *Urdu Adab Ki Ek Sadi* (Urdu); Nasim Qureshi, *A History of Urdu Literature*, (Urdu); *NBIL* Vol IV.

**Ali Yavar Jung, Nawab (Mirza Ali Yar Khan) (1905—1976).**

Governor of Maharashtra

A Shia Muslim; s of Dr Mirza Karim Khan Nawab Khedive Jung Bahadur and Tyaba Begum Bilgrami; b 16 Feb 1905; *ed* Nizam Coll, Hyderabad, (BA); Queens' Coll Oxford; LLD (Honoris Causa), Osmania; *m* Zahra Begum D of Mehdi Yar Jung (qv), once PM of Hyderabad St; 2 S, 2 D.

Lecturer and then Reader, Modern History and Political Science, Osmania Univ, 1927-30; Prof 1930-34; Pres Society of Union and Progress; Editor *Onward*, Hyderabad.

Was associated with Hyderabad St Govt in various capacities; Dir of Information, 1934-36; Sec Constitutional Affairs, Information and Broadcasting, 1936-42; Sec Constitutional Affairs, Home and Judl, 1942-46; Min for Constitutional Affairs, Local Self-Govt and Public Health and later Edn and Home, 1946-47; resigned owing to differences; V-C, Osmania Univ, 1945-46 & 1948-52; mem Hyderabad St Delegation headed by



the Nawab of Chattari to meet the Cabinet Mission, 1946; mem of the Hyderabad St Delegation also led by Nawab of Chattari to negotiate with the GOI on the basis of independence, Jul 1947; on return was violently attacked by the Ittehad leader Kasim Razvi<sup>1</sup> and resigned; earlier had also been asked to proceed to UK & USA in company with PM Laik Ali (qv) to conclude a defensive alliance, but had refused.

As a shrewd observer, 'he had clearly seen the necessity of Indo-Hyderabad friendship by early accession'<sup>2</sup>.

Mem Indian Del to UN Gen Assem, 1946-50, 52, 53 & 55; Dy leader of Indian Del to UN, 1956-57 & 60; mem Ind National Commn for UNESCO; leader Ind Del to Economic and Social Coun, 1953; Chmn UN Cttee on SUNFED, 1956.

Amb to Argentina & Min to Chile, 1952-54; Amb to Egypt & Libya and Min to Lebanon, 1954-58; Amb to Yugoslavia and Greece and Min to Bulgaria, 1958-61; Amb to France, 1961-65; V-C AMU, 1965-68; Amb to USA, 1968-70; Gov of Maharashtra, 1970-76; Pres Deccan Hist Section of Ind Hist Cong, 1941.

Padma Bhushan, 1959.

Was a versatile public servant who held fast to secular values throughout his life.

Died 12 Dec 1976.

Pubs: *External Relations of Hyderabad St; Hyderabad in Retrospect*.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1972; *IWW (INFA)* 1976-77; *The End of an Era—Hyderabad Memories*; *FSH*, Vol IV; *The Story of the Integration of the Indian*

*States*; *IPY*, 1951; *TOI*, 13 Dec, 1976.

<sup>1</sup>Razvi publicly denounced him as a traitor because he said he was a stooge of Nehru and Patel (see *The End of an Era*, p. 55).

<sup>2</sup>See *The End of an Era*, p. 101.

**Ali Zaheer, Syed (1896 — )**

UP politician

A Shia Muslim; eldest s of late Sir Syed Wazir Hasan (qv); b 21 Mar 1896; ed MAO Coll Aligarh; Canning Coll, Lucknow; Law Coll, Allahabad (LLB); Oxford; called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1922; m Begum Aliya Khatoon; 2 S, 2 D.

Leading lawyer of Lucknow; mem Lucknow Municipal Bd, 1925-45; mem Lucknow Univ Court; attended the Govt-sponsored Conf on Muslim Edn, Lucknow, 1934.

Mem UP Legis Coun, 1930-37 (Lucknow and Kanpur cities, MU); lost election to UP Assembly 1937, as ML candidate (Azamgarh Dist West MR) to Maulvi Iqbal Ahmad Khan (Independent); elected unopposed in a bye-election 1939 (Jaunpur Dist and Allahabad Dist, North-East MR); lost to Ch Khaliquzzaman (ML) (Lucknow City MU) as a Shia Pol Conf candidate to UP Assem, 1946.

Left ML 1937 and organised the Shia community; Pres A-I Shia Pol Conf<sup>1</sup> 1941 & 1945; Gen Sec All Parties Shia Conf, 1937-46.

Mem for Law, Posts and Air (as a Cong nominee), Nehru's Interim Cabinet, 2 Sept 1946; resigned Oct 1946 when Muslim League joined the Cabinet.

Amb to Iran, 1947-51; Min to Iraq concurrently, 1949-51.

Cong mem UP Legis Assem, 1952 (Lucknow City Cent); 1957 (Lucknow City West); 1962 (same const); lost the 1967 election (same const) to Shanker Sharma (JS); mem AICC since 1955.

Min for Justice and Labour, UP Cabinet, Aug 1951; Min for Justice and Excise, 1952-55; for Justice and Local Self Govt, 1955-57; for Justice, Food, Civil Supplies & Forests, 1957-58; for Fin and Forests, 1958-60; for Justice, Legislative and Muslim Waqfs, Oct 1963-67.

After retirement<sup>2</sup> started practice at the Supreme Court but was not very successful and retired after a short stay.

Has inherited his father's hearty laugh and sense of humour.

In the Mar 1977 elections to the Lok Sabha, remained away from active electioneering 'in view of my age and virtual retirement from politics . . .'<sup>3</sup>

Pub: *The Dead Past*.

Sources: *IPY*, 1952; *TIDYB*, 1967; *EUP*; *Friends and Foes*, 1974; *RMGE*, 1968-1969, Vol II; *TOI*, 28 Feb 1977 and 8 Mar 1977.

<sup>1</sup>It was a pro-Cong organisation.

<sup>2</sup>See *Friends and Foes*, p. 282. The author, KL Gauba (qv), and Ali Zaheer had met in England as students.

<sup>3</sup>In a press statement, he said that he still adhered to the Congress ideology and there had been no change in his views. *TOI*, 8 Mar 1977.

**Alkazi, Ebrahim Hamid (1925— )**

Stage director

s of Hamed Ali and Miraim; b Poona, Mah; 18 Oct 1925; ed Graduate of Royal Academy of Dramatic Arts, London.

First Pres, Theatre Group, Bombay, 1947; Founder, Theatre Units' School of Dramatic Arts, Bombay, Founder-Editor, *Theatre Unit Bulletin*; Principal Natya Academy, Bombay Unit, Jun 1962; Dir National School of Drama & Asian Theatre Inst since 1962.

As Director has been responsible for several outstanding productions at the School; his attention to details is proverbial.

*Awards*: Starred Certificate for outstanding work from British Drama League; BBC Broadcasting Award 1950; Associate, Drama Bd of Great Britain; Sangeet Natak Akademi award for Best Producer, 1962; Padma Sri, 1966; recd the *NIF* (National Investment & Finance Weekly) Cultural Award, 1974.

Sources: *IWW(INFA)*, 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1970; *TOI*, 15 Dec 1974.

**Allah Bakhsh (1897—1943)**

Sind Premier

Full Name: Allah Bakhsh Muhammad Somroo; belonged to a leading zamindar family of Upper Sind; father and grandfather were Govt contractors; s of KS Haji Mohammad Umer; elder brother of Maula Bakhsh (qv) who was a Sind Minister; b Shikarpur, 1897; ed Hopeful Academy, Shikarpur (Matric, 1918); m, 3 S, 5 D.

Joined father's business; elected mem Jacobabad Municipal Cttee and Sukkur Dist Local Bd; Chmn of the Bd, 1928; organised a Conf of Dist Local Bd Presidents of Sind, Jacobabad, 1931.

Mem Bom Legis Coun, 1926 (Sukkur Dist MR); mem Public Accounts Cttee; after separation of Sind from Bombay as a province was elected mem (United Party)<sup>1</sup> Sind Legis Assem, Apr 1937 (Sukkur North-West MR).

After the fall of Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah's Ministry 1938, became Premier with the aid of Cong; his own Ministry was followed by Mr Bunde Ali Khan's Ministry, Mar 1940-41; came back into the Ministry Nov 1940 as a result of the Azad Pact but resigned 6 Mar 1941; again Premier, 1941—Oct 1942.

Though not a Congressman, was a pro-Congress nationalist in politics; resisted all attempts of MA Jinnah to win him over to Muslim League<sup>2</sup>; renounced his titles (Khan Bahadur and OBE) as a 'protest against British policy'. In his letter<sup>3</sup> to the Viceroy, 26 Sept 1942, said that 'the British wanted to continue their imperialistic hold on India and persist in keeping her under subjection, use political and communal differences for propaganda purposes and crush the national forces to serve their own imperialistic aims and intentions'. Later he told newsmen that it was his birthright to fight both British imperialism and Nazism and Fascism.

His dismissal by Governor Hugh Low followed, 10 Oct 1942.

Earlier had been Pres Azad Muslim Conf<sup>4</sup> (of Nationalist Muslims), Delhi, Apr 1942; which had opposed the idea of partition of the country; mem National Defence Coun; as Premier had constituted a Unity Bd with Jamshed Nasserwanji, a disciple of Annie Besant and devotee of Gandhiji, as Chmn.

After dismissal, ret'd to Shikarpur; was

murdered 14 May 1943 there while travelling on the Shikarpur-Sukkur Road in a tonga along with some friends. Allah Bakhsh received two bullet shots in his chest and died before any medical aid could be given to him. It is said to have been a political murder and the chief suspect in the conspiracy at that time and later was his arch opponent, Ayub Khuhro (qv).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol IV; Jagat S Bright, *India's Nationalist No 1: Mr Allah Bux; Peeps into Pakistan; Pathway to Pakistan; History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol II; *Muslims of British India; The Destiny of Indian Muslims; India Wins Freedom*; *FOP*, Vol I; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*.

<sup>1</sup>The United Party was formed by Sir Shah Nawaz Bhutto, Sir Abdullah Haroon and Allah Bakhsh to fight the elections to the Sind Assembly in 1937. The party won 17 out of the 33 Muslim seats in the Assembly.

<sup>2</sup>He attended the Fifth Session of the AIML, Calcutta, Mar, 1912, on which occasion he proposed an unimportant resolution (see *FOP*, Vol, I, p. 249).

<sup>3</sup>For the full text see Jagat S Bright, *Mr Allah Bux*, pp. 43-5.

<sup>4</sup>For a summary of the first three resolutions passed at the Conf, see *The Destiny of Indian Muslims*, p. 111.

### Allauddin Khan (Alam) (1862—1972)

Sarod player

*s* of Sadhu Khan; *b* Shibpore, E Bengal (now Bangladesh); *ed* studied vocal music with Gopal Chandra Chatterjee, violin with Lobo, shehnai with Munne Khan, sarod with Ahmed Ali Khan and Wazir Khan of

Rampur; *m*, S Ali Akbar Khan (qv); daughter married to Ravi Shanker.

Sarod player of Senia Gharana; also played sursingar, rabab, chandra sarang, sitar, surbahar, violin, flute, shehnai, clarinet, saxophone, pakhawaj and tabla; composer and pioneer in orchestration; Hon Principal, Coll of Music, Maihar, MP.

Went on a concert tour to Europe in 1932 with Uday Shanker's Ballet Troupe.

Composed new ragas—*Hemant*, *Prabhat Kali*, *Hem Behag*, *Sobhavati*, *Madanamanjari*; disc recordings available; prominent disciples Ali Akbar (son), Ravi Shankar (son-in-law), Annapurna (daughter), Pannalal Ghosh, Nikhil Banerjee, Sharan Rani, Timir Baran, Bahadur Khan; invented new string instruments, Sur-Sitar and Chandrasarang.

Recd the Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for Hindustani Instrumental Music, 1952; elected Fellow of the Akademi, 1924; Padma Bhushan, 1958, and Desikottama (Visva-Bharati), 1961.

Died 6 Sept 1972.

Sources: *WWIM*; *TIDYB*, 1968; *MYB*, 1948-49; *TOI*, 7 Sept 1972.

#### Altaf Ali, Nawabzada (1887—1944)

Bengal legislator

Belonged to a leading zamindar family of Bengal: *s* of Nawab Ali Choudhury of Mymensing and of Nawab Abdus Subhan Choudhury (of Bogra)'s daughter and heir.

Was Dy Mgte of Noakhali in early days; resigned; Chmn Bogra Dist Bd; also Chmn Municipality of Bogra.

First joined Swaraj Party organised by CR Das; elected on Swaraj Party ticket in the old Bengal Legis Coun (Bogra M); then joined Krishak Praja Party.

Died at Calcutta, 7 Aug 1944, at the age of 57.

Sources: *Bengal Legis Coun Debates*; *IYB* 1929.

#### Altaf Hussain (1900—1968)

Pakistani journalist, politician

*b* Sylhet, 26 Jan 1900; *ed* Calcutta and Dacca; first class first in MA English from Dacca Univ.

Joined Dacca Univ as a lecturer in English 1923; later entered the educational service in Bengal; rose to be Principal Dacca Intermediate Coll in a few years.

Dir of Public Information, Govt of Bengal, 1938; Press Censor, GOI, 1942; Press Adviser to GOI, 1943; resigned from Govt service 1945; was a trusted lieutenant<sup>1</sup> of Quaid-i-Azam M.A. Jinnah (qv); took over as editor *Dawn* New Delhi at his instance.

Just before the partition shifted his paper to Karachi and continued running it till 1965; Min for Industries and Natural Resources in the Presidential Cabinet of Gen Ayub Khan 1965; resigned Apr 1968 due to ill health.

Mem of Pak Delegation to the United Nations' Gen Assem 1951; represented Pak at the World Economic Conf, Moscow, 1952; wrote an interesting book on the visit; translated *Shikwa* and *Jawab-e-Shikwa* of Iqbal; led Pak Delegation to Quinquennial

Commonwealth Relations Conf, New Zealand, 1960.

Chmn Pak Section of Commonwealth Press Union and mem of Exec Bd of the International Press Institute; founded the Pak Newspapers Editors' Conf and was its Pres for a number of years.

Awarded Hilal-e-Quaid-i-Azam, 1959.

Died 1968.

Sources: *National Assembly of Pakistan Debates* (Obituary reference made on 27 May 1968); *Peeps into Pakistan*; *The Ayub Khan Era*.

<sup>1</sup>MSM Sharma who was editor of *Daily Gazette* and who knew Altaf Hussain says in *Peeps into Pakistan* (pp. 141-42):

"His brain is as stunted as his body which is both ugly and repellent. One of his Muslim admirers used to say that he was about the nearest approach to Goebbels in every way....I cannot visualize the idea that Goebbels could have been more vicious than this erratic genius.... Altaf was the younger brother of Adolf Hitler's publicity agent but with this difference—that while Goebbels...was loyal to Hitler, Altaf looked upon himself as the Maker of Jinnah and therefore entitled to Jinnah's unquestioning obedience. I am not accustomed to temper politics in journalism. But I find it difficult to control my temper when I think of Altaf Hussain."

**Amanat Luckhnawi, Agha Hasan(1815—1858)**

Urdu dramatist

*b* Lucknow 1815; elegiac poet; but won great fame as the writer of comedy *Indra Sabha*, 1853. The play became extremely popular, was copied, and it continued to influence Urdu drama for a long time.

It is said that the drama was written at

the express desire of King Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh; a Frenchman in his court is said to have suggested an opera for the entertainment of the King and his court; the suggestion was accepted and Amanat was asked to write one; as soon as the drama was written, a stage was erected in Qaiser Bagh at Lucknow. The King himself participated in the drama as Indra. How far all this is true is not known.

Suffered a paralytic stroke, lost his speech and remained confined to his home during the last ten years of his life.

Sources: *Tarikh Urdu Adab* (A History of Urdu Literature); Ram Babu Saxena, *A History of Urdu Literature*; Ishrat Rahmani: *Urdu Drama—Tarikh va Tanqid* (all Urdu).

**Ameena Begum (1890—1949)**

Wife of Sufi mystic, Inayat Khan

Full name: Sharda Ameena Begum, *d* of Erastus Warner Baker, an American solicitor believed to be a distant cousin of Mary Baker Eddy (1821-1910), founder of the Christian Science Movement; *b* Albuquerque, New Mexico, 8 May 1890; first met her future husband Inayat Khan (qv), a Sufi mystic, in San Francisco; *m* him at the Civil Register Office, St Giles, London, 20 Mar 1913; *D*, Noor-un-Nisa (qv) who was to become a famous revolutionary later on, was born while the family was in Moscow; 3 other children.

As a widow lived on in Paris till the fall of France, 1940; afterwards shifted to England; died within ten days of the official

citation of the posthumous award of the George Cross by the British Govt to Noor-un-Nisa on 5 Apr 1949.

Source: Jean Overton Fuller, *Noor-un-nisa Inayat Khan (Madeline)*.

### Ameer Ali, Syed (1849—1928)

Jurist, author

*Title:* CIE, 1887.

A Shia. Claimed descent from the Prophet through Iman Al Roza of Meshed; an ancestor, Ahmad Fazil, came to India with Persian monarch Nadir Shah in 1739; *s* of Saadat Ali Khan<sup>1</sup> who had settled at Cuttack and who later moved to Hoogley; *b* Cuttack<sup>2</sup>, Orissa, 1849: *ed* Hoogley Coll (BA 1867, MA Hist, 1868, BL 1869); State scholarship to England; Inner Temple (Bar-at-Law, 1873): during stay in England met Sir Syed Ahmad and his son Syed Mahmood; read Arabic, Persian, Urdu & English and spoke the latter two; was influenced by his mother, Robert Thwaytes, Principal Hoogley Coll and Syed Karamat Ali Mutawali (of Hoogley Imambara, a Shia religious institution): *m* Isabella Ida *d* of H. Constaum of 64 Gloucester Place, Portman Square W, England; 2 S—Sir Torich Ameer Ali, Judge, Calcutta High Court and Waris Ali, ICS.

Returned to India 1873; was the first Muslim barrister of Calcutta High Court (one of the many firsts to his credit); Fellow Calcutta Univ, 1874; Lecturer on Muhammadan Law, Presy Coll, Calcutta, 1875; Pres, Cttee of the Hoogley Imambara, 1876-1904.

Mem Commn to inquire into the affairs

of the ex-king of Awadh, 1879; Presy Mgte and Offg Chief Presy Mgte, Calcutta, 1878-81; reverted to Bar.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1878-79; 1881-83; nom mem Imperial Legis Coun, 1884-85.

Tagore Law Prof, Calcutta Univ, 1884; Judge, Calcutta High Court, 1890-1 May 1904; retd; was the first Muslim to sit on the Calcutta Bench.

Settled in England after retirement; mem Judl Cttee of Privy Coun (1st Indian to be apptd), 1909-28.

Realized the need for the political training of Indian Muslims; founded the National Mohammedan Asscn, (later Cent National Mohammedan Asscn), 1877; was its Sec for over 25 years; drafted the comprehensive Memorial<sup>3</sup> presented by the Asscn on behalf of Indian Muslims to Viceroy Lord Ripon, 1882; presided over the 13th session of Muhammadan Educational Conf, Calcutta, Dec 1899.

Later was connected with the activities of the AIML; Pres AIML, Third Session, Delhi, Jan 1910; in his Presidential Address<sup>4</sup>, spoke about the necessity of British rule in India; wanted the Muslims to cooperate with the British in all loyalty of spirit; suggested a system of 'moderation' for the election of Muslim members to Councils, District Boards, etc. to remove friction and personal rivalry; pleaded for the re-establishment of arbitration courts which existed in the early part of the 19th century; suggested the formation of a separate section in the League to look after the economic, pol, ednl and social problems of Muslims. With Aga Khan's help founded the London branch of the League.

Was a staunch loyalist and resigned

from the Muslim League in 1913 when the latter criticized the Govt.

Played a leading part in securing separate electorates for Muslims under the Minto-Morley Reforms Act; opposed Sir Ali Imam (qv) who favoured joint electorates; on 27 Jan 1909 led a Muslim deputation to Lord Morley, the Sec of State for India.

Was an ardent pan-Islamist; was deeply concerned with the fate of the Khilafat and of Turkey; with the Aga Khan wrote on 24 Nov 1923 the fateful letter to Ismet Pasha, Prime Minister of Turkey, in which they pleaded for the enhancement of the Caliph's position and power as head of the Muslim world. The letter had the contrary effect—the Turkish National Assembly decided on 3 Mar 1924 to abolish the centuries-old institution of the Caliphate and to exile the Caliph, Abdul Majid.

Organised the Red Crescent Society during the Balkan war to help the Muslim sick and wounded.

A distinguished apologist for Muslims and Islam; tried to show the compatibility of Islam with modern ideas on women, slavery, rationalism, and tried to remove misapprehensions about these aspects from the minds of Western readers.

Wrote his memoirs towards the end of his life.

Died peacefully 3 Aug 1928 at his home in Sussex, England.

Biog: KK Aziz, *Ameer Ali; His Life and Work*, 1968.

Pubs: *Critical Examination of the Life and Teachings of Mohammad*, London 1873; *Spirit of Islam* (based on the

preceding work), London, 1922, reprinted 1967; *Ethics of Islam*, Calcutta, 1893; *A Short History of Saracens*, London, 1899; *Personal Law of the Muhammedans*, London, 1880; *Muhammedan Law*, 2 Vols; *Student's Hand Book of Muhammedan Law*; *The Legal Position of Women in Islam*, London, 1912; *Islam*, London, 1914.

Sources: *EM*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *Some Eminent Behar Contemporaries*; *Bengal: The Nationalist Movement 1876-1940*; *India List and India Office List*, 1905; *MBI*; *IYBA*, 1912; *RMP*; *IMI*; *MAO*; *DIB*.

<sup>1</sup>He was a scholar of Persian and Arabic and had been writing a life of Mohammad before his death; was advised by two British officers to give his sons an English education.

<sup>2</sup>*EM* gives the place and date of birth as Chinsura, in Bengal, 6 Apr 1849.

<sup>3</sup>The Memorial pleaded for greater representation of Muslims in public services and for Govt assistance for the edn of Muslims.

<sup>4</sup>His Presidential Address was read out in absentia.

### Amin, Syed Ahmad (1905–1973)

Marathi biographer

Belonged to a historical family of Maharashtra; *b* Sangli, Mar 1905; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Sangli High School and Willingdon Coll, Sangli; *m* Jehera Begum, social worker, writer.

Mem Sangli Municipality and Sangli Legis Assem for 6 years; mem Franchise Cttee and Fin Cttee, Sangli St; mem Supply Advisory Cttee, Rural Development Cttee

& Anti-Corruption Cttee, Satara South Dist; Pres, Bd of Trustees, Jumma Mosque.

Mem Satara South Dist Cong Cttee; Cong mem Bombay Legis Assem (Sangli), 1950.

Died 17 Dec 1973.

Pubs: Marathi: *Islam ani Niti Shastra* (religion), 1938; *Kemal Atatürk*, 1942; *Aitihāsik Prasiddhe Hindi Musalman*, 1943; *Aj-Kalche Prasiddha Hindi Musalman* (2 pts), 1943-44 (all biographies); *Islam ani Samskriti* (essays) 1950; *Hazarat Mohammad Paigambar* (biography), 1956; *Abala?* (novel) 1961; *Samrat Akbar*, 1961; *Adarsa Khalifa*, 1964; *Hindu Muslimancha Samskritik milaph*, 1965.

Sources: *WWIW*, 1961, *IPY*, 1951; *TOI*, 18 Dec 1973; *INB*, 1962, 1965.

**Aminuddin Ahmed (1911— )**

Governor of Himachal Pradesh

s of Nawab Aizuddin Ahmad Khan; b Delhi, 23 Mar 1911; succeeded as Nawab of Loharu, Raj, 30 Oct 1926; full powers 1931; ed Aitchison Chief's Coll, Lahore; m; 2 S.

Hon Maj; is attached to 7th Light Cavalry; served as an emergency Commissioned Officer in army, 1963-64; a keen aviator; holds the Pilot's 'A' Licence; patron Delhi & Jaipur Flying Clubs.

Cong mem Raj Legis Assem, 1967 (Tijara); Min PWD & Printing & Stationery Dept, Raj, 28 Apr 1967-Jul 1971.

Chmn Rajasthan State Agro-Industries Corpn Ltd Feb 1972; Gov of Himachal Pradesh, Feb 1977.

Pub: Urdu—*Fanas-i-Khyal* (Novel).

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *IYB*, 1947; *Rajasthan Year Book*, 1969; *IOL*, 1933; *SWI*, 1942; *TOI*, 29 Jan 1977, *NBIL*, Vol IV.

**Aminuddin Khan (?—1869)**

Nawab of Loharu St (Raj)

Descended from Ahmad Bakhsh, Min, Alwar St, 1806-26; succeeded his younger brother Shamsuddin, the Nawab of Ferozpur and Loharu (died 8 October 1835) in 1835; died 31 Dec 1869 when 70 years old; succeeded by his eldest s Mirza Alauddin Khan, 11 Jan 1870.

Sources: *OBD*; *MBI*.

**Amir Ahmad Khan, Raja Mohammad (1914— )**

Awadh landlord, politician

*Title*: KB.

A Shia nobleman. The founder of the family, Qazi Nasrat-ullah, a Siddiqi Sheikh of Baghdad, came to India and settled at Amroha in the days of Shahabuddin Ghorī; s of Maharaja Sir Mohammad Ali Mohammad Khan (qv); b 5 Nov 1914; succeeded to the estate—one of the richest in Awadh, 23 Mar 1931 on father's death; ed at La Martiniere Coll, Lucknow, and under European & Indian tutors; m Rani Sahiba of Bilehra, a collateral branch of Mahmudabad, 1927; 1S, 2D.

Took keen interest in Muslim politics; was associated with the Muslim League



from the 1930s and occupied a leading position in it; was Chmn<sup>1</sup> Reception Cttee, 25th A-I Muslim League Session, Lucknow, Oct 1937, and delivered a short speech<sup>2</sup> on the occasion; proposed a resolution for the development of Urdu as the best language suited to foster a unified nationality (same session); also moved a resolution urging the League to frame and put into effect an economic, social and educational programme for Muslims (same session); apptd Convenor of the Cttee to chalk out a Five-Year Plan for the educational, economic, social and political advancement of Muslims (28th Session, Madras, Apr 1941); was also connected with the organisation of the Muslim National Guards; elected Hon Treasurer of the League 1938 & re-elected 1940, 1941, 1942; mem Exec Coun, A-I Muslim League.

Press A-I Muslim Students Federation; Treasurer and twice Pres A-I Shia Muslims Conf; Pres Provincial Muslim League Conf, New Delhi, 1939; of Bombay Muslim Conf, Hubli, 1940 and Malabar Dist Muslim League Conf, Palghat, 1941.

ML mem Cent Legis Assem, 1946 (Lucknow and Hyderabad Divs); mem Bd of Trustees, AMU; Managing Trustee, Madrasatul Waizin, Lucknow; one of the founders of Islami Jamaat.

He not only wanted to make the Muslims politically conscious but also wanted them to advance at the social, economic and educational levels.

Travelled extensively in Europe and the Near East.

Besides politics, was interested in literature, history, educational and social reforms.

Sources: *His Imperial Majesty King George*

*V and the Princes of India and the Indian Empire* (Historical, Biographical), 1937; *IYB*, 1944-45; *DNB*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol II, *Pathway to Pakistan*; *SWI*, 1942; *EUP*; *National Almanak*, 1941; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*.

<sup>1</sup>The *DNB* mistakenly describes him as Pres of the Lucknow Session, 1937.

<sup>2</sup>For a report on the speech, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 264-65.

### Amir Ali Khan Nabab Bahadur (1810—1879)

Bengal official

*Titles:* Khan Bahadur, 1864; Nawab Bahadur 1875.

*b* Barh 10 Mar 1810; Apptd Asst to the Amb of Nasiruddin Hyder, king of Awadh 1829; Dy Asst Supdt in the Presy Special Commr's Court at Calcutta, 1838; Govt pleader in the *Sadar Diwani Adalat* 1845; Personal Asst to Commr of Patna 1857; mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1864-66.

Entered the service of the ex-king of Awadh and was apptd Commr to settle the debts of the late Nawab Nazim of Bengal; in 1878 the Sultan of Turkey made him a companion of the Order of Osmanli; died Nov 1879.

Source: *DIB*.

### Amir Ali Mir, Sayyed (1873—1937)

Hindi nationalist poet

*b* Devari, Dist Sagar, MP, 2 Oct 1873.

Became drawing master in Jabalpur after completing education; Headmaster of a school in Dharmjayagarh St; later was Police Inspector and then Mgte in the State;

services terminated for taking active part in Khilafat Movement; wore khadi and was a nationalist to the core; worked for communal harmony.

Started Mir Mandal Kavi Samaj; was translating Sheikh Sadi's *Gulistan* and *Bostan* in Hindi at the time of his death, 19 Jan 1937.

Pubs: Hindi—*Budhe ka byah* (Humorous poems) 1914; *Matrbhasha ki mahatta*, 1934.

Sources: Parmanand Panchal, *Hindi ke Muslim Sahityakar*; *NBIL*, Vol II.

**Amir Hasan Khan, Sir Muhammad (1849—1902)**

Raja of Mahmudabad

*Titles*: Raja (hereditary title recognized), 1877; KB 1883; KCIE.

A Siddiqui Sheikh of a famous old Awadh family; s of Nawab Ali Khan (*d* 1858); a younger brother of Ibad Ali Khan, Raja of Paintipur; adopted son of Musahib Ali Khan of Mahmudabad; *ed* Sitapur Taluqdars School, Banaras, and Canning Coll, Lucknow.

His father had fought against the British during the 1857 mutiny and his taluqa was about to be confiscated. But the mother of the minor Raja petitioned to the Government for mercy. Since her husband had died, the Government accepted her plea.

Elected Vice-Pres British Indian Asscn in Awadh 1871; Pres, 1882-92; mem Legis Coun, North-West Province (now UP) 1871; mem Imperial Legis Coun (representing UP) in 1880s.

Sources: *DIB*, 1905; *SIM*; *Pathway to Pakistan*.

**Amir Khan (1790—after 1 Jan 1877)<sup>1</sup>**

Wahabi rebel

Wealthy banker and money-lender of Patna; arrested 19 Jul 1869 and tried for participating in the Wahabi rebellion at Patna, 1871; sentenced to transportation for life with forfeiture of property; released on the proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India, 1 Jan 1877.

Sources: *DIB*; *FMB*, Vol I.

<sup>1</sup>According to *FMB*, Vol I, he died in the Andamans.

**Amir Mirza, Nawab (Joseph Walters) (1804?—1870)**

Lucknow landlord

s of George Hopkins Walters, a pensioned European officer, who with his family—consisting of a wife, two daughters and a son—had established himself in Lucknow as a merchant a great many years ago. After his death his family, through the intrigues of one Bakhsh Ali Khan, embraced the Muhammadan religion, and the younger daughter not long after was consigned to the seraglio of the Awadh King, Nasir-ud-din Hyder (*d* 15 Jan 1846) and became one of the queens of that monarch under the title of Wilayati Mahal, or the King's European consort. The elder daughter also received the name and title of Ashrat-un-nisa Begum. She remained unmarried all her life.

The brother, Joseph Walters, received

the name of Amir Mirza. He was brought up as a Shia Muslim and always took pride in showing himself as an orthodox follower of the Crescent. After Wilayati Mahal's death, her elder sister, Ashrat-un-nisa Begum, succeeded to her estate, consisting of Govt Securities valued at Rs 11 400,000 besides jewellery, movable and immovable property of considerable value. In 1832, Ashrat-un-nisa died, and was succeeded by Amir Mirza, her brother, who squandered almost the whole property by his reckless prodigality; died 10 Jan 1870 in his 66th year.

Source: *OBD*.

#### Amiruddin Ahmed, Sir Nawab (1860—1937)

Chief of Loharu

*Titles:* KT; CIE, 1893; KCIE, 1897.

*b* 1860; succeeded 1884; abdicated in favour of his heir apparent and successor, 1920; mem of Imperial Legis Coun and mem of Punjab Coun for two years each; nom non-official mem of Coun of State during early 1920s for 3 years.

Supdt and Adviser to the Malerkotla St, Pb, for 12 years; attached to Political Dept in Mesopotamia; after death of his son, the ruling Nawab, was the Nawab Regent during the minority of his grandson, Nawab Aminuddin Ahmad (qv), which terminated in Nov 1931 when the latter assumed full ruling powers.

Was a Persian and Urdu poet also.

Died 19 Jan 1937.

Sources: Thos Peters, *Who's Who in India; Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage* etc; *IYB*, 1924; *IO & BOL* 1938.

#### Amjad Ali, Sardar (1939— )

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Sardar Babur Ali; *b* at village Munshidanga, Domjur, Dist Howrah, 1 Nov 1939; *ed* at Narasinha Dutt Coll, Howrah, Banglabasi Coll, Calcutta, Law Coll, Calcutta Univ (BA LLB); *m* Begum Farida Amjad 1964; 2 S and 2 D; advocate.

Asstt Public Prosecutor, Howrah, 1970-72; Organiser, Eradication of Adult Illiteracy, Howrah; mem Citizens' Coun, Howrah; Dir Cent Cooperative Bank, Howrah, 1960-70; was associated with Bangla Cong for some time.

Cong mem Rajya Sabha (from W-B), Apr 1972; Mem (i) AICC, (ii) W-B PCC; (iii) Exec Cttee, Cong Party in Parliament 1972-73 & 1975-76; Convener West Bengal Group of Cong MP's 1972-73; and 1973-74; Vice-Pres All India Sampradayikta Birodhi Sammelan; elected Sec Cong Parly Party in Rajya Sabha, Apr 1977.

Represented India in Commonwealth Parly Assn at Blantyre, 1972; Asian Peace Conf, Dacca 1973; Peace Delegation to Hungary, 1973; 29th Session of UN General Assem, 1974; World Conf on Multi-national Corps; Canada, 1975.

Mem Cttee on Govt Assurances, 1975-76.

Sources: *RSW*, 1976; *TOI*, 6 Apr 1977.

#### Amjad Ali, Syed (1908— )

Pakistani politician

*Titles:* CIE, 1944; OBE, 1936.

A Shia; *b* 1908; *ed* Govt Coll Lahore (BA 1927), the Middle Temple, London.

Joined family business 1927; Jt Sec & Publicity Officer Muslim Delegation to RTC London, 1931-32; Jt Sec Indian Delegation to Jt Select Cttee of Brit Parl on Indian Reforms, 1933; Mem Punjab Legis Assem (Ferozpur East MR); was Resident Sec of the Unionist Party from its inception; relinquished the post on becoming the Parly Private Sect to Pb Premier, 1937; Sec Indian Delegation to 2nd Commonwealth Relations Conf, Sydney, 1938; Chief Whip, Pb Govt, 1940-45; Mem Indian Consembly, 1946.

In Pak: Min for Economic Affairs, Pak Embassy, Washington & Alternate Gov for Pak, International Monetary Fund, 1950; Leader, Pak Delegation to 10th Session of UN Economic & Social Coun, 1950; Alternative Gov for Pak, International Bank for Reconstruction & Development, 1951; Pres, UN Economic & Social Coun, 1952; Special Envoy with personal rank of Amb to USA, Feb 1953; Min for Fin and Economic Affairs, Choudhury Mohammed Ali Cabinet, Oct 1953-Sept 1956; Min of Finance, Suhrawardy Cabinet, Sept 1956-Oct 1957; Min of Fin, Feroz Khan Noon Cabinet, Dec 1957; his stewardship of the Fin portfolio under different Prime Ministers assured continuity of financial policies; Mem National Assem, Jul 1955; resigned from Muslim League to join new Republican Party (mainly consisting of ex-Muslim League members), Jun 1956.

Belongs to the Ali group, one of the wealthiest financial & industrial groups of Pak.

Sources: *International Who's Who*, 1957; *AWW*, 1958; *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *GPP*; *A History of Pakistan; Friends and Foes*.

### Anise Imam, Lady (1908—)

Bihar legislator

*b* Patna, 1908; *ed* at home; *m* 1918 Sir Ali Imam (qv); she was his third wife.

Vice-Pres Coun of Women since inception, 1925; mem Provincial Franchise Cttee; represented India on 'India Day' at Wembley, 1924; mem Lady Stevenson Hall Management Cttee; pioneer in many social movements in Bih.

Mem Bih Legis Assem (Patna City Women's General U) 1937; nom mem Bih Legis Coun, 1952, 1958, 1964, 1970; retd 1976.

Sources: *Who's Who of Women in India*, 1935; *IYB*, 1938-39; *Political Elite in Bihar*.

### Ansari, Abdul Hamid N (1906—1972)

Urdu journalist

*b* 30 Dec 1906.

Took part in the freedom movement, 1930; mem Bombay PCC; Urdu journalist and writer; publisher of *Iqilab*, Urdu daily from Bombay; patron of *Kahkashan* (Wkly) and proprietor of *Sportsweek*, Bombay; Pres Urdu Newspapers Asscn.

Dir National Cooperative Bank, Bombay; also a Justice of Peace.

Died 7 Mar 1972.

Source: *Press and Advertisers Year Book* (INFA), 1965.

### Ansari, Abdul Qaiyum (1905—1973)

Bihar minister, Momin leader

A Sunni; belonged to an economically backward class of Muslims called Momins; *s* of Munshi Abdul Haq, a well-to-do businessman, and Safia Begum; *b* Dehri-on-Sone, Shahabad, Dist Bihar, 1 Jul 1905; *ed* Sasaram and Dehri High Schools, AMU, Calcutta and Allahabad univs; *m* Asma Begum, 1933; 2 D, 2 S; agriculturist.

Took part in the Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements, 1918-20; imprisoned several times during freedom struggle; Sec Shahabad Dist Cong Cttee, 1930-31; staunch nationalist opposed to Pakistan scheme; Exec Mem, A-I Azad Muslim Conf; Pres Bih PCC 1959-63; mem AICWC 1959-61; mem Minorities Cell, AICC, 1970.

Organised Momins (Muslim weavers) and did valuable pioneering work in uplifting them economically and socially; formulated the 'Six Points of Ansari', demanding separate representation for the Momin community in all cabinets and legislatures, in local bodies and in State and semi-State services; Pres, Bih Provincial Jamiat-ul-Momineen, 1938-47; presided over 1st session of Bih Provincial Momin Conf, 1940; Vice-Pres, later Pres, A-I Momin Conf from 1947; Pres A-I Momin Talimi Fund from 1969; Chmn Bih State Handloom Weavers Coop Union, 1948-52; Chmn Bih Coop Weavers Spinning Mills from 1959; Pres A-I Handloom Weavers Conf from 1955; National Coop Union of India 1960-62 and leader of its delegation to the 21st International Coop Conf at Lausanne, Switzerland, 1961; mem A-I Handloom Bd, 1953-59.

Pres A-I Backward Muslims Federation from 1952; mem Backward Classes Commn (apptd by GOI), 1953-55; Vice-Pres A-I Backward Classes Federation, 1954.

Cong mem Bih Legis Assem 1946 (Ranchi-cum-Singhbhum MR); lost 1952 (Dehri); elected in a bye-election, 1952 (Gomia), 1962 and 1967 (Dehri).

Min for Public Works, Cottage Industries, Relief & Rehabilitation and Backward Muslim Communities Welfare, 16 Apr 1946-52; Min for Public Works, Public Health, Engineering and Housing 1955-57; for Cooperation, 1962-63; for Health & Prisons and Correctional Services, 1963-67.

Cong nominee from the Bihar Assem to the Constituent Assem; mem of its Advisory Cttee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal Areas; Cong mem Rajya Sabha, Mar 1970-72.

Edited Urdu Weekly *Al Islah*, 1924-27; *Masawat*; Urdu Monthly *Tahzib*, 1952-54; Sec Bih Provincial Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu, 1924; Fellow Patna Univ Senate, 1940-57; mem Aligarh Univ Court, 1951-52; Chmn Zoological Society of Bih.

Visited Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, USSR, France, UK, Italy & Egypt to study the cooperative movement.

Died 18 Jan 1973.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *RSW*, 1970; *IWW* (INFA), 1971; *TIDYB*, 1967; *DNB*, Vol I; *FMB*, Vol II; *Results of Bye-Elections held since the First General Elections 1951-1952 up to 31 July, 1965*; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I.

**Ansari, Faridul Haq (1895—1966)**

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Shri Nezamul Haq; *b* Muhammadabad,

Yusufpur, Dist Ghazipur 1895; *ed* St Stephen's High School, Delhi, AMU and St Katherine, Oxford; called to the Bar from the Middle Temple, London 1925; *m* Shafinnesa, Sept 1919 (died), 1 S; Lawyer and politician.

Mem (i) Indian National Cong 1927-48 and (ii) AICC 1927-48; Sec Delhi Pradesh Cong Cttee 1929-30; Delhi Dist Cong Cttee 1930-32.

Belonged to the left wing in Cong; a founder-member, Cong Socialist Party 1934; appeared as defence counsel in Delhi Conspiracy Case 1930-32 and several other political cases; took active part in the Civil Disobedience Movement 1930-32 and 1934; and the Quit India Movement 1942; sentenced to five months' imprisonment, Oct 1930; transferred to Gujarat Jail Nov 1930; again sentenced Feb 1932 to seven and a half months' rigorous imprisonment and remained in Central Jail Delhi; sentenced in 1940 to one year's imprisonment; again in 1942 was detained for two and a half years.

Mem National Exec Congress Socialist Party 1948; Mem of National Exec, Praja Socialist Party (PSP) 1948-58; led a del of A-I Socialist Party to Yugoslavia 1952; Jt Sec PSP 1954-58.

Lost Lok Sabha election 1952 as Socialist candidate from (Azamgarh Dist East-cum-Ballia Dist (West); PSP mem Rajya Sabha (UP) Apr 1958; re-elected Apr 1964.

Mem Managing Cttee Muhammadabad High School 1946-48; Founder Mem Managing Bd of Dr MA Ansari Memorial Secondary School Yusufpur, Dist Gazipur (UP).

Specially interested in sociology, socialism, rural reconstruction, co-operative

movement and Asian affairs.

Died 4 Apr 1966.

Sources: *RSW*, 1964; *DFF*, Vol I, 1974; Khwaja Ahmad Abbas, *I am not an Island*, 1977; *Bye-Election Brochure*, 1971; *India Votes: A Source Book of Indian Elections*; *IAR*, 1930, Vol II.

**Ansari, Hayatullah (1911— )**

Urdu journalist & writer

*s* of Waheedullah Ansari; *b* Lucknow, 1 May 1911; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Jubilee Inter Coll, Lucknow, and AMU (BA & Fazile-Adib); *m* Begum Sultana Hayat, 7 July 1946; 2 S.

Editor of *Hindustan Weekly*, 1937-42, and since 1945 of nationalist daily *Quami Awaz*.

Nom mem UP Legis Coun, 1952-66; elected Cong mem Rajya Sabha, Apr 1966.

Sec Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, 1954-64; mem (i) Enquiry Cttee on Small Newspapers, 1963-65; and (ii) GOI Goodwill Mission to African countries, 1964; was invited by the Govt of Morocco to attend ceremonies connected with 14th Centenary of the Revelation of the *Quran*, 1968.

Has visited UK, France, Germany, Ireland, USSR, Switzerland, Italy, Turkey, Iran, Pakistan, UAR, Morocco, Algeria, Nigeria, Lebanon, Tunisia, USA, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

Pubs: *Bhare Bazar Main*, 1935; *Anokhi musibat*, 1939; *Shikasta Kungooray*, (short stories) 1956; *Das din main Urdu* and *Das din main Hindi* (primers designed to teach reading and writing to

adults and children); *Nun Mim Rashid par*, (criticism), 1945; wrote the story of the film *Neecha Nagar*, 1946, which has won international awards; *Savaneh hayat Amir Khusrau* (biography of Amir Khusrau), 1948; *Lahu ke Phool*, 1969.

Sources: *WWIW*; *Press and Advertisers Year Book*, 1965, 1969-70; *RSW*, 1968; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

#### Ansari, Mohd Ahmed (1901— )

Formerly Chief Justice Andhra Pradesh

*b* 26 Nov 1901; *ed* St George's Grammar School, Hyderabad; Cambridge Preparatory School, Dehra Dun; Wadham Coll, Oxford (BA Hons) & (BCL) and Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-Law), 1927.

Enrolled as an Advocate of Allahabad High Court, Feb 1928; Hyderabad High Court, Nov 1935; did Civil, Criminal and Appellate work at the Bar; appointed Judge, Hyderabad High Court, 29 Nov 1946; Judge AP High Court on re-organisation of States with effect from 1 Nov 1956; transferred as Judge Kerala High Court, 4 Dec 1959; Chief Justice 19 Mar 1960—26 Nov 1961 (*retd.*);

Sources: *Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts* (As on 1-1-68); *TIDYB*, 1960-61.

#### Ansari, Mohammad Ibrahim Ali (1917— )

Andhra Pradesh politician

*b* Mahboobnagar, AP, 10 Jun 1917; *ed* Bombay Technical Inst (AMIT).

Entered Forest Dept of Nizam's Govt, 1939; resigned 1946; joined Cong two years later; became municipal councillor, 1951; Chmn Mahboobnagar City Municipality, 1957; mem AP Legis Assem, 1967 (Mahboobnagar); Min for Health and Medical Dept, AP, 1967-72; re-elected, 1972 (same const); Min for Health and Medical Depts, Wakfs and Salar Jung Museum, Mar 1972—Jan 73; also held portfolios of Prisons and Wakfs; portfolio changed on 25 Sept, 1974; was mem of Senate of Osmania Univ, 1960-65.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *Andhra Pradesh Almanac*, 1968; *India*, 1974.

#### Ansari, Dr Mukhtar Ahmad (1880—1936)

Nationalist leader

Sunni; the origin of the family goes back to the reign of Sultan Muhammad bin Tughlak (1325-51), when his ancestors came to India; the family settled down at Yusufpur, now in Ghazipur Dist of UP; its mems had held responsible positions in Govt; brothers were closely connected with Deoband; *s* of Haji Abdur Rahman and Illahan Bibi (*d* Apr 1921); *b* Yusufpur, 25 Dec 1880; *ed* Victoria High School, Ghazipur (Matric 1896); Muir Cent Coll, Allahabad (FA 1898), Nizam's Coll, Hyderabad, (BA Madras 1900), went to England on a Nizam St Scholarship, joined Edinburgh Univ 1901 & took MB, Ch B; LRCP & MRCP, 1903, MD & MS, 1905 (was a topper); *m* a cousin, Shamsunisa Begum 1899 (*d* Dec 1938) but remained childless; adopted Shaukatullah Ansari (*qv*) and Zohra Begum, who were children of cousins.

Appted Registrar Lock Hospital, London (the only Indian to be so apptd); House Surgeon Charing Cross Hospital, London (under Dr Boyd, the Hon Surgeon to the King of England); a ward in the hospital was named after him; Resident Medical Officer, Lock Hospital London; Clinical Asstt. St Peter's Hospital, London; while in England formed valuable contacts with some of the Indian national leaders who came there, specially Motilal Nehru<sup>1</sup>, Hakim Ajmal Khan (qv), and Jawaharlal Nehru<sup>2</sup>.

Returned home 1910; settled down in Delhi and started medical practice.

His public life began in 1912 and he soon became a nationalist leader of all-India fame. His house in Daryaganj, Delhi, was the centre of political activity. Gandhiji stayed there whenever he came to Delhi; was deeply concerned with the fate of the Khilafat; led the A-I Medical Mission to Turkey, Dec 1912-13, to provide medical aid to Turkish army in the Balkan War.

Mem of a cttee of the AIML to formulate and frame a scheme of constitutional reforms in consultation with other political parties (6th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); played an important part in the Lucknow Pact<sup>3</sup>, 1916, in which the Cong and the Muslim League had agreed upon a common formula of proportional representation; Chmn, Reception Cttee, AIML, Delhi Session, Dec 1918; his Urdu address<sup>4</sup> (proscribed by the Govt) contained, among other things, his fearless espousal of the cause of the Turks and of the Khilafat, a long list of Muslim complaints against the British Govt, and strong support to the demand that India shall not be deprived of her innate right to determine her future and control her

destinies; Pres, AIML, Nagpur Session, Dec 1920; his Presidential Address<sup>5</sup> *inter alia* lent powerful support to the principle of non-cooperation and again made an impassioned plea for complete *swaraj*.

Mem of Muslim deputation to the Viceroy regarding the Khilafat issue 19 Jan 1920; mem Second Khilafat Deputation to Europe, Feb-May 1921; Addl Hon Sec, Cen Khilafat Cttee, Bombay, Jan 1922; signatory to the manifesto regarding the Turkish Peace terms 1922; with Hakim Ajmal Khan (qv), issued a manifesto published in the *Bombay Chronicle*, 2 Mar 1922, mentioning the demand of Indian Muslims on the Turkish question; mem of Cttee to go into the question of retaliation to acts of aggression on the part of Govt, Cent Khilafat Cttee, Lucknow, Jun 1922; Pres Khilafat Conf, Gaya, 1922; resigned<sup>6</sup>, July 1926, from the Muslim League and the Khilafat Cttee declaring his total commitment to the Cong and his opposition to communalism.

Treasurer<sup>7</sup>, Nationalist Muslim Party founded in Allahabad, Jul, 1929, with Maulana Azad as Pres.

Intimately associated with Cong in eminent positions; remained mem Cong Working Cttee almost all through his life; Gen Sec, 1920, 1922, 1926, 1929, 1931 and 1932; Pres Ind Nat Cong, Madras Session, 1927<sup>8</sup>; sided<sup>9</sup> with Gandhiji who opposed entry into the Councils in order to wreck the Govt from inside; Pres All Parties Convention, Calcutta, 19 May 1928<sup>10</sup>; in a bid to secure the cooperation of the Cong the Viceroy proposed to nominate him to the 2nd RTC, but the proposal was opposed by Fazl-i-Husain (qv) and the idea was dropped; Pres Conf of Cong leaders held at his residence in Delhi, 31 Mar 1933, which



reconsidered the Cong stand on entry into the legislatures and made out a plan for the revival of the *Swaraj Party* to fight elections; Pres, Cong Parly Bd, 1934-35.

Took a leading part in Home Rule movement, 1917-18; mem of Delhi Satyagraha Sabha, 1919; played a prominent role during the 18-day long *hartal* in Delhi against the Rowlatt Bills, 1919; participated in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1921, and was jailed; worked whole-heartedly to restore communal peace, 1924, when communal disturbances broke out in Delhi; under his guidance the boycott of the Simon Commn was a big success; sentenced<sup>11</sup> 28 Aug 1930 to six months' imprisonment in Cent jail Delhi but transferred the following day to Gujrat<sup>12</sup> (now in Pak) special jail the next day; again sentenced for six months for taking part in civil disobedience movement, 1932.

Was intimate with mems of the British bureaucracy too and often had advance information about Govt decisions regarding Cong leaders, which helped him to tip them off.

Took keen interest in the founding of national institutions like Jamia Millia, Delhi and Kashi Vidya Pith, Banaras; Shaikh-ul-Jamia (Vice-Chancellor) later Amir-i-Jamia (Chancellor), 1928-36 (after the death of its first Chancellor, Hakim Ajmal Khan 1920-27).

Retired from active politics Apr 1935 on account of poor health; died 10 May 1936 of heart attack while travelling in train from Mussoorie to Delhi; lies buried in Jamia Millia.

Pub: *The Regeneration of Man* (a medical

treatise), (Thacker Spink & Co, 1935).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *DFF*, Vol I; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *Abdul Ghaffar Khan* (A Biography); *The Destiny of Indian Muslims; A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *HNK*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SIM*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *MAO*; *Congress Presidential Addresses*, Second Series, 1911 to 1934.

<sup>1</sup>Nehru, Pt. Motilal (1861-1931), lawyer and Cong nationalist leader; twice Pres Ind Nat Cong, 1919 & 1928.

<sup>2</sup>Nehru, Pt Jawahar Lal (1889-1964), Cong nationalist leader; PM of Ind (1947-1964); Cong Pres several times.

<sup>3</sup>The Lucknow Pact was an agreement reached by the Cong and the Muslim League at Lucknow in 1916. Both parties agreed to work for securing self-govt on the basis of separate electorates and an equitable distribution of posts between Hindus and Muslims.

<sup>4</sup>'It contained violent appeal to religious fanaticism', *HNK*. For text see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 577-91.

<sup>5</sup>See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 545-52.

<sup>6</sup>See *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*, p. 63.

<sup>7</sup>According to Ch Khaliqzaman, Dr Ansari was the Pres of the party and he himself was Sec. For Ch Khaliqzaman's estimate of him see *Pathway to Pakistan*, p. 143.

<sup>8</sup>See *History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol I, 1888-1935, p. 317. For the full text of the Presidential Address, see *Congress Presidential Addresses*, Second Series, 1911 to 1934.

<sup>9</sup>Opposed Jinnah's resolution recommending entry into Councils, 15th Session, AIML, Lucknow, Mar-Apr 1923; see *FOP* Vol I, p. 572.

<sup>10</sup>A resolution was passed appointing a Cttee with Motilal Nehru as Pres to draft the principles of the Const before 1 Jul 1928.

<sup>11</sup>According to Ch Khaliqzaman, he was nominated Pres of the Cong after the arrest of Maulana Azad in Aug 1930. Ansari in turn

nominated Ch Khaliquzzaman after his own arrest. This is Azad's version also. See *India Wins Freedom*, p. 11.

<sup>12</sup>Describing his experiences in the Gujrat jail, Abdul Ghaffar Khan says: 'Under the guidance of Dr Ansari we had formed a parliament of our own to train us to run our government which he thought, was in the offing.' Quoted in D.G. Tendulkar, *Abdul Ghaffar Khan*. p. 75.

**Ansari, Dr Shaukatullah Shah (1908—1972)**

Physician and politician

*s* of Amjadullah Shah District Judge; was adopted by Dr MA Ansari (qv); *b* Mirzapur, UP, 16 Jun 1908; *ed* Geneva (High School); Paris (BSc & MD); *m* Zohra Ansari, adopted daughter of Dr MA Ansari, 1926; 3 S.

Practised medicine in Delhi up to 1947; participated in Non-Cooperation Movement; Hon Gen Sec Azad Muslim Bd, 1940-43; Hon Gen Sec A-I Muslims Majlis, 1944-47; Convener A-I Muslim Parly Bd, 1946; Gen-Sec Cent Cttee of Union and Progress, 1947-48; mem Delhi Univ Court, 1947-49; Counsellor Ind Embassy in Turkey, 1947-48.

Cong mem 1st Lok Sabha, 1952-57 (Bidar-Hyderabad St); lost in 1957 Lok Sabha election (Rasra-UP) on Cong ticket; mem Ind Delegation to the UN, 1954 and 1955 and to ILO, 1955; mem Parly Delegation to Yugoslavia and USSR; Chmn International Commn for Supervision and Control, Laos, 1957, later in Vietnam; Amb to Sudan, 1960; Gov of Orissa, Jan 1968-71.

Died 26 Dec 1972.

Pub: *Pakistan—A Problem of India*, 1944.

Sources: *Our Legislators-Hyderabad*, 1953; *LSW*, 1956; *IWW* (INFA), 1969;

*Muslims and Changing India; Indian Parliament, 1952-57; India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections.*

**Ansari, Ziaur Rahman (1925 - )**

Formerly member of Lok Sabha

*s* of Habibur Rahman Ansari; *b* at Bangerman Town, Distt Unnao, UP, 9 Mar 1925; *ed* Govt High School, Unnao, Christ Church Coll, Kanpur, Halim Inter Coll, Kanpur, Subhash National Coll, Unnao, Agra Univ (BA) and Lucknow Univ (LLB); *m* Kaniz Fatima, 1950; 2 S, 1 D.

Advocate; elected Pres Kanpur Students Cong, 1944; Pres UP Students Cong, 1946; Mem A-I Handloom Bd (nom by GOI), 1970; Dir Moghul Line Ltd, Bombay (nom by GOI, 1970); Cong mem UP Vidhan Sabha 1962-67 (Unnao), and 1967-68 (Unnao); lost in the 1969 mid-term poll (same const); Cong mem Lok Sabha, 1971 (Unnao, UP); Dy Min for Industrial Development, GOI, 1974; lost in 1977 election to a Janata Party candidate (same const).

Worked for the uplift of the backward and down-trodden classes in UP; took active part in organising artisan class and their coop societies in UP.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *RMGE* (1968-69), Vol II.

**Antulay, A Rahman (1929— )**

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Hafiz A Gafoor; *b* Ambet, Kolaba Dist, Mah, 9 Feb 1929; *ed* BA (Hons), Bar-at-Law; *m* Nargis; 3 D, 1 S.

Mem AICC since Sept 1957; contested election to Bombay Legis Assem 1957 (Mangaon on Cong) ticket but lost; mem Mah Legis Assem 1962 (Shrivardhan); re-elected 1967 & 1972 (same const) and continued to be a mem till 1976; Min of State for Law, Judiciary, Edn, Fisheries and Minor Ports, Mah Govt, Oct 1969-72; Cabinet Min of Law, Judiciary and Public Works, Mar 1972-76.

Elected Cong mem Rajya Sabha Apr 1976; Gen Sec AICC till May 1977; in a radio broadcast on 15 May 1977 affirmed his faith in the leadership of former Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi.

Pubs: *Parliamentary Privilege*, 1965; *Mahajan Report Uncovered*; *Appointment of a Chief Justice*, 1973.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *RGE*, 1967, Vol II; *RGE* (1970-72), Vol II-C; *INB*, 1965, 1974; *RSW*, 1976; *TOI*, 17 May 1977.

### Anwar Ahmad, Sayid (1913— )

Patna judge

*b* 28 Feb 1913; *ed* Ram Mohan Roy Seminary, Patna Coll, Patna, Law Coll.

Enrolled as Advocate, Patna High Court, 31 Jul 1939; did civil and criminal work, mostly in Patna High Court; apptd Addl Judge, Patna High Court, 8 Nov 1965, for a period of two years; permanent Judge, 11 Nov 1966; retired 28 Feb 1975.

Sources: *Judges of the Supreme Court and*

*High Courts* (As on 1-1-68); *India*, A Reference Annual, 1974.

### Arif Hasvi, Maulana (1888—1936)

Nationalist

*s* of Shri Abdul Khaliq; *b* 1888; resident of Delhi; journalist.

Prominent leader of Delhi Cong Cttee; mem AICC; Gen Sec Khilafat Cttee, 1920; worked for communal harmony; participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1930, 1932-34; sentenced in 1920 to three months imprisonment; in 1921 to two years' imprisonment at Agra for delivering a speech; again sentenced in Apr 1930, and on 12 Oct 1932 to six-and-a-half months imprisonment in Central Jail, Delhi.

Died at a young age, 1936.

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; *IAR*, 1930, Vol II; *Essays on Gandhian Politics—The Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919*.

### Arif, Ghulam Rasool (1916— )

Kashmir journalist

*b* Srinagar, 1916; *ed* *Matric*; *m* 1938; Urdu journalist. Was a shawl trader, 1931; arrested for political activities, 1932; calligraphist of *Sadaqat*, 1934, *Haqiqat*, and *Allabaraq*, 1938 (all have ceased publication now).

Started a weekly, *Khidmat*, in 1940 and was its editor; converted into a daily, 1944, and made it over to the National Conf but remained associated with it till 1955; started *Hamdard* weekly, 1955, which was converted into a bi-weekly in 1961 and a daily in 1968.

Sources: *Press and Advertisers' Year Book*, 1968-69; *JKW*, 1972.

**Arif, Mohammad Usman (1927— )**

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Haji Mohd Abdullah Bedil; *b* at Bikaner; *ed* at Dunder Coll, Bikaner and AMU (MA LLB); *m* Bhuri Begum, 1946; 2 S and 2 D; advocate.

Urdu poet; was joint Editor *Shola-o-Shabnam* (Urdu) Delhi for some years. Has been engaged in promoting communal harmony, secularism and national integration, organising *Mushairas* on national days, and festivals.

Mem (i) Advisory Body of *Nakhlistan* (Urdu), organ of Rajasthan Sahitya Akademy, (ii) Raj Bd of the Muslim Waqfs, 1962, (iii) Urdu Improvement Trust, Bikaner, 1963-70, (iv) Raj Sahitya Akademy, Udaipur, 1966, (v) Cent Jail Cttee Bikaner, 1957, (vi) Raj PCC 1967, (vii) Raj State Haj Cttee 1966, (viii) Bikaner DCC 1967, and (ix) Pradesh Election Cttee of the Raj PCC; mem AICC; mem General Body of Anjuman-e-Taraqqi-e-Urdu, Delhi

Cong mem Rajya Sabha, April 1970 (from Rajasthan); mem Public Accounts Cttee, Rajya Sabha, 1976; re-elected Rajya Sabha, Apr 1976; lost the 1977 poll to Lok Sabha (Churu-Rajasthan) to a Janata Party Candidate.

Mem Indian Delegation to 26th Session of UN Gen Assem 1971.

Pubs: Urdu: Four books of poetry and one of prose; edited *Damane Baghban*, *Nazr-e-watan*, 1976.

Source: *RSW*, 1976.

**Arshi, Imtiyaz Ali Khan (1904—1973 or 1974)**

Writer

*s* of Mukhtar Ali Khan & Chammi Begum; *b* 8 Dec 1904; *ed* Hons in Arabic, 1923; Hons in Persian, 1924, Pb; *m* Hajara Begum; 7 S, 2 D.

Represented former State of Rampur in several sessions of Ind History Cong; was mem of Del of Indologists to USSR, 1948; Pres Islamic Studies Conf, 1966-67; Dir Rampur Raza Library, Rampur.

Mem (i) Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu (Hind), Aligarh, (ii) Urdu Academy, UP, (iii) Osmania Oriental Bureau, Hyderabad.

Pubs: Urdu: *Makateebe-Ghalib*, 1937; *Intekhab-e-Ghalib*, 1942; *Nadirat-e-Shahi*, 1944; *Diwan-e-Ghalib* (recd Sahitya Akademi Award 1961); *Urdu aur Afghan*, 1960; *Tarikh-e-Akbari*, 1962; *Tarikh-e-Mohammadi*, 1960; *Tafsir ul Quran* 1965; *Padmawat of Jaisi*; *Farhang-i-Ghalib*, 1947; *Waqat-i-Alamshahi*, 1949; Arabic: *Kitabul Ajnas*, 1938.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA) 1973; *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

**Asaf Ali, M (1888—1953)**

Lawyer and nationalist leader

*s* of Ahsan Ali, a landowner in Bulandshahr Dist, UP; *b* Delhi, 11 May 1888, *ed* Anglo-Arabic High School, Delhi, St Stephen's Coll (BA), Lincoln's Inn, London (Bar-at-Law, Jan 1912); spent next two years

travelling in England & Europe; *m* Aruna Ganguli, 1928; no children.

Returned to India in 1914 on the eve of the outbreak of World War I; started practice in Delhi; wrote for newspapers and magazines; was defence counsel in Bhagat Singh's appeal against death sentence; later defence counsel for INA Officers at their trial in Red Fort, 1945.

Presided over a public meeting in connection with the visit of Mr Polak, 1916; founder-mem of Home Rule League, Delhi; forbidden to speak in public and arrested for a speech in private under Defence of India Act in 1918; defended himself securing acquittal.

Joined the Non-Cooperation Movement started by Gandhiji; gave up practice and led the campaign in Delhi; arrested and jailed 1921 for 18 months; later became active in the Khilafat Movement.

Participated in the deliberations at the annual session of AIML; proposed a resolution, that was accepted, calling for immediate steps to establish *swaraj* after completely overhauling GOI Act, 1919 (AIML, Lahore, 1924); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of Constitution for GOI (same session); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of Constitutional advance (17th Session, AIML, Aligarh, Dec 1925); mem Sub-Cttee to revise the League Constitution and its rules (19th Session, AIML, I, Jinnah Group, Calcutta, Dec 1927—Jan 1928); addressing AIML Coun Meeting, New Delhi, Apr 1934; wanted the League Constitution to be based on the lines of democracy for greater Muslim representation; mem Cttee to reconsider and amend the Constitution (same meeting); along with SM Abdullah (qv) was

asked by the League to reorganise the League in Delhi (same meeting); was an active mem of Nationalist Muslim Party.

His association with the INC continued till the end; Sec Gen, Cong Party, 1927; mem Cong Working Cttee, 1930; detained for two months in the Civil Disobedience Movement, 1932; Sec Cong Party Bd, 1934.

Cong mem Cent Legis Assem, 1935 (Delhi-Gen); re-elected 1945 (same const) by a big majority; Chief Whip, Sec and Dy-Leader Cong Party in Assem; elected mem Delhi Municipal Cttee, 1935; re-elected several times; asked by the CWC to inquire into the Bannu raids, 1938 and produced a report on it; deputed along with Bhulabhai Desai by CWC to NWFP 1940 to find out how the border tribes could be helped and how friendly relations could be cultivated with them.

Was arrested and detained along with other members of Cong Working Cttee Aug 1942 in Ahmedabad Fort jail under Defence of India Rules; later lodged in Gurdaspur jail and released from there on health grounds, May 1945.

Participated in the discussions on the transfer of power with the Cabinet Mission, 1946; was arrested along with Pt Nehru in Kashmir for entering the Maharaja's territory; Min for Transport and Railways, Interim Govt headed by Pt Jawaharlal Nehru, Aug 1946.

Free India's first Amb to USA, Feb 1947—Apr 1948; Gov of Orissa, Jun 1948—May 1952; Min to Switzerland (with the rank of Amb), 1952—Apr 1953.

Died in Switzerland, 2 Apr 1953; lies buried in Delhi.

Was a man of refined tastes;<sup>1</sup> an eloquent

speaker, he was endowed with a ready wit and was superb in cross-examination.

**Pubs:** *Constructive Non-Cooperation; Report on the North-West Frontier Province and Bannu Raids*, 1938; *Life of Stalin* (in Urdu verse); *Baghi aur Parchhain* (Urdu); *The Common Man's State*.

**Sources:** *DNB*, Vol I; *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *DFF*, Vol I; *Pakistan: Birth and Early Days*; *Abdul Gaffar Khan* (A Biography); *FOP*, Vol I & II; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *SIM*; *Pathway to Pakistan; India Wins Freedom*.

<sup>1</sup>Was thoroughly disliked by Jinnah who on one occasion deliberately left him out while inviting legislators to a tea party at his residence. See Sri Prakasa, *Pakistan: Birth and Early Days*, p. 6.

### **Asghar Gondvi (1884—1936)**

Urdu poet

Belonged to Gorakhpur, but father was in service at Gonda; *b* Gorakhpur, 1884; *ed* up to Matric; through self-study acquired good knowledge of Eng, Arabic & Persian literature.

Editor *Hindustani*, published by Hindustan Academy, Allahabad.

Died at Allahabad, 1936 and was buried there. A selection of his poems was published in 1962.

**Pubs:** *Nishat-e-Ruh*, *Sarod-e-Zindagi* (introduced by Maulana Azad); *Tuhfa-i-America* (Short History of America).

**Sources:** Makhmur Sayeedi & Prem Gopal Mittal (*ed*), *Shirazi*, 1972; Dr Syed Abdullah, *Urdu Adab Ki Ek Sadi*; Prof Dr. Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (all in Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1964.

### **Asghar Husain, KM (1916—1972)**

Member of Lok Sabha

*s* of Mohd Sardar Khan; *b* at Ghodagaon, 23 Jan 1916; *ed* (BA LLB) at King Edward Coll, Amravati and Law Coll, Nagpur Univ; *m* Ruh-Afza Khanum, 25 Dec 1942; 2 S, 3 D.

Advocate; Mem Nagpur Univ Court, 1967-70; Governing Body of Shivaji Coll, Akola; mem (i) Zilla Parishad, Akola, (ii) Dist Home Guards Advisory Cttee, (iii) Dist Cong Exec Cttee, and (iv) Mah Pradesh Cong Cttee; Vice-Pres Municipal Coun, Akola, since 1955; Pres Berar Muslim Ednl Conf since 1969 and Urdu Ednl Society, Akola; Chmn Jt Farming Society, Ghodagaon and Housing Society, Akola.

Cong Mem Fourth Lok Sabha (Akola-Mah), 1967-70; re-elected to Fifth Lok Sabha 1971 (same const).

Died 27 Jan 1972.

**Sources:** *LSW*, 1971; *Bye-Elections Brochure*, 1972.

### **Ashfaqullah Khan (1900—1927)**

Revolutionary

*s* of Shri Shafiquallah; *b* Shahjahanpur, UP Oct 1900; *ed* up to 8th standard.

Took active part in nationalist activities; was also a poet; mem of a revolutionary organisation, Matrivedi Sanstha; conspired with other revolutionaries to loot railway cash required for purchasing arms and ammunition for revolutionary activities; at first opposed the project since it meant challenging the Govt directly, but was prevailed upon by friends to drop his objections; looted the 8 Down train near Kakori, a village in Lucknow Dist, 9 Aug 1925, and escaped; evaded arrest for quite some time and had to be tried in a supplementary case; sentenced to death and was hanged at Fyzabad prison, 19 Dec 1927; while mounting the gallows, had a copy of the Holy Quran in hand and Urdu couplet on his lips; earlier had participated in the raid by revolutionaries at Sherganj, Bichpuri, and Mainpuri in UP.

Sources: *WWIMy*, Vol I; Manmathnath Gupta: *History of the Indian Revolutionary Movement*.

**Ashraf, Kunwar Muhammad (1903—1962)**  
Historian, communist leader

Belonged to a Muslim Rajput family; which had close relations with Hindu Rajputs; *b* village Daryapur, Hathras Tehsil, Aligarh Dist UP; 25 Nov 1903; *ed* schooling at Moradabad; during his school days was associated with the 'Hazb Allah'—the party of God, which called for jihad against the British. This organisation had been influenced by the ideas of Maulana Ubaidullah; joined MAO Coll, Aligarh; later at the call for the boycott of British-supported institutions, left the MAO Coll and joined the

nationalist institution, Jamia Millia at Aligarh (later moved to Delhi); was among the first batch of Jamia graduates.

The withdrawal of non-cooperation movement by Gandhiji after the Chauri-Chaura incident in 1922 completely disillusioned him; established contact with Shaukat Usmani (qv); also met communist leader Muzaffar Ahmed (qv); started reading the writings of MN Roy but his conversion to the socialistic creed was still a few years away.

Rejoined AMU and passed MA & LLB; elected Vice Pres of Students' Union; went to England for higher studies, 1927, on a scholarship from the then Maharaja of Alwar (who had been favourably impressed by Ashraf during his visit to the University); his thesis on the social and cultural conditions of people in medieval India is regarded as brilliant; while in England, became a communist.

Returned to India 1932; plunged into the freedom movement; elected mem of the national executive of Congress Socialist Party (the left wing within the Congress); after the Lucknow session of the Cong 1936, was put by Nehru in charge of the minorities cell in the Congress; mem AICC; in the AICC meeting held in Delhi, Sept 1938, moved a resolution on the recognition of Hindustani written in both Devanagari and Persian scripts as the national language of India and also suggested the setting up of a Hindustani Board to prepare a scheme for its development. The resolution was however lost in the AICC.<sup>1</sup> Lost election as Cong candidate to UP Legis Assem 1937 (Mathura & Agra Dist MR).

Presided over the All India Students'

Federation, Calcutta, Jan 1939, and inaugurated the Nagpur session, Dec 1940; was externed<sup>2</sup> from Pb 23 Nov 1940 where he had gone to preside over the Pb Students' Federation at Lahore; was sec to Maulana Azad who was Cong President; jailed 1939 and was in Deoli concentration camp; released 1943; worked at the CPI headquarters at Bombay; became an invitee to the Cent Cttee of CPI; attended the Nationalist Muslims<sup>3</sup> meet in Delhi, May 1944.

Shifted to Delhi 1946 where as a whole-time worker he lived in the Delhi party commune in Daryaganj.

After partition became editor of the short-lived party paper *Naya Daur*, Urdu daily from Delhi.

After the closure of the paper, went to Pak to help organise the communist party in Pak; worked underground; was later arrested for having entered Pak illegally; was released on condition that he should leave Pak immediately; but India did not accept him for he had ceased to be an Indian national; so he went to England for treatment as a stateless person.

After recovery, did research work and collected material for history of medieval India from the Marxist standpoint; in the mid-fifties returned to India on a special permit; was granted Indian citizenship only after more than 2 years; was asked by Bakshi Ghulam Mohd to work on a project to prepare a history of the Kashmiri people; two years later joined Kirori Mal Coll Delhi and became Head of the History Dept.

Guest Professor at Humboldt Univ Berlin 1960 and worked on his favourite subject of the social and cultural conditions

of the people in medieval India; also went to Moscow and Tashkent for this project; died before he could complete his work on 7 Jun 1962 in Berlin following a heart attack and was buried in the well-known cemetery of socialist and communist leaders in Berlin.

Presided over the medieval section of Indian History Cong 1960.

Was a life-long crusader for Hindu-Muslim unity.

Biog: Kruger, Hoest, ed. *Kunwar Mohammad Ashraf: an Indian scholar and revolutionary, 1903-1963*, 1969.

Pubs: *Life and condition of the People of Hindustan* (1200—1500 AD), 1935; *Muslim Revivalists and the Revolt of 1857*, edited by P.C. Joshi, 1957.

Sources: Sir Cecil Kaye, *Communism in India; A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics; Immortal Heroes: Lives of Communist Leaders; Punjab Legislative Assembly Debates*, Vol XIV, 1940 and Vol XXIII 1944; *IAR*, 1938, Vol II; EUP; *Muslims and Changing India; Eminent Indians* (A Bibliography of Biographies).

<sup>1</sup>See *IAR*, 1938 Vol II, pp. 279, 284.

<sup>2</sup>His externment formed the subject of an adjournment motion, first in 1940 and then again in 1944. For details of the discussions in the Assembly, see *Punjab Assembly Debates*, Vol XIV, 1940, pp. 333-335 and 365-389 and Vol XXIII, 1944, pp. 237.

<sup>3</sup>Y.B. Mathur in *Muslims and Changing India* says:

‘During the discussions at the meeting the communist group led by Dr Ashraf, in consonance with the communist principle of “self-determination” for all nationalities, voiced its support to



the Pakistan ideal and went so far as to suggest that nationalist Muslims should join the Muslim League to facilitate a Congress-League understanding. See *Muslims and Changing India*, pp. 270-1.

### Ashraf Ali Khan Chaudhry, M (?—1941)

Bengal legislator

Ancestors had settled down at Natore in Rajshahi Dist during the time of Emperor Shahjahan; belonged to an aristocratic family of North Bengal; *ed* Bar-at-Law.

Was mem of the Eng Bar; offg Dy Legal Remembrancer, High Court.

Mem Cttee to discuss details of Congress-League Scheme, set up by AIML (at 10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917–Jan 1918); Independent mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1937 (Natore MR); Dy Spkr Bengal Assem.

Died Dec 1941.

Sources: *IYB*, 1938-39; *FOP*, Vol I; *Bengal Legislative Assembly Debates*.

### Ashrafuddin Ahmed, Nawabzada Saiyed (1855—1929 or 1930)

Central legislator

*Titles*: Khan Bahadur, 1893; CIE, 1925; Certificate of Honour, 1903.

Belonged to a respectable Baghdad family settled since the time of Shah Jahan at Barh in Patna Dist; *s* of Nawab Amir Ali, CIE, KB, who served the Brit Govt under Lord Lake in the Wars of 1802-03 and was also useful during the Mutiny; *b* 6 Jan 1855; *ed* Calcutta Madrasa and Doveton Coll, Calcutta; *m* eldest *d* of M Fida Ali Khan of Bihar and Orissa Provincial Civil Service.

Apptd ADC to the last king of Awadh, 1874; Manager of Hoogly Imambara, 1875-1917 (*retd*); a life-trustee of Aligarh Univ and Fellow of Calcutta Univ; Sec Hoogly Mohammadan Asscn.

Nom non-official mem Indian Legis Assem, 19 Jan 1927; nom Mem Coun of State in place of Nawab Sir Umar Hayat Khan (*qv*), 19 Sept 1929; mem Bih & Orissa Legis Coun; Vice-Pres Bih & Orissa Haj Cttee.

Pubs: *Tuhfai Sukhan*, *Nauratan*, *Yadgar Durdana* and *Tabaqat Mohsinia* and several other books in Persian and Urdu.

Sources: *IYB*, 1930; *WWI*; *IBD*, 1915; *CSD*, 1930, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol. IV.

### Asjad-Ullah, Maulvi Miyan (1883—1924)

Central legislator

Belonged to Mehengaon; *b* 5 Jan 1883; *ed* at Mehengaon, Bihar; *m* Bibi S Nisa, *d* of late Maulvi Insaf Ali of Henria.

Zamindar of Mehengaon; Mem Dist Bd Purnea, Bihar; Mem Local Bd Kishanganj; Hon Mgte Kishanganj; Vice-Pres Anjuman-i-Islamia, Kishanganj.

Mem Cent Legis Assem, 1921 (Bhagalpur Div M); re-elected 1924.

Sources: *IYB*, 1924; *Indian Legislative Assem Debates*.

### Asman Jah Bahadur, Nawab (1839—1898)

Prime Minister of Hyderabad State

*Title*: KCIE, 1887.

Great grandson of the second Nizam of Hyderabad St; was a man of ordinary edn but had sound practical knowledge of Persian, Arabic and English.

Min of Justice, 1869, for 14 years; acted as PM and Regent during Sir Salar Jung's absence in Europe; was PM of Hyderabad, 1887-93, following the resignation of Mr Laik Ali Khan, Salar Jung II (qv); resigned, his place being taken by Sir Viqar-ul-Omrah.

Sources : *DIB*; *FSH*, Vol III; *Pictorial Hyderabad*, Vol I.

#### Assadullah, Mir M (1924—1971)

J & K politician

*b* 1924; *ed* MA, LLB, Prince of Wales Coll, Jammu, 1940-44; AMU, 1944-46.

Mem J & K Constituent Assem, 1951-57 (Ramban); Constitution Drafting Cttee, 1951-56; on Panel of Chmn, 1951-53; Dy Min for Development, J & K, 1953-57; as a Dy Min initiated many major industrial schemes in the State, particularly in the field of sericulture, drug research and handloom and cottage industries; mem J & K Legis Assem 1957 (Ramban); Speaker, 1957-60; NC mem J & K Legis Assem 1962 (Ramban); Min for Food & Agriculture, 1960-63; lost the 1967 poll to a NC candidate (Banehal).

Made an extensive tour of Western Europe and Scandinavian countries to study parliamentary democracy.

Died 11 Mar 1971.

Sources : *TIDYB*, 1963-64; *RGE*, 1967, Vol II.

#### Atthar, Syed Mohd (?—1974)

Orissa legislator

*s* of Syed Ghulam Atthar; *b* at Songri, Dist Cuttack; *ed*. Islamic edn at Moradabad, Deoband and Delhi; became interested in national movement in 1930; after Gandhi-Irwin Pact came to Delhi for edn; *m* Nurjahan Begum May 1946; 1 S.

Arrested and detained in Red Fort; left Delhi on 24 hours notice served by Govt; carried on the struggle in Saharanpur; after release contd his edn.

Mem Muslim League Parly Bd, 1935, according to pact between Mr Jinnah and nationalist Muslims; Sec DCC, Moradabad, 1936, owing to differences with Mr Jinnah, left the Parly Bd, 1937; differed from the working of Muslim Mass Contact Cttee of Jawaharlal Nehru; returned to Orissa; imprisoned in Individual Satyagraha, detained in Quit India Movement at Sevagram.

Cong mem Orissa Legis Assem, 1952 (Mahanga).

Source : *Who's Who in the Legislatures*, Vol I.

#### Avukaderkutty Naha, K (1920— )

Kerala minister

*s* of Kunhikayammukutty; *b* Feb 1920; *ed* studied up to SSIC; *m* PK Kunhibeebi Umma; 2 S, 7 D; political and social worker.

An active worker of Muslim League; was Sec and Pres Muslim League Cttee, Tirurangadi, and Treasurer, Kozhikode Dist ML Cttee for long; mem Kerala State Exec

Cttee, Muslim League; mem Malabar Dist Bd, 1954.

ML mem Kerala Legis Assem, 1957 (Tirurangadi) and re-elected 1960, 1965, 1967, and Oct 1970 (same const); Min of Panchayat and Community Development in the Ministry headed by Shri EMS Namboodiripad 1968; for Works, Jails and Local Administration 1969-70; for Food and Local Administration 1970-72; Ports, Fisheries and Public Health, Kerala Govt, Apr 1972; later Min for Panchayats, Town Planning, Cooperation and Municipalities; there was a split in the Kerala Muslim League when six dissident MLAs protested against his leadership of the League Legislature party, Mar 1975; re-elected mem Ker Assem 1977 (Tirurangadi) and again apptd Min in Kerala's United Front Ministry, Apr 1977.

Associated with several organisations; mem Exec Cttee Tirurangadi Orphange; Exec Mem, Maumunathal Islam Sabha, Ponnani; mem Pulikkal Madeenathul Uloom Orphange; Pres Tirurangadi and Parappanangadi co-op societies; imprisoned in 1959 for participating actively in the struggle for ousting the Government headed by Shri EMS Namboodiripad, 1957-59;

Has been to Saudi Arabia; knows Malayalam, English and Arabic.

Sources: *Who's Who Kerala Legislative Assembly*, 1971; *IWW (INFA)*, 1976-77; *India a Reference Annual*, 1974; *Report on the General Election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly*, 1965; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala* 1976; *Political Events Annual*, 1975; *TOI*, 21 Mar 1977, 11 Apr 1977.

**Aysha Bai, Smt KO (1929 — )**

Kerala politician

*b* Kayamkulam, Cent Kerala, 25 Nov 1929; *ed* took degrees in arts and law.

Organised the All-India Students' Cong at Trivandrum; joined CPI 1953; CPI mem Ker Legis Assem 1957 (Kayamkulam); Dy Spkr Kerala Legis Assem; re-elected 1960; (same const); lost the assembly election on CPI(M) ticket (Krishnapuram) 1965.

The first Mappila woman to become an important public figure; a pioneer organiser of the State Mahila Samajam (Women's Society).

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1963-64; *TIDYB*, 1958; Ronald E. Miller, *Mappila Muslims of Kerala* (1976); *Report on the General Election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly*, 1965.

**Ayeshabegum Mohamadali Shaikh (1934— )**

Gujarat legislator

*b* Manavadar, 1934; *ed* Matric, Urdu Graduate (Kabil), knows Hindi, Punjabi, Gujarati and Arabic languages; *m* Mohamadali Shaikh who laid down his life in the defence of the country at the time of Indo-Pak War 1965 (he was the recipient of many awards for gallantry as also Vir Chakra); 2 D.

Municipal Coun and Citizens' Coun, Delhi; Vice-Chmn Muslim Progressive Group and Exec Mem Anti-Sectarian Cttee New Delhi; Sec of Defence Affairs.

Cong mem Gujarat Legis Assem, 1972 (Mangrol-Junagarh); was Dy Min for Edn, Gujarat; her membership came to an end

with the dissolution of the Assem, in 1974; re-elected 1975 (Somnath); resigned from Cong, 13 Feb 1978.

Knows swimming, riding, table tennis, rifle shooting, badminton and bridge; is interested in music; has bagged prizes in embroidery; runs an Army Welfare Centre also.

Sources: *Fourth Gujarat Legis Assem*, 1972-7; *TOI*, 14 Feb 1978.

#### Ayub Khan, Mohd (1923— )

J & K politician

*b* Chamalwas, Ramban, 1923; *ed* Amar Singh Coll, Srinagar, 1944.

Worked as Headmaster and Sec in Kashfi Kohistani Anjuman in Pogal Paristan 1944-47; Dist Rehabilitation Officer, 1947-51.

Elected mem State Const Assem, 1951-57 (Arnas); Parly Sec, 1952-53; elected Chief, National Conf, Jammu Province, 1957; mem J & K Assem, 1957 (Arnas), 1962 (Arnas); Cong mem, 1967 (Gulabgarh), 1972 (Gulabgarh); Dy Spkr, 1957-63; Min for Works and Transport, J & K, 1963; for Revenue, Transport, Housing and Excise, 1964; Min for Health, Fisheries, Forest, Games, Social Welfare and Local Self-Govt, J & K, Mar 1967-70; Vice-Pres J & K Pradesh Cong Cttee; Pres, May 1972; lost election to J & K Assem Jan 1977 (Gulabgarh) on Cong ticket.

Was Pres, Central Co-operative Bank Jammu; State Industrial Inquiry Cttee; mem Univ Senate, Pres Sevak Samaj, Jammu; Chmn Indo-Soviet Cultural Society, J & K.

Visited USSR, July 1972.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1970; *JKW*, 1972; *IWW*, (INFA), 1976-77; *TOI*, 5 Jul 1977.

#### Ayub Khan, Field-Marshal Mohammad (1907-1974)

President of Pakistan

A Pathan; *b* 14th May 1907; *ed* AMU and Royal Military Coll, Sandhurst; *m* 2 of his daughters are married in the family of the ruler of Swat St (Pak).

Commissioned 1928; served with British Royal Fusiliers for a year; Chmn 58th Selection Bd, Meerut; commanded a battalion of Brit 14th Punjab Regiment in Burma during World War II; commanded a brigade in NWFP, 1947.

In Pak: Official Adviser to Pak on the Army Partition Cttee set up by the Jt Defence Coun; Maj-Gen and Commander, E Pak Div, 1948; Adjutant-Gen Pak army, 1949; C-in-C Pak, 17 Jan 1951.

Pak Min of Defence, 24 Oct 1954-Aug 1955 in the Ministry of Mohammad Ali Bogra (qv); apptd Chief Martial Law administrator by Pres Iskander Mirza (qv), 8 Oct 1958; sworn in as Prime Min in the morning of 27 Oct 1958; at night took over power from Pres Iskander Mirza and assumed power as Pres of Pak, became Supreme Commander of Armed Forces, abolished the post of Prime Min and constituted a Presidential type of Cabinet; was his own Defence Min; became Field Marshal, Oct 1959; transferred the capital from Karachi to Islamabad near Rawalpindi; promulgated the Public Offices Disqualification Order and later Elective Bodies Disqualification

Order to disqualify the former political leaders from seeking elections till 1966.

Lifted the Martial Law, 8 Jun 1962; permitted the political parties to function; disapproved of parliamentary democracy as being unsuited to Pak and gave the country a new constitution based on the concept of Basic Democracy; won a comfortable victory in Jan 1965 Presidential election against Mrs Fatima Jinnah.

In foreign policy started leaning towards China without wanting to lose USA<sup>1</sup> as a friend.

Had two confrontations with India, one a minor skirmish between border patrols in Kutch, Jan 1965, that later snow-balled, and second in Aug 1965 when, egged on by ZA Bhutto, sent a large body of infiltrators into the Kashmir valley to force a solution of the Kashmir issue; the brief war between India and Pak ended in stalemate on the battlefield, followed by negotiations that concluded in the Tashkent Declaration, Jan 1966.

The inconclusive campaign of 1965 proved to be a turning point in his fortunes.

Awami League leader Mujibur Rahman demanded provincial autonomy as part of the League's six point formula, Feb 1966; there was a rising wave of disillusionment with the Ayub regime; the fragility of the political system was brought to the surface by Ayub's sudden illness; massive student agitation in West Pak, Nov 1968; shot at by a young Pathan student; brought into disrepute by his son Gauhar, former captain, who became a millionaire in business; finally handed over power to his C-in-C, Gen Yahya Khan, 25 Mar 1969.

Died Apr 1974.

Autobiog: *Friends Not Masters: A Political Autobiography* 1967.

Sources: *The Political System of Pakistan*; *GPP*; *A History of Pakistan*; *AWW*, 1958; *Abdul Ghaffar Khan*; Dilip Mukherjee, *Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto*; *TOI*, 18 Feb 1976: *The Ayub Khan Era*.

<sup>1</sup>According to Karachi Urdu Weekly *Al Fateh*, Gen Ayub Khan was in the pay of the CIA. He is said to have received \$ 70,000 a month from the CIA till his death for providing special facilities to it for carrying on its activities from Pakistan.<sup>2</sup> See *TOI*, 18 Feb 1976.

**Azad Sobhani, Abdul Kadir (c 1873— ?)**

Teacher, politician

Was a Sunni and a Kadri Sufi; s of Maulvi Murtaza of Kanpur (originally belonged to Balia); b Balia, c 1873.

Taught at Madrasa Ilahiat, Kanpur.

Came to prominence during the Kanpur Mosque agitation, 1913, during which he was arrested; had strong pan-Islamic sympathies; mem Anjuman-i-Khuddam-i-Kaaba; attended 11th Session, AIML, Delhi, 1918, along with other Ulamas; presided over the Ulama Session of A-I Khilafat Conf, Bombay, Feb 1920 and A-I Khilafat Conf, Calcutta, Sept 1920; mem Working Cttee, CKC, Bombay, Jan 1922; moved a resolution saying that Indian Muslims should work in co-operation with other communities and seek complete independence for India (rejected in the Subjects Cttee, 14th Session, AIML, Ahmedabad, Dec 1921); mem Cttee apptd by CKC in Lucknow Jun 1922 on

the limits of non-violence with regard to the Khilafat programme.

Later became Vice-Pres UP Cong Cttee and adopted a secular approach.

After the collapse of the Khilafat Movement became a labour leader in Kanpur and started professing communist views.

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *SIM*; *HNK: Muslims and Changing India*; *Communism in India 1924-1927*; *Pathway to Pakistan*.

**Azhar, Mazhar Ali (1895— ?)**

Ahrar leader

Shia; belonged to a well-known Waheb Para family of Baramula; *s* of Abdullah, an important leader; *b* Batala, Dist Gurdaspur, Pb, 1895; *ed* Govt Coll Lahore (BA), 1915, Law Coll Lahore (LLB), 1917.

Started practice at Lahore, 1918; joined Khilafat Movement, 1919, and was jailed; again imprisoned in 1920 for a year and a half.

Mem Pb Legis Coun 1924-26 (East and West Cent Town MU); 19 Feb 1934-37 (same const); Ahrar mem Pb Legis Assem 1937-45 (North Eastern Towns MU); lost the 1946 elections (same const) on Ahrar ticket; mem AICC; Gen-Sec Pradesh Cong Cttee; took part in Civil Disobedience movement and spent six years in jail.

Attended the AIML (II, Shafi Group), 19th Session, 31 Dec 1927—Jan 1928, where he expressed the view that Muslims would gain nothing by begging. He wanted them to turn their attention to the numerous wrongs done to them by the British and not blame the Hindus.

Helped to establish the Ahrar Party (All-India Majlis-i-Ahrar-i-Islam) in Pb, 1929; Sec 1931; later its Pres; during the Shahidganj Gurudwara issue in Pb, 1935, fought for Muslim-Sikh harmony; was apptd 'dictator' by the Ahrar party for the Kashmir programme, 1931.

A few years after the Shahidganj agitation, there was a split in the Ahrar party into a pro-Congress group led by Maulana Habibul Rehman and Daud Ghaznavi, and another group led by him and Ch Afzal Haq who showed pro-Muslim League sympathies and believed that Muslims should retain their separate identity.

Was not enthusiastic about the Pakistan<sup>1</sup> scheme but supported it for want of a better one for 'protecting the rights of the Muslims in the future constitution of India'; was still 'prepared to lead the movement for country's freedom with the cooperation of Hindu brethren' but could not sacrifice the interest of the Muslims of India at any cost<sup>2</sup>.

As Pres of the Ahrar party, declined the invitation of Dr Shaukatullah Ansari (qv) to attend a meeting of nationalist Muslims, May 1944, for he believed the discussion would only lead to further dissensions among the Muslims<sup>3</sup>.

Resigned from the Ahrar party, 1946, and joined the A-I Forward Bloc.

Migrated to Pakistan following the country's partition in 1947; gave up politics and resumed practice at the Lahore High Court.

A great orator, poet and writer.

Pubs: Urdu: *Shia's Tawrikh-i-Masjid Shahidganj*; *Judagana intekhab se Pakistan tak: hamare firqa varana faislah ka istidraj*, 1944,

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *Friends and Foes; Muslims and Changing India; The Ahmadiyah Movement; RCPL*. 1945-46, *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>According to *DNB*, Mazhar Ali described Jinnah as the Kafir-i-Azam.

<sup>2</sup>Quoted in *Muslim and Changing India*, p. 117.

<sup>3</sup>*Muslims and Changing India*, p. 270.

### Azim Husain, Mohammad (1913— )

Civil servant

*s* of Sir Fazl-i-Husain (qv); *b* 5 Oct 1913; *ed* Model Cent School, Lahore, Pb (BA), Oxford, Christ's Coll (MA), Cambridge; knows French, Urdu, Punjabi; *m* Nusrat; 1 S, 2D.

Joined ICS, 1937; served in Pb as Asst Commr, 1937-39; Under-Sec to Pb Govt Political Dept, 1939; Sub-Divl Officer, 1939-41; Dir of Panchayats, Pb, 1941-42; Under-Sec, Def Ministry, 1942-44; Dy-Sec Information and Broadcasting Ministry, 1945-48.

Sec-Gen to Ind Del to UN Gen Assem; 1946; Adviser to Ind Del to Third Session of Gen Conf of Unesco, 1948; visited USA under Leader Exchange (Point IV) Programme to study administration of US foreign policy, 1951-52; Consul-Gen, San Francisco, 1952-54; Alternate Del to UN Gen Assem, 1953; Jt-Sec, Ministry of External Affairs, 1954-57; High Commr London, Sept 1957-60; Alternate Del to the Tenth Gen Conf of Unesco, 1958.

Amb to UAR and also to Libya and Min to Lebanon, Oct 1960; accredited to Yemen 1963; Del to Cairo Preliminary Conf of Non-Aligned Countries, 1961; Del to UN Gen Assem, 1962; Del to Colombo

Preparatory Conf of Non-Aligned Countries, 1964; Dy Leader, Delegation to Djakarta Ministerial Conf of Afro-Asian Countries; Del to Cairo Conf of Non-Aligned Countries, 1964; Addl-Sec 1964-65; Sec, Ministry of External Affairs, 24 May 1965-67; Amb to Switzerland and Vatican, Sept 1967; Dy Leader, Delegation to the Commonwealth PMs Conf, Lagos, 1966; Leader Tech & Econ Delegation to Afghanistan, 1966; twice leader, Ind Delegation to the Eighteen-Nation Disarmament Cttee, Geneva, Jan-Aug 1968; mem Delegation for the 22nd & 23rd Sessions of UN Gen Assem, Apr-Jun 1968 & Nov-Dec 1968. *retd* 1970; Dy Sec-Gen Commonwealth Secretariat, 1970.

Pubs: *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography of his father) 1946; *Panchayats in the Punjab*, 1941.

Sources: *IO & BOL*, 1947; *TIDYB*, 1970; *International Who's Who*, 1976-77.

### Aziz Imam (1925— )

UP politician

*s* of late Shri Yusuf Imam; *b* Mirzapur, UP, 25 Feb 1925; *ed* at AMU (MA, LLB); *m* Ashraf Begum, 20 Feb 1949; 5 S; agriculturist.

Cong mem UP Legis Assem, 1952-57 (Mirzapur South); 1957 (Kantit); 1962-66 (Kantit North); Parly Sec, Ministry of Edn, UP, 1962; lost the 1967 election (Chhanvey) to Swamy Brahmashram (JS), and the 1969 mid-term election to Vijay Bahadur Singh (JS) (Mirzapur); Mem Pradesh Cong Cttee

and AICC and Gen-Sec UP Pradesh Cong Cttee; Pres (i) Chapra Mazdoor Sabha, Mirzapur, and (ii) E. Hill Carpet Mazdoor Sabha, Mirzapur.

Cong mem Lok Sabha, 1971-Jan 1977 (Mirzapur, UP); one of the Secs of AICC; lost the 1977 elections to a Janta Party candidate.

Interested in the welfare of labourers and backward classes of Mirzapur Dist.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *Report on the Mid-Term General Elections in India*, 1968-69, Vol II; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II.

**Aziz Mirza, Maulvi Muhammad (1865—1912)**

Hyderabad judge & politician

*Award: Kaiser-i-Hind medal*, 1909.

Sunni; belonged to a Turkman family of Chagtai clan; *b* 1 May 1865; *ed* MAO Coll Aligarh (BA, 1887).

Took a leading part in the 1888 strike in MAO Coll; addressed student meetings in secret and wrote articles against Sir Syed Ahmad; later was allowed to take BA Exam; after getting a job in Hyderabad, wrote a public apology to Sir Syed, Aug 1888.

Joined Hyderabad St service; rose to be the Home Sec; also judge Hyderabad High Court; retd 1909; settled at Aligarh.

Trustee & mem of Syndicate, MAO Coll Aligarh and in charge of Education Cttee; was a great coin collector; mem Numismatic Society of India.

Unanimously elected Hon Sec, AIML, 3rd Session, Delhi, Jan 1910, and shifted the League office from Aligarh to Lucknow, Mar 1910; organised ML in CP (now MP); moved a resolution urging the Govt 'to give the Muslim community that share in the public service to which it is entitled by reason of its importance and numerical strength' (4th Session, AIML, Nagpur, Dec 1910).

Was a leading Urdu writer also; was severely critical of the Urdu Press. Said that 'Our best newspapers were not comparable with even others' worst' and he warned his co-religionists that unless they had a better press they would never progress in the modern age<sup>1</sup>.

Died 26 Feb 1912.<sup>2</sup>

Pubs: *Khayalat Aziz* (essays) 1912; tr Kalidasa's Sanskrit drama *Vikramorvashi* 1907 from Marathi etc; *Siratul Mahmud*, 3rd ed 1927, biog of Mahmud Gavan the great prime minister of the Bahamani Rings; brochure entitled *A Talk on Muslim Politics*.

Sources: *IYBA* 1912; *WWI* Part IV; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *FOP*, Vol I; *MAO*; Ram Babu Saksena, *A History of Urdu Literature*; *SIM*; *Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics*; *Muslims and Changing India*; *FSH*, Vol III; *Lord Minto and the Indian Nationalist Movement*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>See *Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics*, p. 332.

<sup>2</sup>Said Maulvi Badruddin Haider Khan, Chmn Reception Cttee, Fifth Session, Calcutta, Mar



1912, about him: 'As Secretary of the League, he contributed, perhaps to a greater degree than anybody else, towards establishing it on a sound and stable basis, widening its scope of usefulness, increasing its influence and generally developing it as an agency of high potency for safeguarding the communal interest of the Indian Mohammedans and the national interests of the whole population of India irrespective of caste or creed' (see *FOP*, Vol I, p. 224).

### Azimullah Khan (?—1857)

1857 rebel

Resident of Delhi; Editor, *Paigham-e-Azad*; took part in 1857 mutiny; arrested by the British on charges of rebellion and treason; hanged at Delhi 1857.

Source: *DFF*, Vol I.

### Azizul Huque, Sir M (1892--1947)

Politician

*Titles*: Khan Bahadur, 1926; CIE, 1937; Kt; KCSI, 1947.

*b* Sept 1892; *ed* Presy Coll, Calcutta and Univ Law Coll, Calcutta (BL); *m* Keniz Khatun.

Joined Krishnagar Bar; rose to be the Public Prosecutor; Chmn Krishnagar Municipality; Vice-Chmn Nadia Dist Bd.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1929 (Nadia-M); Independent mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1937 (Nadia West M) without contest.

Min for Edn, Bengal, 1934-37; Speaker Bengal Legis Assem, 1937-42; V-C Calcutta Univ 1928-42; Head of Dept of Islamic History and Culture, Calcutta Univ, 1940-42 (he himself had organised the Dept); High Commr for India in UK, 1942-43;

mem Gov-Gen's Exec Coun for Food, Commerce, Industry and Civil Supplies, May 1943-Jul 1946 (later Food was taken away from him).

Mem Indian Franchise Cttee; Bengal Banking Inquiry Cttee; Bengal Jute Inquiry Cttee; Public Accounts Cttee; Bengal Retrenchment Cttee; Sec Turkish Earthquake Relief Fund, 1940.

Deeply interested in Muslim edn; was mem of Kamal Yar Jung Cttee on the subject 1940, and was Chmn of its Touring Cttee.

Attended the annual sessions of the AIML and actively participated in its deliberations; mem of a League Cttee to work out details of Cong-League Scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem of a League Delegation to participate in the INC Convention to iron out the differences over the Nehru Report (20th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928); moved a resolution on the Bengal Tenancy Amendment Bill (same session); after retirement as Exec Councillor, GOI, attended the meeting of the AIML Council, Bombay, Jul 1946 and said that the decision of the League to accept the proposal of the British Cabinet Mission was a great act of statesmanship; renounced titles, Aug 1946. While in office, expressed himself strongly in favour of Pakistan on the platform of A-I Muslim Ednl Conf, Aug, 1944. It was also said that he was arranging for a supply of extra paper to Muslim periodicals in the Punjab in order to support the extreme policy of the League<sup>1</sup>.

Died 23 Mar 1947.

*Pubs*: *Man Behind the Plough* (The Book Co., Calcutta, 1939); *A Plea for Separate Electorates in Bengal*;

*History and Problems of Moslem Education in Bengal; Education and Retrenchment.*

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *Kamal Yar Jung Committee Report*; *IYB*, 1947; *Nalanda Year Book*, 1944-45; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *TP*, Vol IV; *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*; *NBIL*, Vol I.

<sup>1</sup>See *The Transfer of Power*, Vol IV, p. 907.

**Ayub, Abu Sayeed (1906— )**  
Bengali writer

s of Abul Mokarem; *b* Calcutta, Sept 1906; *mt* Urdu; *ed* BSc (Hons), MA (Philosophy); *m* Gauri; 1 S.

Research Fellow at Calcutta; taught Philosophy at Calcutta Univ & Visva-bharati; Fellow, Ind Inst of Advanced Study, Simla.

Pubs: Bengali—*Adhunik Bangla Kavita*, 1940 (co-editor with Hirendranath Mukhopadhyaya); *Panchis Bachharer Premier Kavita*, 1955 (both anthologies); *Adhunikata O Rabindranath*, 2nd ed 1971; *Panthajaner sakhe* (criticism) 1973. Eng—*Ten Years of Quest*, co-ed, 1966; *Poetry and Truth* (a philosophical essay on modern poetry), 1970; several articles on philosophy, art and politics.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *INB*, 1966, 1971, 1973.

**Badayuni, Maulana Abdul Hamid Qadri (?—1969)**

Theologian, writer

s of Maulana Hakim Abdul Qayyum; *b* Delhi; *ed* in madrassas; *m* 1918; 2S, 1D; scholar.

Mem Khadim Kaba Society since 1912; mem Dist Cttee Badaun and Cent Khilafat Cttee; Sec Muslim Conf 1928; mem Unity Bd, 1931-32; Mem, Working Cttee, Dist Muslim League, UP, 1936; mem, AIML Coun, 1937; mem AIML Delegation to Hejaz, 1946; Pres Sind Cent Migration Cttee.

Moved a resolution deploring the unjustifiable action of the Govt in trying the Pir of Pagaro (qv) by the Martial Law Court (30th Session, A-I Muslim League, Delhi, Apr 1943); was a staunch supporter of the formation of Pakistan; a founder-mem of Jamiyat-ul-ulama-i-Islam.<sup>1</sup>

Pubs: *Nizame Amal* 1937; *Jamale Rasul; Tiharat; Dawat-e-Amal; Tehsilul Aqaid; Adle-Usmani; Muraqa-e-Congress; Bolshevism and Islam; Mushirul Hajaj; Kitabul Aqaid; Mashriq ka Mazi wa Hall.*

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *FOP*, Vol II; *MBI; NBIL*, Vol IV; Choudhuri, G.W, *Constitutional Development in Pakistan; Pakistan's Search for Constitutional Consensus.*

<sup>1</sup>He held the view that non-Muslims should not be taken into the army or judiciary or appointed as ministers or to other posts of confidence; supported Pres Ayub Khan in the Presidential elections,

**Badrudduja, Syed (1900—1974)**

W-B politician

*s* of Syed Abdul Ghafur; *b* village Talibpur, Dist Murshidabad, 4 Jan 1900; *ed* Salar HE School, Kagram HE School, Murshidabad, Calcutta Madrassa, Presy Coll Calcutta and Cal Univ (MA, LLB); *m* Begam Rakesa Khatoon, D of Obedul Azim; 4 S, 6 D<sup>1</sup>.

Lawyer; Councillor, Calcutta Corpn, 1940-43; Mayor, 1943-44.

Mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1940-46 (Berhampur); lost in 1946 (Berhampur) on Krishak Praja Party ticket; mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1946-47.

Associated with Krishak Praja Party and the ML; was Sec Progressive ML, Progressive Assem Party, Bengal, Progressive Coalition Party, Bengal; seconded a resolution asking Muslim mems of legislatures not to associate themselves in any manner with the 'highly objectionable song' *Bande Mataram* (25th Session, AIML, Lucknow, Oct 1937); later Pres Independent Democratic Party.

Mem W-B Legis Assem, 1948-52 (Jangipur M); 1957-62 (Raninagar-Murshidabad); re-elected 1962 (same const) but resigned on election to Lok Sabha; Ind Democratic Party mem, Third Lok Sabha, 1962-67 (Murshidabad); re-elected 1967-70 (same const); lost in the bye-election to Lok Sabha (same const) to Muhammad Khuda Bukhsh, 1972.

Pres Calcutta Muslim Students' Asscn: Anjuman-i-Taraqi Urdu, W-B; W-B Relief and Rehabilitation Samiti, Calcutta Muslim Inst; A-I Muslim Jamat, 1953; Vice-Pres All Bengal Muslim Youngmen Asscn.

Died 18 Nov 1974 at Calcutta after prolonged illness.

Sources: *West Bengal Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1957; *LSW*, 1967; *LSW* (Supplement), 1973; *FOP*, Vol II; *TOI*, 20 Nov 1974; *Bye-Elections held between August 1961 and June 1963*; *RCPL*, 1945-46; *NYB*, 1946-47; *TOI*, 12 May 1979.

<sup>1</sup>One of his daughters, Begum Razia Faiz, was a legislator in Pak; now a ML legislator in Bangla Desh.

**Bafaki Thangal, Syed Ummer (1921— )**

Kerala legislator

*b* 24 Nov 1921; *ed* at the Himayathul Islam High School, Calicut and Madrasathul Sooliya Coll, Mecca, Saudi Arabia; knows Malayalam and Arabic; *m* Zainaba Beebi; 5 S, 5 D.

Took active part in the struggle against the communist rule in Kerala 1959 and courted imprisonment (jailed for 10 days); was mem State Tapioca Marketing Expansion Bd, Kozhikode, Dist Prohibition Cttee, and Dist Food Advisory Cttee; was Vice-Pres Kerala ML; mem Indian Union Muslim League Working Cttee; Pres Kozhikode Dist Muslim League; Sec Ker State League Party.

ML mem Ker Legis Assem, 1967-70 (Kondotty); 1970 (Tanur); was among the six Muslim League MLAs who revolted against the League, Mar 1975; elected Vice-Pres parallel Muslim League formed by the dissident group, Apr 1976.

Sources: *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's*

*Who*, 1968; *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1971; *TOI*, 7 Apr, 1976; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, 1976; *Political Events Annual* 1975.

**Bahadur Khan, Sardar (1908— )**

Pakistani politician

*b* Hazara Dist, NWFP, 5 Jul 1908; *ed* AMU (LLB) with distinction, 1936; is the brother of Pres Ayub Khan (qv).

Mem NWFP Assem, 1939 (Haripur Cent MR); Speaker NWFP Assem, Aug 1943-Mar 1946; re-elected mem NWFP Assem (same const), 1946; attended the Muslim League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946, and was mem of its Subjects Cttee.

In Pak: Mem and Chief Whip of Muslim League Party in Pak Consembly, Feb 1948 (was the only ML mem from NWFP); mem Pak Delegation to UN Gen Assem, Paris, 1948; Dy Min for Foreign Affairs & Commonwealth Relations, Pak; Leader, Pak Delegation to UN Econ & Social Coun, Geneva, 1951; Min of Communications, 1951-54; Agent to Gov-Gen, Baluchistan 1954-55; Chief Min of NWFP, 18 Jul 1955-56, replacing the govt headed by Sardar Abdur Rashid (qv); strongly favoured the one-unit plan for West Pak; Cabinet Min in W Pak, 1956 (in Dr Khan Sahib's Ministry); resigned; was leader of the opposition; resigned from the Assembly, 1963.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *Pakistan Civil List*, Apr-Jun 1951; *IPY*, 1952; *Abdul Ghaffar Khan; A History of Paki-*

*stan; Government and Politics in Pakistan*, 1959; *FOP*, Vol II; *Pakistan in Crisis*.

**Bahadur Shah II *Zafar* (1775—1862)**

Last Mughal King of Delhi

*Full Name*: Abu Zafar Sirjuddin Muhammad Bahadur Shah; pen name: *Zafar*.

*s* of Mughal King Akbar II of Delhi and Rajput Begum Lal Bai; *b* 24 Oct 1775; *ed* recd instruction in Urdu, Persian and Arabic, and military arts; became an excellent marksman; *m* many times, his favourite wife being Zeenat Mahal, whom he married late.

Heir apparent 1810; succeeded father on his death, 28 Sept 1837; was king in name only, his kingdom being confined to the walls of the Red Fort; recd a pension of Rs 1 lakh from the East India Company.

Reluctantly agreed to become Emperor of liberated India under pressure from rebellious troops who forced their way into the Red Fort, 11 May 1857; 82 years old at that time, was unable to think or act for himself; sent circulars to the jagirdars and armies to join the war against the British; but inevitably Delhi fell to the British, Sept 1857; sought refuge in Humayun's tomb, 20 Sept; surrendered to Capt Hodson, 21 Sept 1857, after securing a promise of personal security; was imprisoned in Red Fort, tried by military court upon charges of treason, conspiracy, rebellion and murder and was convicted; was exiled in Oct 1858 and sent to Calcutta from which place he embarked on board HMS *Megara*, 4 Dec 1858, for Rangoon, accompanied by Zeenat Mahal,

sons and a grandson; died in exile, 7 Nov 1862.

Was an eminent scholar of Persian, a fine calligraphist and a considerable Urdu poet; Zauq and Ghalib were his poetic tutors; the ghazals he wrote during his exile deserve a place in Urdu literature (his most popular ghazal being *Lagta nahin hai dil mera ujre dayar mein*).

Was a gourmet and had a passion for mangoes.

Pubs: Biog: Urdu—Amir Ahmad Alvi, *Bahadur Shah Zafar*, 1935; *Divan-Zafar* (Collection of poems); *Kulliyat-i-Zafar*.

Sources: *DIH*; *OBD*; *DFP*, Vol I; *DNB*, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

### **Bahadur Yar Jung, Nawab (Maulvi Mohamad Bahadur Khan) (?—1944)**

Hyderabad Muslim leader

Belonged to a very famous family of Hyderabad.

Succeeded the founder, Mahmud Nawaz Khan, as leader of Majlis-i-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen of Hyderabad St; possessed great organizing capacity and, with the blessings of the Nizam, made the Ittehad a powerful communal organization; also embarked upon a campaign to convert Hindus to Islam in certain districts of the State.

Had considerable oratorical gifts and spoke movingly in chaste Urdu.

Pres A-I States Muslim League, Lahore, 23 Mar 1940, 1941 & 1942; attended the sessions of the AIML and was often called

upon to address<sup>1</sup> the gathering after the formal conclusion; was among the best speakers in Urdu the League had.

Died 25 Jun 1944.

In the words of Choudhury Khaliquzzaman (qv), he<sup>2</sup> was an asset to Muslim India and had contributed a great deal to strengthening the Muslim League.

Biog—Hamidullah Khan, *Aftab-i-dakan* 1944.

Pub: *Bahadur Yar Jung ka ghair matlb a kalam*, 1971.

Sources: *The End of an Era*, 1957; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *FOP*, Vol II; *Muslims and Changing India*; *IAR*, 1943, Vol II; *IAR*, 1944, Vol I; *INB*, 1975; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>An English translation of his powerful oration at the conclusion of the 31st session of the League at Karachi, Dec 1943, is available in *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 482-7. In his address he called upon Muslims to commit themselves totally to the idea of Pakistan.

<sup>2</sup>Jinnah described his death as a terrific blow to Muslim India. For the Nizam's tribute, see KM Munshi, *The End of an Era*, pp. 27-8.

### **Bahar, Mohammad Habibullah (1906— )**

East Bengal minister

b Noakhali, E Bengal (now Bangladesh), 1906, in respectable family; ed Chittagong Coll, Calcutta Islamia Coll (BA, 1928); m Anwar Bahar (BA, BT), Principal Qamrunnisa Girls' School, Dacca.

Has been taking active part in politics since early days; participated in the

non-cooperation movement, 1921; later joined Krishak Praja movement and became Jt Sec of provincial organisation; mem Working Cttee Muslim League, 1937-47; Sec Bengal Provincial Muslim League; Chmn Port Haj Cttee Bengal.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1944; and later of Legis Assem (Feni).

Captained Mohammadan Sporting Football Team for League Championship, 1934; conducted its Burma, Ceylon and all-India tours.

Pres Bengal Forest Workers' Asscn and Railways Muslim Employees Asscn.

In Pak: Mem Pak Consenbly; Min for Health & Local Self-Govt, East Bengal, 15 Sept 1948; led Pak Del to World Health Conf, Cairo, Feb 1949, 2nd World Health Assem, Rome, Jul 1949, and World Health Conf, Geneva, Sept 1949; with sister and Prof Shamsun Nahar (MA, MBE) brought out and edited *Bulbul*, a monthly magazine.

Sources: *The Pakistan Civil List* April-Jun 1951; *IPY*, 1952-53; *MYB*, 1948-49.

### Bahram Khan, Nawab Sir (1851—1923)

Baluchi tribal chief

*Titles*: CIE, 1907; Nawab, 1914; Kt.

s of Nawab Sir Inam Baksh Khan; succeeded father, 1903; Chief of Mazari tribe of Dera Ghazi Khan, NWFP (now in Pak); enjoyed considerable prestige in his own district and round about: nom mem Pb Legis Coun, 1916; mem Impl Legis

Coun; mem Coun of State since 1920.

Died 20 Nov 1923.

Sources: *Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage*, etc; *IBD*, 1915; *IYB*, 1916; *CSD*, Vol IV, 1924; *IOL*, 1924.

### Baig, Abbas Ali (1939— )

Cricketer

*b* Hyderabad 19 Mar 1939; *ed* Osmania Univ, Felsham House, Suffolk and Univ Coll, Oxford.

Captained Hyderabad Schools in cricket, 1954 and Hyderabad for Osmania Univ 1955 & 1956; made his debut in Ranji Trophy at 15, scoring 105 runs against Mysore in 1955; played for Indian Gymkhana in England, leading the batting averages for 1957; played in Manchester Asscn, 1958; joined Oxford, 1959; scored 921 runs on the University ground (thus breaking Cowdrey's record) and holds Oxford record for highest aggregate on the ground, 5th wicket partnership and highest individual score since War; joined the Indian touring team, 1959; scored a century in his first Test appearance in the 4th Test; in all scored six centuries in the 1959 season.

Capped by Somerset, 1960; toured West Indies with Swanton's team and Africa, Greece & Far East with Roberts' Commonwealth XI; retd 1963.

Since then has been working with Hindustan Ferodo; cricket statistics: total Tests played 10; innings 18; runs 428; highest score 112; catches taken 6.

Source: *TIDYB*, 1968.

**Baig, Sir Mirza Abbas Ali (1859—1932)**

Member, Council of India

*Titles:* CSI, 1912; KCIE, 1917; Kt.

Came from an old military family who trace their descent from the Chughtais to which the Mughal conqueror Babar belonged; *s* of Mirza Husaini Baig, Commissioned Officer in British army, who fought in the Afghan, Sikh and other wars and 'had his breast covered with medals'; *b* 1859; *ed* Wilson Coll Bombay (topped in BA, 1878); Glasgow, 1912 (LLB); *m* 1st (1882) Ayesha, *d* of Shaikh Mir of Wai (died): 1 S, 2 D; 2nd (1901) Allia, *d* of Shaikh Ali Abdullah, uncle of the Sultan of Bahrein; 4 S (also see Mirza Rashid Ali Baig).

Dy Ednl Inspector of Muhammadan School in Cent and Southern Divs of Bombay Presy, 8 Jan 1882-86; services lent as Dewan, Janjira St, Mar 1886-89.

Joined Statutory Civil Service, 1890; Asstt Collr and Mgte, Thana, 1890; on Special Political duty to Kathiawar to serve on the Prabhas Pattan Commn, 1892; Presy Mgte, Bombay, 1893: Oriental Translator to Govt, Jun 1893; and after 1901 Reporter on Native Press and Registrar of Native Publications; Sec to the Civil and Military Exams Bd; Dewan of Junagarh, 1906-1910; Talukdari Settlement Officer, Jul 1906.

Mem Coun of India succeeding Nawab Imadul Mulk Syed Husain Bilgrami (qv), 4 Jun 1910-3 Jun 1917; Vice-Pres of the Coun, 1916-17; Rev & Fin Mem, Baroda St; retd 1931.

Fellow of Bombay Univ; represented

Bombay Univ at the Congress of Univs of the Empire, 1912; on Special Political duty in Egypt during the War, 1914-15.

Was a fine scholar of Persian, knew 8 oriental languages; died 1 Jun 1932.

Sources: *EM*; *IBD*, 1915; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *IYBA*, 1912; *IYB*, 1924; *The India List and India Office List*, 1905.

**Baig, Mirza Rashid Ali (1905—1978)**

Diplomat

Belonged to an old military family; his grandfather was a Commissioned Officer in the British Army; *s* of Sir Mirza Abbas Ali Baig (qv), Mem, Coun of India; *b* 25 Mar 1905; *ed* Clifton Coll, England; Royal Military Coll, Sandhurst; knew French and Portuguese; *m* Tara Gupta, *d* of Mr BC Gupta and grand-daughter of Sir KG Gupta, KCSI; 3 S, 1 D.

Commissioned in the army, 1924 and posted to 16th Light Infantry; resigned 1930 to join business in which he was quite successful.

Took to politics; Private Sec to MA Jinnah (qv); was also a ghost writer for him; broke away from him when the Pakistan Resolution was passed in Lahore, 1940.

Pres, India Progressive Group, 1939; Jt Hon Sec, Bombay Red Cross and Amenities for Troops Fund; Jt Hon Sec, Mayor's Citizen Conciliation Cttee set up during riots, 1941; Sheriff of Bombay, 1942; Cent Organiser, National War Front, Jun 1944-Oct 1946.

Attracted the notice of Jawaharlal Nehru and joined Indian Foreign Service; Indian Consul in Goa, 1946; Consul-Gen for India in French Establishments and Portuguese possessions in India, based in Pondicherry 1947-49; First Sec Indian Embassy, Indonesia, 1949-50; was with Cent Govt till Apr 1952; Min to Philippines, 1952-55; Chief of Protocol, 1955-58 and again Nov 1959-Mar 1961; Foreign Service Inspector, 30 Apr 1958-6 Jul 1960; Controller-Gen of Emigration, 1960; Jt Sec, Min of External Affairs, Aug 1960-Mar 1961; Amb to Iran, 1961-65.

After retirement interested himself in the propagation of secularism; was a humanist and a very strong advocate of the modernization of Islam in the context of the rapidly changing conditions in India; believed that Muslims in India were already behind the times and must either change or 'continue their steady descent to the lowest level of Indian society'; adduced evidence in support of his thesis that 'Muhammad himself never intended that social development should stop when revelation ceased on his death'.

Was a fine writer.

Pubs: *In Different Saddles* (autobiog), 1967; *The Muslim Dilemma in India*, 1974.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *TIDYB*, 1963-64; *TP*, Vol IV; *The Muslim Dilemma in India*.

#### **Bakht Khan (?—1859?)**

Mughal General

s of Abdulla Khan; resident of Bareilly, UP.

Served in the British army as an Artillery Subedar; fought in the first Afghan War; joined the 1857 revolt; entered the service of Emperor Bahadur Shah and superseded Mirza Mughal as C-in-C of the Mughal army; fought several battles against the British but was defeated in the last battle of Delhi, Sept 1857; left Delhi to take up command of the troops at Bareilly; fell back towards Lucknow after reverses in war; took part in the defence of Lucknow and in subsequent campaigns; fled to Nepal; reported to have been killed in action, 13 May 1859.

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I, 1974; *The Indian Muslims*.

#### **Bakshi, Ghulam Mohammad (1907—1972)**

Kashmir politician

Eldest s of Abdul Ghaffar; b Srinagar, 21 Jul 1907; *ed* details not available; *m* twice, Hajra Begum and Khurshid; 3 S, 1 D.

Began life as a teacher; served with the local branch of A-I Spinners' Asscn.

Participated in the freedom struggle in the State; was imprisoned four times; jailed for 16 months, 1934; went underground during the movement for responsible govt in the State, 1938; mobilized Indian opinion during the Quit Kashmir campaign from outside the State; organised Peace Brigades and Border Scouts in J & K during the Pakistan tribal raid, 1947.

Dy Prime Minister, J & K, in charge of Police, Militia, Transport, Supplies & PWD in Sheikh Abdullah's Cabinet, 1947-8 Aug 1953; NC Mem J & K Legis Assem, 1951 (Saffakadal); re-elected (same const) till



1967; PM of J & K, Aug 1953-63; resigned under Kamraj Plan, 1963; arrested<sup>1</sup> and detained under DIR, 22 Sept 1964; released on health grounds, Dec 1964.

NC Mem Lok Sabha, 1967-Dec 1970 (Srinagar). A one-man Commission<sup>2</sup> comprising Justice N Rajagopalan Ayyangar was set up to enquire into the graft charges against him, 30 Jan 1965; lost as a Cong candidate in the 1971 Lok Sabha elections to Shamim Ahmad Shamim (backed by Sheikh Abdullah).

Died of heart failure in his sleep, 15 Jul 1972.

Pub: *Kashmir Today*.

Sources: *Ministers' Misconduct*; *IWW* (INFA), 1971; LSW, 1967.

<sup>1</sup>A.G. Noorani says in his *Ministers' Misconduct* (p. 64): Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad was arrested on 12 Sept 1964, in order to prevent him from moving a motion of non-confidence against the State Government headed by Chief Minister G.M. Sadiq. The motion was signed by a majority of members in the State Legislative Assembly. Bakshi was released in Dec 1964 by which time the State Government had prepared its case against him to be put forth before the Commission of Inquiry which was appointed the following month.

<sup>2</sup>The Report of the Commission, submitted on 30 Jun 1967, found him guilty of corruption and abuse of power. For details see *Ministers' Misconduct*, pp. 63-90.

**Banatwala, Gulam Mohamad Noormohamad (1933— )**

Member of Lok Sabha

*b* Bombay, 15 Aug 1933; *ed* Anjuman-e-Islam

JMC Commercial High School and Sydenham Coll (B Com, M Com); for a time was teacher in Anjuman-e-Islam JMC Commercial High School and then did his BED; was Sir Beglire Scholar of Banking, Bombay Univ.

Entered active politics, 1959; Pres Cutchi Memon Jamat, 1967; ML mem Mah Legis Assem 1967 (Umer Khadi), (the only Muslim League legislator in the Assem); re-elected 1972 (same const); was one of the two Muslim League legislators in the assem; mem of the State level Cttee for National Integration; in 1962 represented his const on the Def Cttee; JP, 1969; now Principal of Banatwala Inst of Edn; Hon Gen Sec, Mah State ML and mem A-I Working Cttee of Indian Union ML; Pres Mah State ML; mem Parly Bd of the party for Lok Sabha elections, Mar 1977; elected ML mem Lok Sabha, Mar 1977 (Ponnani) defeating M Moideenkutty Haji, an ML dissident.

Pub: Urdu—*Muslim lig azadi ke baad*, 1971.

Sources: *Memons International Directory*; *TIDYB*, 1969; *TIDYB*, 1972; *TOI*, 2 Jan 1977; *INB*, 1973.

**Barkat Ali, Malik (1886—1946)**

Punjab journalist, politician

*b* 1886; *ed* Lahore (MA LLB).

Started as Lecturer in English, Forman Christian, Coll Lahore; Prof of Eng, Islamia Coll Lahore; topped in PCS; Extra-Asst Commr 1908; resigned<sup>1</sup> 1914; took to journalism; Editor *Observer*, a bi-weekly paper from Lahore; while at the job passed LLB and again topped; started practising 1920;

was a very successful lawyer; Vice-Pres High Court Bar Assn for many years.

ML mem Pb Legis Assem 1937 (Eastern Towns MU); re-elected 1946 (same const). Was Sec Pb ML 1917. Mem reforms Cttee AIML (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem Cttee to discuss Cong-League Scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); wanted the Cong-League Scheme to be put into action immediately; wanted full responsible govt in India; mem Cttee to frame a scheme for organizing public activities among Muslims in consultation with the working cttee of CKC (15th Session, Lahore, Dec 1924); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of constitutional advance (17th Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925); mem Provl Cttee on Reforms (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); mem ML Delegation to the All Parties Convention called by the Indian National Cong. (20th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928); moved a resolution protesting against the formation of ministries in certain Provinces by the Cong (25th Session, Lucknow, Oct 1937).

Died while he was conducting a case, 1946. Says Ch Khaliquzzman in his *Pathway to Pakistan*, p. 295: 'Malik Barkat Ali was a very sedate and honourable person. He had been the editor of the *Observer* for a long time and throughout his association with that paper had studiously supported the Muslim cause. It may be said to his credit that at no stage of his political career did he divert his attention from the Muslim League organisation. In the 1937 elections, apart from Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan, he was the only candidate who succeeded in winning a seat for the League. From the very beginning he was opposed to the formation and the

activities of the Unionist Party. He spearheaded the fight against this party in the Punjab Assembly.'

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *IWW*, 1937-38; *Punjab Legislative Assembly Debates*, Vol XXV, 1946 (Obituary reference on 21 Mar 1946); *RCPL*, 1945-46; *TP*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>Sir B. Glancy, Gov of Pb says in a letter dated 8 May 1944 to the Viceroy Lord Wavell that he was 'dismissed... from the P.C.S. for misfeasance several years ago.' See *TP*, Vol IV, p. 954.

### **Barkatullah, Maulvi Mohammad (1870—1928)**

#### **Revolutionary leader**

Scanty information is available about Barkatullah's family background and early life; belonged to Bhopal; s of Munshi Kadratullah, an employee of Bhopal State, who died about 1876; b around 1870.<sup>1</sup>

Was a clever youth; left home about 1883 and worked as tutor in Khandwa and later in Bombay; went to England for education; was in Liverpool in 1895; in 1897 was in London and attended the meetings of the Muslim Patriotic League; met some revolutionaries there and was filled with nationalistic zeal; back in India came into contact with Bengal revolutionaries in or about 1904.

Was in Japan<sup>2</sup> for some time where he taught Urdu (or Hindustani) at Tokyo Univ and edited a paper *Islam Fraternity* which the Japanese Govt stopped on the outbreak of World War I; also lost his university job.

Proceeded to USA where he became

connected with the Ghadr Party; incited the Indian emigrants in USA & Canada to go back home and organize a revolution.

After the outbreak of the War, crossed over to Europe and came to Germany; was mem of Berlin Cttee of Indian revolutionaries; met Kaiser Wilhelm and two important Generals, Hindenberg and Ludendorf.

Joined the Indo-German Mission to Istanbul, 1915, where he met Anwar Pasha; proceeded with the Mission *via* Persia to Afghanistan reaching there on or before 2nd Oct 1915; was Prime Minister in the Provisional Govt set up in Kabul by the Indian revolutionaries on 18 Dec 1915 (Raja Mahendra Pratap was President, and Obeidullah (qv) Foreign Minister).

Was sent by Amir Amanullah, whose trust he enjoyed, to Moscow as his ambassador extraordinary for establishing permanent relations with Soviet Russia; along with Mahendra Pratap and others met Lenin on 7 May 1919; wrote a Persian pamphlet entitled *Bolshevism and the Islamic Nations*, translated into English by a Capt Samad Shah, a British Indian Officer. The Persian pamphlet was proscribed and its entry into British India prohibited.

Returned to Germany; edited *Naya Islam* which had a brief existence; tried to indoctrinate the Indian P.O.W.'s captured by Germany; mem of Indian National Party organised by Champakaraman Pillai in Berlin; and was attached to the German General Staff; toured European countries, canvassing support for India's freedom; went to Russia, 1921, as part of a delegation of Indian revolutionaries; in 1922 worked in Moscow for the Russian Foreign Office with

M.N. Roy; returned to Germany, 1922, which remained the centre of his activities till death; was Pres Indian Independent Party in Berlin which was financed with Bolshevik funds in Jul 1925; published an Arabic paper *Elislah*; was mem of the seven-man delegation headed by Jawahar Lal Nelru to the anti-imperialistic conference at Brussels, 1927, and spoke in support of Independence; died in Germany, 5 Jan 1928.<sup>3</sup>

Was completely free from any religious or communal bias.

Sources: A.C. Guha, *First Spark of Revolution*; A C Bose, *Indian Revolutionaries Abroad 1905-1920*; DNB, Vol I; J.C. Ker, *Political Trouble in India 1907-1917*; G. Adhikari, *Documents of the History of the Communist Party of India*, Vol I, 1917-1922; Sir David Petric, *Communism in India, 1924-1927*; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*.

<sup>1</sup>This is the date given by A.C. Bose in *Indian Revolutionaries Abroad*. According to *Political Trouble in India*, he was born around 1864. The biographical note in *Documents of the History of the Communist Party of India*, Vol I, p. 114 gives c. 1859 as the date. The DNB is silent about it. As regards his family background, A.C. Guha says in *First Spark of Revolution* that he went to Europe on his own, almost penniless, while DNB supposes he belonged to a well-to-do family as he had gone to England for education.

<sup>2</sup>According to *Political Trouble in India*, Barkatullah went to America about 1903 whence he went to Japan, Feb 1909. It does not mention any Indian visit during this period.

<sup>3</sup>*Documents of the Communist Party of India*, Vol I, p. 116 gives 27 Sept 1927 as his date of death.

**Barkatullah Khan (1920—1973)**

Chief Minister of Rajasthan

*s* of Rehamatullah; *b* Jodhpur, Raj 25 Aug 1920; *ed* Agra (BA), Lucknow LLB; *m* Ushi Lall, Bar-at-Law.

Took part in freedom struggle; was Min in first Cong Ministry in former Jodhpur State, 1943; was Resident Representative of the State in Delhi; played a key role integrating and modernizing armed forces, 1949-50; Pres Jodhpur Municipal Coun, 1951; Mem of Rajya Sabha (Raj), 1952-57, of Raj Legis Assem, 1957-72 (Jodhpur) and 1972 (Tijara); Dy Min for Planning, Power, Technical Edn, State Enterprises & Tourism, 1960-62; Cabinet Min 12 Mar 1962-Jul 1971; had held various portfolios; Chief Min Rajasthan Jul 1971 till death.

Mem Ind Del to UN Gen Assem, 1970; mem AICC and PCC; was Pres of Jodhpur Cong Cttee and Sec of Jodhpur DCC; Hon Maj in army.

Died 11 Oct 1973.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *Rajasthan Year Book and Who's Who*, 1969; *RSW*, 1956; *TIDYB*, 1970.

**Basheer, Vaikom Muhammad (1910— )**

Malayalam short story writer and novelist

*s* of Abdur Rahman; *b* Talayolapparambu, Vaikom, Kerala, 1910; *mt* Malayalam; *m* Febi Basheer; 2 children.

Gave up studies to join Cong and took part in independence struggle; jailed in erst-while Travancore St for sedition and on other occasions also; his later life has been marred by attack of mental illness.

Has published more than 25 books of short stories<sup>1</sup> and novels; is the pioneer of chain-story writing in Malayalam; fellow Sahitya Akademi; mem Kerala Sahitya Akademi.

Pubs: *Anarghanimisham*, 1937, 5th ed 1965; *Janma Dinam*, 1937, 6th edition 1974, (both stories); *Balayakala Sakhi*<sup>2</sup> (Childhood playmate, a novelette), 1944; *Viddikalude Svargam* (stories), 1948, 3rd edition, 1953; *Sabdangal* (Voices—novel), 1947, 6th edition, 1973; *Kathabijam* (drama) 1945; *Maranattinte nilalil* (In the shadow of death) 1951; *Muchittukali-Karante Makal*, 1951; *Enrappapkekoranentarnu* (My Grandfather had an elephant), 1951 (all novels), *Pavappetlavarute vesya* (10 short stories) 4th edition 1964; *Premalekhanam* 1944, reprinted 1959, 7th edition, 1971; *Visappu* (7 short stories) 4th edition, 1972; *Matilukul*, 1965, 3rd edition 1971; *Tara spesyals* (novelette) 1968, 2nd edition 1974; *Voices/The Walls* (long short stories) tr into English by V Abdulla and reviewed in *TOI*, 8 May 1977; *Ormayute arakal* (biog) 1973; many of his writings translated into other Indian languages.

Sources: *WWIW*; *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *NBIL*, Vol II; *TOI*, 8 May 1977; *INB*, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964, 1965, 1968, 1971, 1973, 1974; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*; KM, George, *A Survey of Malayalam Literature*.

<sup>1</sup>KM George says this about him:

Muhammad Basheer is another outstanding short story writer. He is an introvert; he prefers to be

suggestive rather than blunt and outspoken. There is an undercurrent of pathos in most of his writings, but he is not a pessimist. Though he has written on many aspects of life with deep insight, his special contribution is the way he deals with the problem of his community of Muslims. Basheer is the pioneer of chain-story writing in Malayalam.\* *A Survey of Malayalam History*, p. 186.

\*Translated into Telugu and Urdu.

### Basheer Ahmed Sayeed (1900— )

Formerly Madras judge

Belongs to a respectable family of Nawayath community; *b* 20 Feb 1900; *ed* American Arcot Mission High School, Madras Christian Coll (MA), Law Coll, Madras (BL).

Enrolled as an Advocate, Madras High Court, 1925; elected mem Madras Corpn; mem Madras Legis Coun, 1926-37 (South Cent Dists); mem Public Accounts and Standing Fin Cttees; was twice on the Panel of Chairmen; mem Court of Visitors, Inst of Science, Bangalore; mem Annamalai Univ Syndicate for two terms; mem Madras Univ Syndicate since 1932; Sec Dist & Prov Cong Cttee & mem AICC, 1923-30; also mem of A-I Muslim League and of its Madras branch; mem A-I Khilafat Cttee & Sec Madras Presy Khilafat Cttee; mem Madras Legis Assem, 1937 (S. Arcot and Chingleput MR).

Apptd temporary Judge, Madras High Court, 16 Jul 1949; Puisne Judge, 25 Jan 1950; retd 20 Feb 1960.

Took keen interest in the field of edn; Chmn Southern India Edn Trust, Madras; founded the New College for boys, 1951, and the SIET Women's Coll, 1955.

Led a deputation to the Prime Minister on behalf of the Islamic Society of India,

Madras and the Muslim Convention of South India, 13 May 1977, and urged him to secure adequate representation to the Muslim minority community in the state assemblies. He also urged the PM to appoint a minorities commn soon to look into the problems and grievances of Muslims and other minorities.

Sources: *Directory of the Madras Legislature*, 1938; *National Almanak*, 1941; *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts* (As on 1-1-68); *High Court of Judicature at Madras 1862-1962, Centenary*, Vol I, 1962; *TOI*, 14 May 1977; *DNB*, Vol IV; SM Fossil, *The Islamic South*.

### Bashiruddin, Muhammad (1857— ?)

UP scholar, journalist

Sunni; a Kamboh, he belonged to Etawah.

Editor, *Najm-ul-Akbhar*, Etawah (closed down during the 1890s); started an anti-Cong<sup>1</sup> Weekly, *Al Bashir*, Etawah, 1899, which also opposed Sir Antony MacDonnell's pro-Hindi policy. The paper became very popular throughout North India; its readership declined to 600 during the Khilafat period and it was finally closed down in 1921 (described as one of the most influential papers of UP).

A close associate of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan; Manager of Islamia School, Etawah, where Syed Mahmud (qv) was a student; mem Cent Cttee, All India Muslim Ednl Conf; tried to develop Sir Syed's policies.

Sources: *SIM*; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics*.

<sup>1</sup>The biographical note in *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics* (p. 146) describes him as an early supporter of the Congress.

**Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad, Hazrat (1889—1965)**

Second Khalifah of the Ahmadiyas

s of Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (qv), founder of the Ahmadiya movement, and Nusrat Jahan Begum, d of Mir Nasir Nawab of a distinguished family of Delhi; b Qadian, Dist Gurdaspur, Pb, 12 Jun 1889; ed privately, at Talimul Islam High School, Qadian (up to matric); m d of Khalifah Rashid-ud-Din; had six more wives; 13 S, 9D.

Succeeded Maulvi Hakim Nuruddin, the first Khalifah, on his death, 13 Mar 1914. The split in the Ahmadiya movement into the Qadiani party (to which the second Khalifah belonged) and the Lahore party led by Khwaja Kamaluddin (qv) and Muhammad Ali (qv), also came to the surface at the time of his succession.

Visited Egypt and Mecca on Haj, 1912 (his father never made the pilgrimage); participated in Wembley Conf of the Living Religions of the World, England, 1924; revisited England, 1955, and went to Germany; visited Switzerland for medical treatment.

As Khalifah, made many changes in the organisational set-up of the community and looked after its interests; earlier had declared non-Ahmadiyas to be *kafirs* (in an article in 1911); was responsible for the growth of his community through, among other things, widespread missionary activity; was permitted to draw a stipend but lived off his private

income and was the chief contributor to Ahmadiya funds.

In the beginning kept his community aloof from politics but later became increasingly involved in it, especially in the Hindu-Muslim Kashmir crisis 1931-34.

Professed loyalty to the British Govt; sent a delegation headed by Ch Zafrullah Khan (qv) to meet the visiting Sec of State, Edwin Montague, to acquaint him with the Ahmadiya viewpoint on political unrest; tried to explain the need for the Rowlatt Act, and thought that the Simon Commn Report was 'not as bad as would appear from the summary published in the Indian press'; while recognising England's obligation to grant eventual independence to India, held that 'separation from England is not only impossible but it is also opposed to the Divine Scheme of things<sup>1</sup>; suggested a Provisional Central Govt which could gradually lead the country to permanent self-govt, called on Ahmadiya youth to join the army and requested the army to establish Ahmadiya companies manned by Ahmadiya officers.

Called for an end to communal strife in India but wanted Indians to recognise the differences among themselves and then proceed to remove them; favoured separate representation for Muslims in legislative bodies and for this reason rejected the Nehru Report.

Chmn A-I Kashmir Cttee to investigate the situation in Kashmir 1931-Oct 1932.

Wrote books and pamphlets to further the Ahmadiya cause; edited *Tash-ihzul-Izhan* and *Al Fazal*.

Following partition, the Qadianis, as his

followers are called, were faced with the problem of finding a new home for themselves in Pak. The choice of Rabwah as the site for the new headquarters is said to have been revealed to Mahmud Ahmad.

Died 8 Nov 1965.

Biog: Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, *Life and Work of Hazrat Mirza Bashiruddin* (Lahore, no date).

Pubs: *The Hindu-Muslim Problem and its Solution*, Feb 1927 (a pamphlet); *The Indian Problem*, Qadian, 1930; *Ahmadiyyat or The True Islam*, Qadian, 1960; *The Life of Muhammad* (1950s) *Introduction to the Study of the Holy Quran*, 1949; *Communism and Democracy*; *Islam and Communism*; *Ahmadiyah Movement*, 4th edition. Urdu: *Invitation to Ahmadiyyat*, Qadian, 1926 (Eng tr 1961); *Haqiqat-i-Hal*, 1934 (a most controversial pamphlet on Kashmir); *Islam aur Malkiat Zamin*; *Islam men Ikhtilaf ka aghaz*, 1933.

Sources: DNB, Vol I; Murray T. Titus, *Islam in India and Pakistan* (revised edition, 1959); *The Ahmadiyah Movement*; MYB, 1948-49; INB, 1974; NBIL, Vol IV.

Beeran, UA (1925— )

Kerala legislator, writer

b 1 Jul 1925; ed studied up to SSL, knows Malayalam, English, Hindi & Malay; m AP Kathee-Jabi, Teacher; 4 S, 2 D; journalist.

Served in the Indian Army, 1943-50; worked in Armstrong Smith Limited, a

British engineering firm in Bombay, 1950-56; Sub-editor Malayalam daily, *Chandrika*, 1956; now its Asst Editor; Gen Sec Ker State Muslim League, 1967-68; Sec Dist ML Cttee, Malappuram; mem Ker State ML Exec Cttee; mem Ker State ML Council; Jt-Sec Ker State Panchayat Asscn; mem Ker Grandha Sala Sanghom Exec Cttee; mem Tirurangadi Muslim Orphanage Exec Cttee; mem Pocker Sabib Memorial Orphanage Coll Cttee, Tirurangadi; mem Ker Sahitya Parishad Exec Cttee; Pres Kottakal Panchayat Service Co-op Society; Chmn Block Development Coun, Malappuram; Vice-Pres Malappuram Dist Co-op Bank; ML mem Kerala Legis Assem, 1970 (Malappuram); re-elected Mar 1977 (Tanur); became a Minister in Kerala, resigned 1978.

Also a Malayalam writer.

Has been to Burma, Malaya and Indonesia.

Pubs: Malayalam—*Biography of Nageeb*; *Biography of Maulana Muhammadali*; *Biography of Nazar*; *Kuppivalakal* (seven short stories), 1958; tr Mohammad Ali's *My Life*, a fragment as *Maulana Muhammaliyute atmakatha*, Apr 1966.

Sources: *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1971; INB, 1958, 1966; TOI, 23 Mar 1977.

Beg, Mirza Ghulam Hassan Arif (1910— )

Kashmiri poet

b Kadipora, Dist Anantnag, J & K, 10 Nov 1910; mt Kashmiri; ed Aligarh Univ (MSc First class first); m Habiba, 1940.

Started as a teacher on Rs. 25.00 p.m.; was Dir of Radio Jammu in the early 1950s; retd as Dir of Sericulture, J & K.

Was influenced by Dr Sir Muhammad Iqbal; took to writing in Kashmiri; organised Kashmiri *Bazme Adab* (later Cultural Front), which launched the Kashmir Journal *Kong Posh* with himself, Mahjoor and Nadim as editors.

Mem Cttee of Experts for preparation of Kashmiri script, 1948-49; represented Kashmiri language at the inaugural ceremony of Sahitya Akademi; later was convener Advisory Bd for the language; mem Sahitya Akademi; organised Kashmir Cultural League, 1969.

Toured China extensively to study sericulture, 1957.

Pubs: *Bangi Aval*, 1943 (anthology of religious poems); *Ramazi Arif*, 1945; *Laila va Mustafa* 1946; *Rubaiyat Mirza Arif*, 1954 (all poetry); *tr* (in collaboration) *Constitution of India*, 1955-56; also *Cycle of Spring* by Tagore.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol II; *JKW*, 1972.

**Beg, Mirza Hameedullah (1913— )**

Ex-Chief Justice of Supreme Court

s of Mirza Samiullah Beg (Mirza Yar Jung) (qv), Chief Justice of Hyderabad St; *b* Lucknow, 22 Feb 1913; *ed* at St George's Grammar School, Hyderabad, AP; obtained Gold Medal for a record performance securing first position in Senior Cambridge Exam, 1929; joined Trinity Coll, Cambridge, 1931,

and obtained BA Hons in Archaeological, Anthropological and Historical Triposes (1934); MA (1936); called to the Bar from Lincoln's Inn, 1941; obtained a first class first in Hindu and Mohammedan Law at the Bar examinations; *m* Kaniz Fatima; 3 S, 1 D.

Practised at Meerut and Allahabad as an Advocate of Allahabad High Court from 20 Apr 1942; Law Lecturer in Allahabad Univ, 1947-63; remained Standing Counsel of UP Sunni Cent Waqf Bd for about 12 years; Advocate, Federal Court of India, 1949, and later of Supreme Court of India; Judge, Allahabad High Court, 11 Jun 1963-71; Chief Justice, Himachal Pradesh High Court, 1971; Judge<sup>1</sup>, Supreme Court Dec 1971; CJ<sup>2</sup> Feb 1977; retd.

Mem International Law Asscn, World Asscn of Judges; delivered the third Moti Lal Nehru Memorial Lectures, New Delhi, Jan 1977.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *Centenary—High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, 1866-1966; Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.* (As on 1-1-68; *The Judgement.*

<sup>1</sup>Was one of the judges who heard Mrs Indira Gandhi's appeal against the judgement of Justice JML Sinha of Allahabad High Court of 12 June 1975, and who reversed it, 7 Nov 1975. As a result, she was cleared of the two electoral offences on which she had been convicted. Also, the High Court's ruling debarring her from elective office for five years was quashed.

Another important judgement of his was delivered on 28 Apr 1976. It said that in view of the President's order of 27 Jun 1975 no person could move any writ petition to challenge the legality of a detention order. See Kuldip Nayar, *The Judgement*, p. 123.

<sup>2</sup>He superseded Justice ML Khanna.



**Beg, Nasirullah (1905— )**

Ex-Chief Justice, U.P.

*s* of Mirza Samiullah Beg (Mirza Yar Jung) (qv); and brother of Justice Hamidullah Beg (qv) ex-CJ of the Supreme Court; *b* 4 Jun 1905; *ed* had a brilliant academic career; Govt Jubilee High School, Lucknow (SLC, 1919, First Class), Nizam Coll, Hyderabad, Madras Univ, (Inter, 1921, First Class) and Presy Coll Madras (BA, 1923, First Class), Trinity Coll, Cambridge (BA Hons in Law and MA); called to the Bar from Gray's Inn, London, Jan 1929.

Started practice 1930, in the Chief Court of Awadh; Asst Govt Advocate, Chief Court, 1941-46; Govt Advocate, 1946-48; Govt Advocate, High Court of Allahabad, 1948-51; Judge High Court, 1951-1966; Chief Justice Sept 1966-67; *retd*; Chmn Minorities Commn, UP, 15 Sept 1974.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1965-66; *Centenary—High Court of Judicature at Allahabad, 1866-1966*, Vol II, 1968.

**Beg, Mirza Samiullah (1875—)**

Judge, politician

*Title*: Nawab Mirza Yar Jung Bahadur (conferred by the Nizam, 1922).

Sunni; *s* of Hasrat Beg; *b* Amethi, Dist Lucknow, 1875; *ed* Bareilly High School, Christian Coll & Canning Coll, Lucknow (BA, LLB, 1894); *m*; 2 S; Nasirullah Beg (qv) and Hamidullah Beg (qv), both Judges.

Started practice in Bareilly; moved to Lucknow, 1897; made Advocate in the

Court of Judl Commr of Awadh by UP Govt, 1915; *nom mem* UP Legis Coun, 1910-17.

Judge Hyderabad St, 1918; CJ, 1925; Pres Judl Reforms Cttee, Hyderabad St; Nizam's Emissary to the Agent of Berar; *retd* 1941.

Dean, Faculty of Law & Arts, Osmania Univ; *mem* of its Coun; Univ Fellow<sup>1</sup>.

Joined A-I Muslim League, 1st Session, Aligarh, Mar 1908; took a leading part in the agitation against Nagri resolution and separate electorates; actively participated in the deliberations at AIML annual sessions, 1912-17; moved a resolution on the adverse effect on Indian candidates of altering the age limit for the ICS examination (5th session, Calcutta, Mar 1912); wanted that elementary education be made free (same session); urged the separation of judicial from executive functions placing the judiciary under the control of the highest court in the province (7th session, Agra, Dec 1913); *mem* of Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915—Jan 1916); wanted the Arms Act to be repealed as being extremely repugnant to Indians' sense of justice and self-respect (9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916); *mem* Cttee to consider the Draft Constitution of the League (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918).

Leading advocate of Hindu-Muslim unity; elected Vice-Chmn Reception Cttee, Indian National Cong, Lucknow Session, 1916; tried to bring the Cong and the League together.

Was a moderate nationalist; supported constitutional methods; in a speech at National Coll, Nagpur, pointed out the

absurdities of the Pakistan theory, 8 Jan 1945.

Was deeply interested in sufism and theosophy; joined the Theosophical Society, Lucknow.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol I; Thos Peters, *Who's Who in India; Indian Who's Who*, 1937-38; *IAR*, Vol I, 1945; *SIM*; *IAR*, Vol II, 1938.

<sup>1</sup>For his Address at the annual convocation of AMU held on 3 Dec 1938, see, *IAR*, Vol II, 1938.

### **Begg, Mirza Mahmood (1908—1975)**

College Principal

*s* of Shahbaz Beg and Nazir Begum; *b* Delhi 20 Aug 1908; *ed* MA (Phil) Delhi Univ; bachelor.

Lecturer Delhi College; *later* its Principal for well over a decade; contested a bye-election as Cong candidate to Delhi State Legis Assem 1953 (Ajmeri Gate const) but lost; Ednl Adviser to the Govt of J & K and Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Kashmir Univ, till 1967; Principal, School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Edn, Univ of Delhi, 1967-73; after retirement managed a Public School in Delhi.

Was a fine speaker and was well-known for his humorous talks in Urdu and English over the AIR; was mem Film Censor Bd; visited USSR 1967 to study the system of education there.

Died in Delhi 7 Dec 1975 after a heart attack.

Sources: *Results of Bye-Elections held since*

*the First General Elections 1951-52 up to 31st July, 1955*; Personal knowledge.

### **Begum Akhtar (earlier known as Akhtaribai Faizabad) (1914—1974)**

Ghazal singer

*d* of Asghar Hasan & Mushtar Jahan; *b* Faizabad, UP, 7 Oct 1914; *m* Ishtiaq Ahmed Abbasi, barrister of Lucknow and connoisseur of Urdu poetry and music in 1940; was childless; was extremely musical from childhood and was an apt pupil who learnt fast and got into the spirit of music quickly; her husband helped her acquire literary appreciation of the great ghazals of Ghalib, Faiz Ahmed Faiz and Jigar Muradabadi; at eight started taking lessons in classical music (dhrupad, dhamar and khayal) from Ustad Ata Mohammad Khan of Patiala and Ustad Abdul Wahid Khan; after some years she migrated with her mother to Gaya where she learnt music under Ustad Ghulam Mohammad Khan, the elder brother of Ustad Ata Mohammad Khan; a few years later, left for Calcutta where she came under the spell of Jaddan Bai (qv) mother of film star Nargis (qv) and Ustad Moizuddin Khan, the great *thumri* exponent; dedicated her life to music, practising twelve hours a day.

Her first public performance was in Calcutta in aid of the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund 1934; since then had been a great draw whenever she appeared on the stage.

Was the foremost exponent of ghazals, thumri and dadra; played a great part in popularizing the ghazal which had been looked down upon by many till three decades ago; her interpretation of the ghazals

of Ghalib had no equals; as an exponent of thumri was not a traditionalist and experimented with it and created her own style.

Was gifted with a rich, sonorous and melodious voice; her singing was characterized by effortless grace.<sup>1</sup>

Made her debut on the screen in 1937; worked in many films including *Ek Din ki Badshahat* and *Mumtaz Begum*; was the leading lady in many films like *Nal Damyanti*, *Dana Pani*, *Nach Rang* and *Ehsan*; also appeared in Satyajit Ray's *Jalasagar*.

Was widely travelled both in the country and abroad; went to Karachi in 1963 and gave a Republic Day recital arranged by the Indian High Commr there; participated in the National Day celebration in Afghanistan in 1963 where her Persian ghazals were highly popular; the Afghan king requested her to sing in the palace for the royal ladies and presented her with a carpet; went to Soviet Union in 1967 and sang mostly ghazals at Moscow, Tashkent, Samarkand, Al-Malik and Bukhara, receiving tremendous ovation wherever she went.

Trained many disciples including Hiranand and Rita Kothari; over 250 of her songs have been recorded by various gramophone companies.

Was associated with the well-known tabla player M.A. Khan for the past 38 years.

Was deeply religious; used to perform the namaz and recite the Koran daily; performed the Haj twice.

Died in Ahmedabad on 30 Oct 1974 following a heart attack. She had suffered the heart attack after singing *Sovat Nindiya Jagai*.

Sources: *The Statesman*, 31 Oct 1974; *TOI*, 31 Oct 1974; *The Indian Express*, 31 Oct 1974; *WWIM*; *IWW* (INFA), 1973.

<sup>1</sup>Rasulan Bai, a great musician, said: Akhtari-bai has a voice that enchants you even when she curses you.

### Begum Para (1926— )

Film actress

*d* of Ehsan-ul-Huq, once Chief Justice of Bikaner St; *b* Jhelum (now Pak) 25 Dec 1926; *ed* Aligarh; *m* Nasir Khan, film star, now dead; 1 D and 2 S.

Made her debut in *Chand* (1944) opposite Prem Adib; has played leading and important roles; pictures include: *Chhamian*, 1945; *Shalimar*, *Sohni Mahiwal*, 1946; *Zanjeer*, *Mehandi*, *Neel Kamal*, 1947; *Jugnu*, *Jharna*, *Sohag Raat*, *Shahanaz*, *Suhagi*, 1948; *Dada*, 1949; *Pagle*, 1950; *Ustad Pedro*, 1951; *Najaria*, 1952; *Naya Ghar*, 1953; *Jalwa*, *Lutera*, *Sau Ka Note*, *Sitara*, 1955; *Nadi Kinare* etc.

Was the glamour girl of the Indian screen in her time; is the only Indian film star to have appeared on the cover of *Life* magazine.

After the death of husband in 1974, went over to Pakistan to join her family.

Sources: *IMPA*; *Celebrities*, 1952; *Filmfare*, Apr 15-28, 1977.

### Bhikari, Mohammed Shaban (1889—1922)

Martyr

*s* of Shri Bhikari; *b* village Malegaon, Dist

Nasik, Mah, 1889; *ed* up to seventh standard; cloth merchant.

Took part in the Non-Cooperation Movement, 1923; was one of the local organisers and leaders of the Khilafat Movement; participated in the picketing of liquor shops; police firing led to mob violence in which one police constable was killed; was arrested and tried for murder and rioting; sentenced to death; died on the gallows in Yervada Jail, Poona, 6 Jul 1922.

Source: *Who's Who of Indian Martyrs*, Vol I, 1969.

**Bhurgri, Ghulam Mohd Wali Mohd (1878—1924)**

Sind political leader

The surname "Bhurgri" was derived from Bhurgarh in Dera Ghazi Khan, West Pb (now in Pak), whence his ancestors had migrated; eldest *s* of KB Wali Mohd, a well-known barrister and prosperous Zamindar of Sind, died 1890; *b* village Dengan, Nasirabad Taluka, Dist Thar Parker, 1878; *ed* traditional, at home, Mission School Hyderabad (Sind), NH Academy, Sind Madrassah, Karachi, 1890, and later Muslim High School, Aligarh (Matric).

Set up a cotton ginning and carding factory at Shadipalli, near Dengan; went to England to escape prosecution at the hands of an English Asst Collr who took offence at his refusal to vacate the Dak Bungalow for his exclusive use; stayed in England three years; Bar-at-law (Lincoln's Inn).

Started practice in Hyderabad, Sind;

mem Bombay Legis Coun, 1909, 1913, 1916 (Jagirdars and Zamindars of Sind); introduced the Muslim Education Cess Bill (under which the Sind Zamindars were required to pay a paisa per rupee of land revenue to provide for education) but on withdrawal of support by the Zamindars had to withdraw the bill; moved a resolution (1917) in the Coun to enquire into the corrupt system under which peasants had to provide food and other facilities free to visiting officials; a *Rasaaee Commn* under Justice Heyward was set up whose shocking disclosure led to discontinuance of the practice.

Nom mem Coun of State, 1921; but resigned seat in protest against Govt repression; mem Cent Lgis Assem, 1924.

Attended all the annual sessions of Cong after 1910; helped organise the Karachi session, 1913, in spite of official hostility; Gen Sec, 1957 (chosen by Annie Besant, the Cong Pres); was the only Sind Muslim to be a mem of Cong Working Cttee; Pres A-I Khilafat Conf, Bombay, Feb 1920.

Attended the annual sessions of AIML also; mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem Cttee to discuss Cong-League Scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem Cttee on Moplah troubles (14th Session, Ahmedabad, Dec 1921).

Pres AIML, 15th Session. Lucknow, Mar-Apr 1923; in his Address<sup>1</sup> touched among other things upon the following: Turkish and Khilafat questions; the possibility of a League of Oriental Nations with India occupying an honoured place in it; about internal problems, said that British rule in India had worked for both good & evil, that it was neither indelible nor eternal but it could not

be eradicated without endangering our own existence; was critical of the Govt's arresting of non-cooperators and their ill-treatment; suggested the appointment of Statutory Commn to examine the working of the Reformed Constitution; the formulation and implementation of schemes for Indianization of services and the army, for grant of complete fiscal autonomy, for safeguarding the status and interests of Indians abroad and for granting general amnesty to political prisoners; welcomed the Reformed Councils which could be used to increase the political awareness of the masses; held that communal representation was unavoidable but should be used to the minimum extent.

Muslim League Delegate (along with MA Jinnah and Seth Yakub) to give evidence before the Selbourne Cttee of Brit Parl on India Bill.

Pres Muhammadan Ednl Conf, Poona; started Sindhi Weekly, *Illa Meen*; defended Sheikh Abdul Majid Sindhi, editor of *Al Haq* against Govt prosecution; was also Sec Sind Zamindar Asscn.

Died 10 Mar 1924.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol I; *IYB*, 1924; *IYBA*, 1912; *CSD*, 1924, Vol IV; *IAR*, 1922-23; *HNK*.

<sup>1</sup>See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 567-74.

**Bhutto, Sir Shah Nawaz (1888—1957)**

Bombay politician

*Titles*: Kt 1930; CIE 1925; OBE 1919; KB 1921.

Of Rajput Hindu stock, the family was converted to Islam 4 centuries ago and

moved from Rajasthan to Sind; *s* of Ghulam Murtaza Khan Bhutto; *b* 1 Mar 1888; *ed* Sind Madrassah and St Patrick High School, Karachi; *m* 4 times; 8 children (3—including Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto<sup>1</sup>—from Khursheed who was a convert, and 1 S and 4 D from the others).

A leading Zamindar of Sind; proprietor of Bhutto Colony at Larkana; Chmn, Cooperative Bank, Dist Larkana; Pres, Dist Local Bd, Larkana, 1921-34; 1st Class Mgte, 1921.

Mem, Impl Legis Coun (representing Jagirdars and Zamindars), 1919-20; mem, Bom Legis Coun (Larkana Dist MR), 1921-36; mem, Muslim Party in Coun; Pres, Muhammadan Asscn, Sind, 1924; selected as Chmn, Bombay Provincial Cttee to assist Simon Commn, 1928; Delegate to RTC, 1930-31; Min, Local Self-Govt, Bombay, 1934-36; Pres, Sind Azad Conf; Adviser to Govt of Sind, 1936-37; elected Vice-Pres AIML (23rd Session, II), Delhi, Nov 1933.

Together with Sir Abdullah Haroon (qv) and Allah Baksh (qv), formed the United Party to contest the 1937 general elections to Sind Assem<sup>2</sup>; the party did well but he lost the elections from his home constituency.

Mem, Public Service Commn for Bombay and Sind, 1937-47; Senior Mem, Exec Coun, Junagarh St; PM, Junagarh St, 1947; advised the ruler to accede to Pak, under advice from MA Jinnah; later, after a popular protest, asked New Delhi to take over the State; migrated to Pak, Sept 1947; died in retirement, Nov 1957.

Sources: *NYB*, 1947; *IYB*, 1938-39;

*International Who's Who*, 1938; *FOP*, Vol II; *IO & BOL*, 1947; V.P. Menon, *Integration of the States*; Dilip Mukherjee, *Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto*, 1972.

<sup>1</sup>He was Prime Minister of Pakistan from 1971-Jun 1977; was hanged for murder, 4 Apr 1979.

<sup>2</sup>The Party won 17 seats out of a total of 60 and became the largest single party; the Congress came second with 14 seats.

### Bi Amman (?—1924)

Nationalist

Real name: Abadi Bano Begum; *m* Abdul Ali Khan (d 1880), a senior official of Rampur St; 1 D, 5 S, including Shaukat Ali (qv), and Mohammad Ali (qv) both Khilafat leaders.

Was widowed at 27; illiterate herself, educated her sons in spite of the opposition of her relatives; pawned her jewellery to pay for her sons' education; lived with her sons even during their internment.

Was a pious and deeply religious lady; came on to the public platform during the Khilafat Movement; with Mrs Hasrat Mohani, the wife of poet-politician Hasrat Mohani (qv), tried to relax the rigour of the *pardah* system among Muslim women; became popular by the name, Bi Amman (The Mother).

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; *EM*; *DNB*, Vol IV.

### Bijnori, Abdur Rahman (?—1918)

Educationist

Belonged to Seohara, Bijnor, UP; *ed*

Aligarh; held nationalistic views; was expelled from MAO Coll, Aligarh, after the 1907 College strike but was taken back later; was a civil servant in Bhopal.

Dr MA Ansari said<sup>1</sup> in his welcome Address at the 11th Session, AIML, Delhi, Dec 1918: 'We mourn the death of that silent worker, great thinker and philosopher, Dr Abdur Rahman Bijnori, who, in his simplicity and modesty, coupled with great learning, remained one of the scholars and masters of early Islamic days. The Muslim University whenever it comes into existence, will bear the impress of his mind for always. The Sultania College, a child of his imagination, will not receive his fostering care, and Muslim Education in India will be the poorer in the loss of its best champion. He was devoted to the service of Urdu.'

Sources: *SIM*; *FOP*, Vol II; *MAO*; J.C. Ker, *Political Trouble in India 1907-1917*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>See *FOP*, Vol II, p. 578.

### Bilgrami, Syed Ali (1851—1911)

Hyderabad official, scholar

*Title*: *Shams-ul-Ulema*, 1891 (for Arabic learning).

*s* of Syed Zainuddin Husain, KB, of Bengal Provincial Service; a member of the well-known family of the Sayyids of Bilgram who emigrated to India from Wasil in Mesopotamia; younger brother of Syed Hussain Bilgrami, (qv), mem of Coun of India; *b* 10 Nov 1851; *ed* was a brilliant student; Canning Coll Lucknow, Patna Coll, Bankipur, and Thomson Civil Engg Coll, Roorkee; MA

(Cantab) & BL; Calcutta Univ Gold Medalist; visited Europe and England, 1876; joined the Royal School of Mines, passed the Exam for the Associateship and obtained Murchison Medal in Geology; was a linguist—knew Arabic, Persian, English, German, French, Latin, Sanskrit, Bengali, Marathi, Gujarati and Hindi.

Entered the Nizam's service, 1879; Sec Dept of Public Works, Railways and Mines for nearly ten years; retired 1901 to settle in England; apptd Lecturer in Marathi in the Univ of Cambridge, 1902; apptd by the India Office to catalogue the collections of Arabic and Persian MSS, known as the Delhi MSS, 1902.

Mem of Selection Cttee for Principal of MAO Coll on the retirement of Mr Morison; Trustee and Sec of the Univ Foundations Cttee.

Died 2 May 1911 at Bilgram.

Pubs: *Tamaddun-i-Arab* (Civilization of the Arabs) (Urdu), 1898; *Tamaddun-i-Hind*, 1913, both translations from the French of Dr Gustave Le Bon<sup>1</sup>; *Manual of Medical Jurisprudence*; *Monograph on the Book of Kalia and Dimna*; *Notes on the Educational Value of Persian as Compared with Sanskrit*; *A Guide to the Cave Temples of Ellora*; *The Geology and Economic Minerals of Hyderabad*; edited the Asafia Series<sup>2</sup> of Urdu works relating to India and Islam.

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *DIB*; *FOP*, Vol I; *MAO*; *RMP*; Dr Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); Nasim Qureshi, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV; *Brief Thanksgiving*; *MBI*.

<sup>1</sup>Le Bon, Gustave, 1841-1931. French physician and sociologist; an admirer of Islamic civilization.

<sup>2</sup>See *Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics*, p. 331n.

### **Bilgrami, Maj Syed Hasan (?—1915)**

Doctor, politician

Sunni; half-brother of Nawab Imad-ul-Mulk Syed Husain Bilgrami (qv): *ed* had medical edn; was a linguist, spoke French, German, Persian, Arabic, English and Urdu.

Retired from Indian Medical Service; settled at Aligarh after retirement; elected 1st Pres, MAO Coll Asscn, London, 1903; mem Selection Cttee to choose Principal for MAO Coll, 1904.

Seconded the election of Sheikh Shahid Husain to membership of AIML, 1st Session, Aligarh, Mar 1908; elected Sec, AIML, Mar 1908-Feb 1910; ex-officio mem London Muslim League, May 1908; moved a resolution for the maintenance of the status quo in Zanzibar & elsewhere in British East Africa (7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913).

Died at Simla, 31 May 1915.

Sources: *SIM*; *FOP*, Vol I; *MAO*; *Lord Minto and the Indian Nationalist Movement 1905-1910*.

### **Bilgrami, Syed Husain (1844—1926)**

Administrator, author

*Titles*: *Nawab Imadul Mulk*; *CSI*, 1908.

Sunni; belonged to Hyderabad; s of Syed Zainuddin Husain, KB, Dy Collr & Mgte Bih, and elder brother of Syed Ali Bilgrami

(qv); half-brother of Major Syed Hasan Bilgrami (qv); *b* Sahibganj, Gaya, 18 Oct 1844; *ed* learnt Arabic under a Maulvi, studied at schools in Patna & Bhagalpur, Hare Academy, Calcutta (Matric); Presy Coll, Calcutta (BA, 1865); *m* 1st, 1864 (died 1897), the only *d* of Syed Mohammad Zaki; 2nd, 1910, Edith Boardman, MD, LSA; 4 S, 1 D.

Prof of Arabic, Canning Coll, Lucknow, 1866-72; editor *Lucknow Times*, a bi-weekly organ of Taluqdars of Awadh.

Impressed Sir Salar Jung (qv) who invited him to Hyderabad; Private Sec to Sir Salar Jung from 1873 till his death in 1883, (the surname *Bilgrami* was adopted at Sir Salar Jung's instance); accompanied him to England, 1876, where he was 'greatly lionized' and feted by the best society; Private Sec to the Nizam; Education Sec and Dir of Public Instruction, 1887-1902; was responsible for expansion of educational facilities in the State and for opening numerous schools.

Mem Impl Legis Coun, 1901-03; one of the two Indian mems of Edn Commn set up by Lord Curzon, 1902-03 (the other mem being Sir Gurudas Banerjee); retd from Hyderabad service on appointment as (the first Muslim) Mem Coun of India, London, Nov 1907—30 Nov 1909 (resigned owing to ill-health).

Returned to Hyderabad as Special Adviser to Salar Jung III during the latter's short term as Minister.

Was a great benefactor of his community; drafted the Address which the Simla Delegation of Muslim presented to the Viceroy, 1 Oct 1906; wrote<sup>1</sup> his memorable letter to

Sir Syed Ahmad cautioning him not to join the Congress but to conserve all his energies for concentration on Muslim education; played an important part in the founding of AIML; attended its inaugural session, Dacca, Dec 1906; was mem of its Provisional Cttee formed there.

Exhorted Muslims to live with non-Muslims in brotherly love and amity as being children of the same soil<sup>2</sup>.

Trustee, MAO Coll, Aligarh; was twice Pres Muhammadan Ednl Conf, Dec 1896, Dec 1900<sup>3</sup>; emphasized the necessity for religious education.

Was a good writer; his Eng translation of the *Quran* remained incomplete; wrote lyrical poetry.

Died 3 Jun 1926.

Pubs: *Life of Sir Salar Jung*; (in collaboration) *Historical and Descriptive Sketches of the Nizam's Dominions*, 2 vols; *Addresses, Poems and other writings of Dr Bilgrami*; *Risala-i-Imadul Mulk*, 1921 (Urdu).

Sources: *EM*; *IYB*, 1924; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *IBD*, 1915; *Debrett's Illustrated Baronetage*; *IYBA*, 1912; *SIM*; *RMP*; *FSH*, Vol III; *Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (A Political Biography)*; *Lord Minto and the Indian Nationalist Movement*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *Brief Thanksgiving*, 1959.

<sup>1</sup>See *EM*, p. 364.

<sup>2</sup>See *EM*, p. 366.

<sup>3</sup>See *RMP*, p. 193.



**Birjis Qadr (1845—1893)**

Awadh prince

Original name: Ramzan Ali; *s* of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, last King of Awadh and Mashuk Begum; *b* 1845.

Was eleven when his father was deposed, 1856; at the outbreak of the 1857 uprising, was set up as king (with Begum Hazrat Mahal as the Regent) at the instance of Barkat Ahmed Risaldar of the 15th Regiment Irregular Cavalry who subsequently died in battle; declared his allegiance to the Emperor of Delhi.

Resistance to British army proving futile, escaped along with Begum Hazrat Mahal to Nepal where the king granted him due military rank and honours; declined the British offer of a lavish pension on condition of his renouncing his claim to Awadh.

After the death of Wajid Ali Shah, was persuaded by the many dependents of the Ex-king to come to Calcutta; fell victim to treachery there.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *OBD*; *MBI*.

**Bismillah Khan (1916— )**

Shehnai player

*s* of Paighamber Bux and Mithan; *b* at Dumraon, Bihar, 21 Mar 1916; *ed* studied Shehnai under Ali Bux of Banaras; vocal music under Ahmed Hussein; *m* 2 S.

An outstanding Shehnai player; went on a concert tour of Afghanistan, 1962; took part in the Edinburgh Festival and Commonwealth Arts Festival, London, 1965; toured Europe at the invitation of International

Music Coun, Jan 1970, USA, 1967 and East Asia, May 1970.

Recd Sangeet Natak Akademi Award for Hindustani Instrumental Music, 1956; Padma Sri, 1961; Padma Bhushan, 1968; Nepal Academy Award.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *WWIM*.

**Bokhari, Ahmed Shah Patras (1898—1958)**

Pakistani civil servant, writer

*Title*: CIE, Jun 1944.

*b* 1 Oct 1898; *ed* Govt Coll, Lahore, Pb Univ (MA); Emmanuel Coll, Cambridge (BA & MA), where he was a senior scholar.

Lecturer in Language Teaching and Phonetics, Cent Training Coll, Lahore, 1922; Prof. of Literature, 1928; later Principal, Govt Coll, Lahore.

Station Dir, AIR, Delhi Mar 1936; Dy Controller of Broadcasting, Jun 1936; Controller of Broadcasting, later, Dir-Gen AIR, Apr 1940-Oct 1946.

Chmn Commonwealth Broadcasting Conf, London, 1945.

In Pak: Leader, Pak Delegation to India Office Partition Negotiations, London, 1947; leader Pak Delegation to International High Frequency Broadcasting Conf, Mexico, 1948; Leader Pakistan Delegation to Commonwealth Relations Conf, Toronto, 1949; Pak Delegate to Social Cultural and Humanitarian Ctee, UN Gen Assem, 1949; leader Pak Delegation to UN Econ & Social Coun, 1950; Under-Sec in charge of Public Information, UN Secretariat 1955.

Was a good orator and fine Urdu humourist; was fond of repartees and parody;

in his writings, he did not laugh at man but at groups; wrote short stories, criticism, plays and essays; Vice-Pres Pak PEN Club.

Pubs: Urdu—*Misr ki Raqasa*, tr; *Patras-ke-mazamin*, (humorous essays), 3rd edition, 1939, translated into Hindi, 1961.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *TP*, Vol IV; Dr Syed Abdulla, *Urdu Adab Ki Ek Sadi* (Urdu); Nasim Qureshi, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *INB*, 1963; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *Twentieth Century Urdu Literature*.

#### **Bokhari, Maulvi Ataullah Shah (1891—1967)**

Ahrar leader, orator

Ancestors had migrated from Bokhara to Kashmir, later moved to Patna and finally to Gujrat, Pb, now in Pak; *s* of Syed Ziauddin Ahmad Bokhari, a businessman, and Fatma Inderobi (later died), *d* of Syed Ahmad Inderobi, father remarried; *b* Patna 1891; *ed* traditional, at home; learnt Persian, Arabic and Urdu; could speak the first two as well as Urdu; *m* 4 children.

Started as a religious preacher in a small mosque at Amritsar; taught *Quran* for about 40 years; mostly resided in Bahawalpur State where as a religious leader had the patronage of the Nawab of Bhopal.

Participated in Khilafat and Non-Cooperation movements in Pb.

Was the first Pres Majlis-i-Ahrar-i-Islam-Hind; for his participation in Shahid-

ganj Gurdwara Case and on charge of murdering Rajpal, the publisher of *Rangila Rasool* (Life of Muhammad) was convicted for a year, 1927; arrested at Dinajpur, Aug 1930 and jailed for 6 months for taking part in Civil Disobedience Movement; for active participation in Kashmir movement was arrested and sentenced for 2 years; presided over A-I Ahrar Conf, Lahore, Dec 1943.

As an orthodox Muslim was opposed to Ahmadiyas; for a fiery speech lasting five hours at Tabligh Conf near Qadian (the Ahmadiya Headquarters), Oct 1934, was convicted and sentenced to 6 months (the sentence was later reduced to one month).

Hated the British; during the 1939 summer before the outbreak of World War II made many anti-British speeches; for one such speech at Rawalpindi, 3 Jun 1939, was arrested for treason but was acquitted.

Was a nationalist in his ideas; on his own admission<sup>1</sup>, the company in Delhi Central Jail of Cong leaders like Maulana Azad, Dr Ansari, and Deshbandhu Gupta had converted him to the Cong viewpoint; as Cong leader toured the country asking the people to achieve independence through the united efforts of all Indians.

Was mem of Jamiat-ul-Ulema-i-Hind and was apptd mem of its Cttee to prepare programme of action for achieving freedom in concert with Cong, 7 May 1930; attended the Muslim Nationalist Cong, Lucknow, 20 Jul 1930.

Was opposed to partition; but after 1947 went over to Pakistan; took part in anti-Ahmadiya activities there, 1953 & 1954.

Died 21 Aug 1967.

Was easily among the most fiery and

persuasive orators of India; says K.L. Gauba who defended him in 1939 and secured his acquittal.

Bokhari was at one time one of India's most formidable orators. In his palmy days he had few, if any, equals. An oration of three to five hours was a commonplace. Huge audiences, sometimes as many as 60,000 people, would wait patiently to hear him.<sup>2</sup>

And this is what W.C. Smith has to say:

This remarkable man might well lay claim to being India's most effective demagogue. He can, and repeatedly does hold, with his oratory, an audience of thousands inspired and unflinchingly attentive for hours. With telling use of apt poetry and of Islamic appeal, with an unswerving insistence that the British must get out, with a brilliant exposition of a romantic socialism, he has incited the Muslims to restlessness and activity.<sup>3</sup>

Sources: *HNK*; *DNB*, Vol I; *DFP*, Vol I; *IAR*, Vol II, 1943; *Muslims & Changing India*; *Friends and Foes*; *The Ahmadiyah Movement*.

<sup>1</sup>*Muslims and Changing India*, p. 113.

<sup>2</sup>*Friends and Foes*, pp. 201-11.

<sup>3</sup>W.C. Smith, *Modern Islam in India*, p. 255.

### Brelvi, Syed Abdullah (1891—1949)

Journalist, nationalist leader

The surname "Brelvi" is derived from Bareilly, UP, which was the ancestral home of his family; *b* Bombay, 18 Sept 1891; *ed* Anjuman-i-Islam High School, Bombay; Elphinstone Coll, Bombay (BA 1909, MA

1911, LLB 1913); *m* 1935, 1 D, 3 S; made life-long friendship with Mahadeo Desai, later Gandhiji's Private Sec, and Vaikunth L Mehta, later Fin Min of Bombay.

Showed interest in journalism from the start; contributed articles for the *Times of India*; apptd by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta (on the recommendation of Lallubhai Samaldas<sup>1</sup>, Vaikunth's friend) as leader writer, *Bombay Chronicle*, Apr 1915; Junior Asst Editor, 1917; Senior Asst Editor, 1918; acting Editor after the Editor, Mr Horniman's, deportation, Apr 1919-Sept 1920; Jt Editor (with Mr Marmaduke Pickthall), 1920-24; on Mr Pickthall's death, Editor 1924 and continued till his own death in Jan 1949.

Presided over Journalists' Conf, Lahore, 2 Jan 1930; Sec A-I Journalist Conf, 1930; one of the founders of A-I Newspapers Editors Conf and mem of its Exec since inception; elected Pres of the Conf, 1944, and re-elected 1945; mem of Cttee of Editors to take up with the Bombay Govt the issue of the continued detention of Dr A.G. Tendulkar of *Warta* (A-INEC, 1945); mem Pres Law Inquiry Cttee of GOI; mem Indian Del to UN Conf on Freedom of Press, Geneva, 1948.

Was a staunch nationalist; came under the influence of Gandhiji during the Khilafat Movement; associated with MA Jinnah; mem AIML Del to All-Parties Convention to discuss the Nehru Report, Dec 1928; mem AICC; substitute mem Cong Working Cttee, 27 Aug 1930, in place of those arrested during the Civil Disobedience Movement; himself arrested and sentenced to 5 months' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 250.00, 1 Dec 1930; again imprisoned in Jan 32 and sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment but released

Oct 1933; mem Working Cttee, Nationalist Muslim Party; mem Working Cttee, A-I Muslim Majlis, May 1944.

Firmly believed in Hindu-Muslim unity; played a leading part in forming the Bombay Cong Muslim Party, 1929, with the object of inducing Muslims to join the Congress; Chmn, Reception Cttee, Inter-Community Amity Conf, Bombay, 1929; associated with the Rajaji formula that formed the basis of Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations.

Was not enthusiastic about the Quit India Movement and was in favour of a reasonable settlement with the British Govt and the Muslim League.

Other activities—Pres First Gorgaon Dist Coop Conf, Mar 1929; Gujarat States People's Conf, 1934; Kerala Provincial Conf, 1935; Convention of Youth Workers Kathiawad, Gujarat, 1939; Civil Liberties Conf, Indore, 1944; mem Textile Labour Enquiry, 1939.

Was a fearless critic of the Govt; said that the press in India had to work for its own freedom and that of the country; demanded the repeal of the obnoxious Press Emergency and the Princes Protection Acts; wanted fair deal to be given to working journalists so as to preserve high traditions and standards of journalism.

His wife did not observe *purdah*; was catholic in his outlook and had numerous non-Muslim friends; was simple in dress, gentle and inoffensive in temperament.

Died of a severe heart attack, 9 Jan 1949, at Bombay.

Sources: *Roses in December*; *Indian Muslims*; *IAR*, 1928, Vol II; *IAR*, 1930, Vol II; *IAR*, 1945, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol II;

*MYB*, 1948-49; *IYB*, 1947; *DNB*, Vol I; *Muslims and Changing India*.

<sup>1</sup>Pt Motilal Nehru once called him 'the fourth son of Lallubhai Samaldas'. See *DNB*, Vol I.

### Chagla, Mohammadali Currim (1900— )

Jurist, politician

Was earlier called Merchant<sup>1</sup>; was later given the surname 'Chagla' (meaning 'favourite') by grandfather.

Gujarati Muslim; belonged to a family of merchants; *b* 30 Sept 1900; *ed* Antonio D'Silva High School and St Xavier's High School, Bombay; St Xavier's Coll, Bombay (Inter); Lincoln's Coll, Oxford (BA); Inner Temple, London (Bar-at-Law, 1922); Pres Oxford Indian Majlis; *m* Meherunisa (died), *d* of Dharsijuraj; 2 S, 1 D.

Enrolled as an Advocate Bombay High Court, 25 Sept 1922; worked as a junior with MA Jinnah (qv); did poorly at the bar for the first seven or eight years; practised mainly on the original side; part-time Prof of Constitutional Law, Govt Law Coll, Bombay 1927-30; by 1941 had a fairly extensive practice; Sec Bar Coun; went to the Bench, 1941; resumed practice at the Supreme Court, 1967.

Has been a staunch nationalist from the start; joined the ML in its nationalist phase and left it when Jinnah became communal-minded and the ML rejected the Nehru Report; proposed a resolution criticizing the Criminal Law Amendment Ordinance of 1924 as a direct invasion on individual liberty and suggested the speedy establishment of *swaraj* as the only effective remedy for

India's political problem (16th Session AIML, Bombay, Dec 1924); moved a resolution asking the Bengal Govt to release Bengal detainees or to try them (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); mem Provincial Cttee to prepare a scheme of reforms for submission to the (then) proposed Royal Commn (same session); as Sec Bombay Provincial ML supported the resolution for the boycott of the Simon Commn (19th Session, I, Calcutta, Dec 1927-Jan 1928); actively worked for the boycott; moved a resolution appointing a ML delegation to the All Parties Convention (called by INC) at Calcutta (and pleaded for a consideration of the Nehru Report)<sup>2</sup>; was himself a ML delegate to the Convention (20th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1928); carried on propaganda in support of the Report; along with KB Alibaakza asked by the AIML Coun to revive and reorganise the ML in Bombay (Coun Meeting, New Delhi, Apr 1934).

One of the Secretaries, Indian National Party, Bombay, 1926; Vice-Pres Muslim Nationalist Party, Bombay (after ML's rejection of the Nehru Report and his own resignation from ML).

Judge Bombay High Court, Aug 1941-1947; 1st Indian CJ, 15 Aug 1947-1958 (resigned); actg Gov, Bombay, Oct-Dec 1956; ad hoc Judge, International Court of Justice, The Hague, Sept 1957-60; Chmn Life Insurance Corpn Inquiry Commn, Jan-Feb 1958, which led to the resignation of TT Krishnamachari, then Union Fin Minister.

Amb<sup>3</sup> to USA, Mexico & Cuba, 1958-61; High Commr to UK & Amb to Ireland, Apr 1962-Sept 1963.

Union Min of Edn, 1963-66; Union Min of External Affairs, 1966-67; resigned Aug 1967 owing to differences over language policy; leader of the House, Rajya Sabha, 1964-67.

Mem Indian Delegation to UN on question of Indians in South Africa, 1946; V-C, Bombay Univ, 1947; Pres Bombay Asiatic Society; mem Law Commn, 1955-58; leader Indian Delegation to UN Security Coun during debates on Kashmir, 1964 & 1965; Indian Delegation to Commonwealth Edn Conf, Ottawa, 1964; Indian Delegation to Gen Conf of UNESCO, Paris, Oct 1965; Indian Delegation to UN Assem, 1967.

In the Mar 1977 poll for Lok Sabha, said that the choice before the voters was between democracy with its attendant free press and an independent judiciary or dictatorship; was highly critical of the Cong govt for authoritarian rule, the curtailment of civil liberties and stifling criticism.

Autobiog: *Roses in December: an autobiography*, 1973.

Pubs: *Indian Constitution*, 1929; *Law, Liberty and Life*, 1950; *The Individual and the State*, 1958; *Education and the Nation*, 1966; *An Ambassador Speaks: Unity and Language*.

Sources: *Roses in December*; *FOP*, Vol II; *TIDYB*, 1972; *IWW(INFA)*, 1976-77; *INB*, 1959, 1966, 1974; *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *TOI*, 17 Feb 1977.

<sup>1</sup>See *Roses in December*, p. 9.

<sup>2</sup>Earlier he had taken part in the discussions leading to the preparation of the Nehru Report.

'I think my main contribution to the Report was my steadfast adherence to the belief in joint electorates'. See *Roses in December*, p. 95.

<sup>a</sup>A collection of his speeches has been published under the title *Ambassador Speaks*, 1962.

### Chakkeeri Ahammed Kutty (1915— )

Kerala politician

*b* 1915; *ed* up to High School; *m* Safiya; 5 S, 4 D; agriculturist and political worker.

Started political career as a humble worker of Ind National Cong, 1932; mem Taluk Bd, Eranad, 1932; left Cong and joined ML, 1939; ML mem Madras Legis Assem 1952 (Kottakkal); Mem Ker Legis Assem, 1957-59 (Kuttiipuram); re-elected 1969 (Malappuram) (in bye-election); ML mem Ker Assem Oct 1970 (Kuttiipuram); Pres Vengara Panchayat; was Mem Muslim League Cttee; Mem State ML Working Cttee and Sec ML Legis Party; Edn Min in C. Achutha Menon's Ministry till Mar 1977; mem Ker Assem Mar 1977 (Kuttiipuram); elected Spkr 28 Mar 1977.

Has made important contribution to the uplift of the Mappila community.

Sources: *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1971; *India—A Reference Annual*, 1974; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*; *TOI*, 29 Mar 1977; *TOI*, 25 Feb 1977.

### Chiragh Ali, Maulvi (Nawab Azim Yar Jang) (1844—1895)

Writer on Islam

Ancestors belonged to Kashmir; grand-

father come to Pb for a job; later settled in Meerut.

*b* 1844; eldest s of Maulvi Muhammad Bakhsh who was in Govt service in Meerut, Saharanpur and Pb; father died when he was young; *ed* recd elementary *ed* under the care of his grandmother and mother; had a scholarly knowledge of Hebrew and the Old Testament; had a working knowledge of French, Latin and Greek also.

Entered Govt service as a subordinate clerk in the treasury at Basti on a salary of Rs. 20.00 pm; Dy Munsarim in the Court of Judl Commr, Lucknow, 1872; Tehsildar in Sitapur; served in Hyderabad St on Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's recommendation as Asst Rev Sec under Mohsinul-Mulk; later became Rev & Pol Sec.

Was a great bibliophile and sometimes got his books from distant places like Egypt.

Was one of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan's principal associates; contributed frequently to his *Tahzibul Akhlaq*; sometimes entered into debates with Christian missionaries; was a nationalist and made a liberal interpretation of Islam; argued for the separation of religious and social laws; investigated the possibilities of new basis of Muslim law; said that Muhammedan Common Law required modifications to suit changing conditions; regarded *jihad* as permissible only for defensive purposes; said that India was neither *dar-ul-Islam* nor *dar-ul-harb* but *dar-ul-aman*, or a home of security or protection.

Died 15 Jun 1895.

Pubs: Eng—Exposition of the Popular Jihad, Calcutta, 1885; *The Proposed Political*,

*Legal and Social Reforms in the Ottoman Empire and other Muhammadan States*, London, 1883; *Islam Ki Duniyavi Barkaten*, 1909; *Qadim Qaumon ki Mukhtasir Tarikh*; *Rasail*, 1918-19.

Sources: *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*; *MBI*; *Islam in India and Pakistan*; *SIM*; Ram Babu Saksena, *A History of Urdu Literature*; Prof Dr. Syed Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu): *RMP*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

#### Chotani, Mian Mohammad Haji Jan Mohammad (1873—1932)

Bombay merchant, Khilafat leader

Belonged to Halai Memon community; b 10 Nov 1873; grew up in religious surroundings; was a prosperous Govt contractor and timber merchant of Bombay.

Was mem of Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms, 8th Session of AIML, Bombay, Dec 1915; presided over a mass meeting<sup>1</sup> of Bombay Muslims at Nāgpada, 19 Mar 1919, which adopted resolutions on Khilafat issue and also authorized the establishment of a Khilafat Cttee.

Pres Provl Khilafat Cttee (later called Cent Khilafat Cttee of India) Bombay, Nov 1919; mem of Deputation to Viceroy, Jan 1920, on the Khilafat issue; mem Sub-Cttee (set up by Khilafat Cent Cttee, May 1920) to work out a scheme for the initiation of Non-Cooperation; re-elected Pres (and also Treasurer), Cent Khilafat Cttee, Bombay, Jan 1922; mem Second Khilafat Deputation

to Europe, Feb 1921; was a signatory to a Manifesto regarding Turkish Peace Terms, 1922; came in for considerable criticism for his administration of the Angora Fund as 17 lakhs out of it had been diverted to his own use; later he handed over to CKC two saw mills (valued at 18 lakhs) as compensation.

Was also associated with INC; mem Cong Cttee to draw up a scheme of employment for those who gave up govt service (apptd by Cong Working Cttee, Bardoli, Feb 1922); mem Civil Disobedience Enquiry Cttee (apptd by AICC, Lucknow, Jun 1922) but was unable to take part in either the tour or meetings of the Cttee.

On his joining the Khilafat Movement was cold-shouldered by the Govt and was not given further business contracts; was offered a baronetcy on condition of his severing all contacts with the Khilafat Movement but he refused.

Died in Medina, Jun 1932, while undertaking Haj.

Sources: *Memons International Directory*; *HNK*; R. Kumar (ed.), *Essays on Gandhian Politics—The Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919*; *History of INC*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol I.

<sup>1</sup>The audience was between fifteen and twenty thousand strong. Among those who signed the notice convening the meeting were Jinnah and Umar Sobhani.

#### Choudhury, Maulvi Abdul Matin (1895—1949)

Assam politician & journalist

b 11 Feb 1895; ed. MC Coll, Sylhet, MAO

Coll, Aligarh, Univ Law Coll, Calcutta; *m* 2 S, 1 D.

Joined the Non-Cooperation and Khilafat movements; was sentenced to one year's simple imprisonment, 1921, and was externed from Shillong under Chin Hill Regulations; mem AICC; a founder-mem of Indian Civil Liberty Union.

In 1925 acted as Editor of Calcutta weekly newspaper, *Mohammedi*; also served on the staff of the English Daily *Forward* founded by CR Das (1870-1925); founded the Bengali weekly newspaper, *Jugaveri*, Sylhet, 1931; founder-editor of the English weekly *Assam Herald*, Sylhet, Feb 1939.

Mem (elected unopposed) Ind Legis Assem, 1926-37 (Assam M); acted as Chief Whip and Sec of Independent Party in the Assem under Jinnah's leadership; Dy Pres Ind Legis Assem in succession to RK Shanmugam Chetty 1933.

Mem Drug Inquiry Cttee, 1929; Indian Tea Cess Cttee; Technical Adviser to Indian Labour Del to Internat Labour Conf, 1929; mem Public Accounts Cttee, 1931; Asst Sec to Muslim Del, Second RTC, London; attended Melbourne Centenary as rep of Ind Parly Assen, 1934.

Was an active mem of AIML and took part in its annual deliberations; was one of the requisitionists of 23rd Session, I (Aziz Group), AIML, Howrah, Oct 1933; elected Vice-Pres AIML Coun, 1934; mem Cttee to reconsider and amend the Constitution of the ML (AIML Coun, New Delhi, Apr 1934); proposed a resolution urging the abolition of the 'Line System' of land settlement in Assam (25th Session, Lucknow, Oct 1937); supported the resolution on Direct Action (26th

Session, Patna, Dec 1938); Sec AIML Cent Parly Cttee, 1936-37; mem AIML Working Cttee.

ML mem Assam Legis Assem, 1937 (Sylhet Sadr East M); Min in charge of Agriculture, Cooperation, Industries and Judl Depts (in Sir Saadullah Ministry), Feb-Sept 1938 (resigned along with Ministry); re-apptd Min in charge of PWD & Labour, Dec 1939 (in Sir Saadullah Ministry).

Gen Sec Assam Provl ML, 1940; & Assam United Party in Assam Legis Assem; re elected 1946 (Darrang).

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; *IYB*, 1940-41; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *RCPL*

### Choudhury, Abdur Rasheed (1883—1944)

Assam politician

Belonged to a landholding family of Sylhet; *b* 1883; *ed* graduated, 1905; *m*, 7 S, 2 D.

Entered provincial service, 1906; served as settlement officer, Sylhet, with distinction, his work in raising war loan 1914-18 being much appreciated by Govt; retd 1930; entered business as a tea planter with a number of self-acquired tea gardens.

Mem Assam Coun, 1934-36 (Sylhet Sadr South MR); entered Cent Legis Assem, 1937 (Assam M); moved the Atlantic Charter Resolution in the Cent Assem; founded new Independent party; supported Hindu-Muslim unity without partitioning India; published a pamphlet discussing the basis of the future constitution of India; founded a Madrassah and High School in his native village.

Died Oct 1944.

Sources: *IYB*, 1943-44; *Legislative Assembly Debates*.



**Choudhury, Abul Barkat Ataul Ghani Khan (1926— )**

West Bengal politician

*b* in Malda Dist, W-B, 1926; *ed* BA, joined Inst of International Studies in Geneva for doctorate in political science, but discontinued studies.

Took part in politics; Independent mem W-B Legis Assem, 1952 (Kaliachak North); lost in 1957 as an Independent to an Independent candidate (Suzapur); and in 1962 on Cong ticket to an Independent (Kaliachak); Cong mem, 1967 (Suzapur); re-elected in mid-term poll, 1969 (same const); re-elected 1971 and 1972 (same const); Minister<sup>1</sup> for Irrigation and Power, W-B Govt, Mar 1972-1977; re-elected Cong mem W-B Legis Assem Jun 1977; now Pres Cong (I), West Bengal.

Sources *IWW (INFA)*, 1976-77; *RMGE*, 1968-69, Vol II; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *RGE* (1970-72), Vol II-C and Vol II-D; *RGE* 1962, Vol II; *The Judgement*.

<sup>1</sup>Speaking about his conduct during the emergency imposed by Mrs Indira Gandhi in June 1975, Kuldip Nayar says: Power and Irrigation Minister A.B.A. Gani Khan Chowdhury was known in his own district of Malda as MISA-Minister. He threatened to arrest under MISA whoever he did not like! See *The Judgement*, p. 48.

**Choudhury, Alimuzzaman (?—1936)**

Central legislator

Zamindar, Belgachi, Dist Faridpur.

Mem AIML Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); proposed a resolution urging the

GOI to appoint a joint cttee of Indian and Europeans to be elected by the elected mems of Impl Legis Coun to enquire into the cases of all political detainees (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); Mem Cent Legis Assem, 1924-26 (Dacca Div MR).

Sources: *Legislative Assembly Debates* (Obituary reference made, 4 Feb 1936); *IYB*, 1926.

**Choudhury, Hamidul Huq (1903— )**

Pakistani politician

*b* Ramnagar, Noakhali Dist, Apr 1903; *ed* Dacca Collegiate School, Scottish Church Collegiate School, Presy Coll (BSc), Law Coll, Calcutta Univ (BL); *m* Halima Banu; 1 S, 5 D.

Advocate, Calcutta High Court, 1930; Crown Prosecutor; Dy Leader Boundary Commn; Dy Legal Remembrancer, Calcutta High Court; Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1937 (Bengal Legis Assem); Dy Pres Bengal Legis Coun; re-elected Bengal Legis Coun, 1946.

Fellow Calcutta Univ; was also mem (i) Impl Agricultural Coun; (ii) Cent Sugarcane Cttee; (iii) A-I Handloom Bd; (iv) A-I Textile Control Bd; and (v) Industrial Development Enquiry Cttee in Bengal.

In Pak: Mem Pak Consenbly, 1947; Mem E Bengal Legis Assem, Jun 1948 (Univ); Min of Fin Rev, Commerce, Labour & Industries, E Bengal Govt 1947-49 (resigned 5 Dec 1949); was proceeded against immediately afterwards under PRODA<sup>1</sup> and was disqualified; Leader, Pak Delegation to ECAFE Conf, Sydney, 1948; Dy Leader Pak Delegation to UN Gen Assem, 1949; Min of

Foreign Affairs & Commonwealth Affairs in Ch Mohammed Ali Cent Cabinet, Aug 1955-Sept 1956; Min of Commerce, Feroze Khan Noon Cabinet; mem National Assem, Jul 1955; Chmn Krishak Sramik Party; leader of United Front Party in National Assem; arrested under East Pak Anti-corruption Ordinance of 1958 under Martial Law Administration; attended a Round Table Conference of govt and opposition leaders, 26 Jan 1969.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *IYB*, 1947; *International Who's Who*, 1957; *East Pakistan; Pakistan in Crisis*.

<sup>1</sup>Public and Representative Offices Disqualification Act.

### Choudhury, Prof Dr Emran Husain (1914—)

Assam professor, politician

*b* 24 Oct 1914; *ed* Jorhat, Aligarh (BA 1934), Berlin.

Sec Univ Union 1934-35; gave evidence before Sapru (unemployment) Cttee 1935; after completing MA (Econ), LLB courses, joined Berlin Univ as Alexander Von Humboldt Scholar, Nov 1936; studied under Profs J Jessen and H Weigmann (former executed for complicity in the anti-Hitler Putsch of Jul 1944), BSc (Econ) 1939.

Asst Lecturer in Economics, MC Coll, Sylhet; later in Cotton Coll Gauhati 1940-45; Prof JB Coll, Jorhat 1950; started Bengal Famine Relief 1943 which broke down owing to Govt's policy.

Elected ML mem Assam Legis Assem 1946 (Sibsagar M); elected leader of the Opposi-

tion, Assam Assem 1951; Pres A-I Rly Muslim Employees League, Jun 1947; representative on Gauhati Univ Court of Assam Coll Teachers' Asscn Dec 1957; lost election to Assem as an Independent 1957 (Titabar); lost election to Lok Sabha 1971 (Kaliabor) as an Independent.

Pub: *Der indische Arbeiterunter britischer Herrschaft*.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1960-61; *LSW*, 1971; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *RCPL*

### Choudhury, Moinul Haque (1923—1976)

Assam politician

Belonged to an old family of Cachar; *s* of Alhaj Mantazir Ali & Safarun Nissa; *b* Sonabarighat, Assam, 13 May 1923; *ed* Cotton Coll, Gauhati, Presy Coll, Calcutta (BA Hons, 1944), AMU (MA 1946; LLB, 1947); *m* Rashida<sup>1</sup>; 3 D, 1 S.

Practised in Assam and Calcutta High Courts; later in Supreme Court.

Till partition was Dy Pres & Gen Sec Al Muslim Students Federation; detained 1947 under Assam Maintenance of Public Safety Order; in 1950 was under Preventive Detention Act for 9 months in Silchar & Nowgong jails.

Elected to Silchar Local Bd while under detention, 1950; joined INC, 1951; Cong mem Assam Legis Assem, 1952 (Silchar-Sonai); re-elected 1957 (Silchar East); 1962 (same const); 1967-71 (Sonai); Min for Agriculture, Community Development, Panchayats, Fisheries, Parly Affairs, Wakfs, PWD, etc., Assam, 1957-67.

Mem Silchar Municipal Bd, Assam, 1957-60; Assam Cong Parly Party Exec Cttee, 1957-Feb 1971; Chief Whip, Assam Cong Parly Party, 1957-62; mem Exec Cttee Assam PCC, 1962; AICC.

Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (Dhubri-Assam); Union Min for Industrial Development and International Trade, Mar 1971-Jul 1972.

Represented India in the UN Gen Assem, 1960 & 1967; leader of Goodwill Mission to Saudi Arabia, 1968; represented India in the World Islamic Conf, Kuala Lampur, 1969; Chmn Cent Haj Cttee of GOI, 1969-70; mem Dargah Khwaja Saheb Cttee, Ajmer for several years till 1971.

Widely travelled abroad.

Died at New Delhi, 13 Feb 1976.

Sources: *Who's Who in Legislature*, Vol I; *TIDYB*, 1970; *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *LSW*, 1971; *TOI*, 14 Feb 1976.

<sup>1</sup>She was elected mem of Lok Sabha (Silchar) in Mar 1977 on Cong ticket.

### Choudhury, Syed Nawab Ali (1863 - 1929)

Bengal politician

*Titles*: KB, 1906; CIE, 1918; Nawab, 1911; Nawab Bahadur, 1924.

Grandfather of Mohammed Ali Bogra who became PM of Pak; *b* Natore, Dec 1863; *ed* Rajshahi Collegiate School and St Xavier's Coll; *m*, 2 S, 2 D.

A prominent Zamindar of Dhanbari, Mymensingh; was a most influential figure in Bengali Muslim society in first quarter of this century.

Signatory to the Muslim Address presented to the Viceroy, 1 Oct 1906; mem (i) Drafting Cttee of the Constitution of the AIML; (ii) Provisional Cttee formed at its Inaugural Session, Dacca, Dec 1906, and (iii) Cent Cttee, 1st Session, Aligarh, Mar 1908; supported the resolution for extension of the principle of communal representation to all municipal and district boards; moved a resolution favouring the partition of Bengal (Second Session, Amritsar, Dec 1908); earlier his paper *Mihir-e-Sudhakar* had supported the scheme for a new Muslim majority province; while doing so, said that "if the Partition (of Bengal) was a blunder, a greater and graver blunder would be to withdraw or modify it. Indeed it would be the most egregious blunder in the history of British India"; Vice-Pres, AIML, Third Session, Delhi, Jan 1910; re-elected 7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913 and again 9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916; moved a resolution welcoming the Scheme of a Univ at Dacca (5th Session, Calcutta, Mar 1912); Founder-Pres Bengal Moslem Federation, 1921.

Nom mem Legis Coun of Eastern Bengal & Assam, 1906-11; elected mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1912-16; mem Viceroy's Legis Coun, 1916-20; in 1920 represented Dacca West MR constituency in the Coun; 1st Muslim Min of Bengal, 1921. As a loyalist, always favoured the Govt and strongly opposed the Khilafat agitation.

Died 17 Apr 1929.

Sources: *BMP*; *FOP*, Vol I; *WWI*; *IYBA*, 1912; *The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*; *East Pakistan*; *IBD*, 1915; *Lord Minto and the Indian National Movement, 1905-1910*; *SIM*; *RMP*; *MBI*.

**Chughtai, Asmat (Mrs Shahid Latif) (1915—)**

Urdu novelist, short story writer

*d* of Mirza Qasimbeg & Nusrat Khanam; *b* 21 Aug 1915; *ed* Lucknow (BA), 1938, AMU (BT, 1939); *m* Shahid Latif; 2D.

Headmistress, Muslim Girls School, Bareilly, 1940; Suptd Municipal Girls School, Bombay, 1941-42; is an eminent short story writer known for her stark realism.

Has written scripts and stories for 12 films including *Buzdil*, *Arzoo*, *Sone Ki Chidiya*; produced five films under the banner of Film-India Corpn in collaboration with her husband; has written many novels.

Awarded the first Hamsub Ghalib Award instituted by the drama group of Ghalib Institute, 1975, for *Tanhai Ka Zahr*; Padma Sri, 1976.

**Pubs:** Urdu—*Ziddi*, 1950; *Tehri Lakir*, 2nd edition, 1944 (novels); *Kaliyan*, 1945; *Choten*, 1943; *Chhui Mui*, 1952, *Ek Baat*, 1946; *Do Hath*, 1962 (all short stories); *Shaitan* (plays); *Teen Anari*, 1960; *majaz* (critical study of Majaz) 1948; *Jangli Kabutar* (translated into Hindi also, 1970); *Ajib adami* tr from Urdu, 1972; *Dhani Banken* (drama), 1947.

**Sources:** *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *TIDYB*, 1962-63; *IMPA*, 1953; *TOI*, 13 May 1975; Dr Syed Abdulla, *Urdu Adab ki Ek Sadi* (Urdu); *INB*, 1959, 1962, 1971, 1972, 1973; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

**Chughtai, Azim Beg (?—1941)**

Urdu humorous writer

Started writing in Urdu in his student days; now occupies an important place as a humorist and short story writer who wrote with a view to reforming social evils in marriage, divorce, purdah, etc. His charm lies chiefly in the queer turns of his plots, which take the reader by surprise.

Was a TB patient; died Aug 1941 when he was Chief Justice, Jodhpur St.

A number of his works have been translated into Hindi.

**Pubs:** *Sharir Beevi*; *Koltar* (satire on which his fame rests) 1932; *Quran aur Purdah*, 1928; *Mirza Jangi* (Historical drama); *Chughtai Ke Afsane*; *Ruh-i-Zarafat*; *Phureri* (all short stories); *Chamki* 1937, (tr into Hindi 1960); *Chini ki Anguthi va Lote ka raj*, 1932; *Dekha Jayega*; *Farzande-Sarhad*; *Ful boot*, 1940; *Jannat ka bhut*, 1933; *Kamzori*, 1939; *Laftant*; *Qaderdan*, 1935; *Qarz miqraz-i-muhabbat*, 1935; *Hadith aur pardah* (study of pardah system in the light of the Holy Prophet's sayings), 1932; *Qasr-i-sahra*, 3 vols, 1935-38; *Shahzori*, 1935; *Vampire* (all fiction); *Khanam*, 1933; *Kharab Mazmun*, 1940; *Khutut ki sitam zarifi* (humorous writings), 1935; *Malfuzat-i-tami* (humorous novel), 1933; *Mrs Karhle*, 1938; *Sivanah ki ruhen*, 1941; *Tafviz* (Humorous novel), 1932; *Goli ka prem* (tr into Hindi), 1960; *Ishk per zor nahin* (tr. into Hindi 1961).

**Sources:** Dr Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *INB*, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1964; *NBIL* Vol IV.

**Chundrigar, Ismail Ibrahim (1897—1960)**

Pakistani lawyer, politician

Belonged to an upper middle class family; *b* 15 Sept 1897; *ed* Bombay Univ (BA, LLB); was a brilliant student; *m* Halima; 4 S, 1 D.

Practised at Ahmedabad, 1920-37; at High Court Bombay, 1937-46; mem Bombay Univ Senate, 1937.

Elected mem Ahmedabad Municipal Corpn, 1924-27; ML mem Bombay Legis Assem, 1937-45 (Ahmedabad Dist MR); re-elected 1946.

Won the confidence of Jinnah; Dy Leader of ML party in Bombay Legis Assem, 1938-46; Leader, 1946; Pres Bombay Provincial ML, 1940-46; mem Working Cttee AIML, 1943-47.

Supported the Pak resolution (27th Session, AIML, Lahore, Mar 1940); moved a resolution opposing the Civil Disobedience movement of INC, and demanding fulfilment of British pledges to safeguard Muslim interests (28th Session, Madras, Apr 1941); mem Cttee to frame a five-year plan for educational, economic and political advancement of Muslims (same session); moved a resolution condemning the action of Pb Govt in dismissing Shaukat Hyat Khan, Minister in Khizr Hyat Khan's Unionist Coalition Ministry (League Coun, Lahore, Jul 1944); mem Subjects Cttee, League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946.

Min of Commerce, Interim Govt of India, Oct 1946-Aug 1947 (as ML nominee); Leader COI Del to Second Session of Preparatory Cttee of UN Conf on Trade & Employment, Geneva, Apr-Aug 1947.

In Pak: Min of Commerce, Industries &

Works, GOP, Aug 1947-May 1948; Amb to Afghanistan, 1948-49; Gov of NWFP, 1950-51; Gov of Pb, Nov 1951-53.

Advocate, Sind; Chief Advocate Federal Court of Pak, 1953; put up a brave fight in defence of democracy in the Tamizuddin Khan case and got a well-deserved tribute from Chief Justice Munir.

Min of Law, 1955-56, in Ch Muhammad Ali's Central Cabinet and drafted & piloted the Constitution of Pak; 6th PM of Pak & also Min of Economic Affairs, Labour and Works (headed coalition ministry) 18 Oct 1957—16 Dec 1957 (resigned on the issue of elections); ML mem National Assem, Jul 1955; Leader ML.

Was a weak PM.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *International Who's Who*, 1957; *IPY*, 1952-53; *DNB*, Vol I; *FOP*, Vol II; *GPP*; *Friends Not Masters*.

**Dagar, Rahimuddin Khan (1901—1975)**

Musician

*s* of Alla Bande Khan and Umrao Begam; *b* Udaipur, 1901; *ed* under father, Zakir Uddin Khan, Ziauddin Khan and Nasiruddin Khan.

Vocalist (Hindustani style Dhrupad of the Dagar Bani); Prof of Vocal Music, Bhatkhande College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow.

Was one of the famous Dagar brothers.

Recd Sangeet Natak Akademi award for Hindustani Vocal Music, 1964; Padma Bhushan.

Died 20 Nov 1975.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1971; *WWIM: TOI*, 21 Nov 1975.

**Dar, Maulvi Abdul Ghani (1907— )**

Punjab nationalist

s of Sheikh Jiwan Dar (who was peon in Pb Govt for 30 years) and Mukhtar Begum; *b* Amritsar, 14 Oct 1907; *ed* elementary edn in Arabic and Persian and Qorani-i-Majid in Katra Khazana, Amritsar, Islamic School, Amritsar, 1945 (Matric, 1925); *m* Zubaida Khatoon, *d* of Mian Shams-ud-din of Amritsar, 1937; after her death married Shamshad<sup>1</sup>, 1965; businessman since 1925.

Came into contact, among others, with Munshi Ahmed Din, Syed Ataullah Shah Bokhari (qv), Dr Satyapal, Dr Saif-ud-din Kitchlew (qv) and Kedar Nath Sehgal and was influenced by them.

Pres Students' Union, Islamic High School, Amritsar; Pres Naujawan Bharat Sabha, Ludhiana.

Entered politics and started propagating the use of *khadi*, 1921; mem Amritsar Dist Cong Cttee; Cong delegate from Pb to AICC at Calcutta Session, 1928; mem Ludhiana City & Ludhiana Dist Cong Cttees for 16 years; mem Pb Pradesh Cong Cttee from 1928; arrested in 1930 for taking part in the Salt Satyagraha; in 1931 & 1932 for making anti-British speeches; in 1937, 1939, 1940, 1942 for participating in other nationalist movements; after release (1944) was interned at Ludhiana till 25 Sept 1945; while in jail was offered release on parole to look after his ailing wife but refused the offer; his wife

died later on; founded the Cong Workers' Asscn in Pb, 1944; Mem AICC, 1932-47.

Cong mem Pb Legis Assem, 1952-57 (Nuh, Gurgaon Dist); re-elected, 1957-62 (same const); left the Cong; lost the 1962 Lok Sabha election as a Republican candidate (Gurgaon const); elected as an Independent mem to Rajya Sabha (from Pb), Nov 1962-66. Independent mem Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Gurgaon); lost the 1971 Lok Sabha election to Cong candidate, Ch Tayyab Husain Khan (Gurgaon); did not seek election in the 1977 poll to Lok Sabha.

Was Gen Sec Kisan Mazdoor Party, Pb; Sec Goodwill Mission to Pak; has worked for Harijan uplift since his early days and for the rehabilitation of displaced persons since 1947; Gen Sec Pakistan Hindustan Phir Basao Cttee.

Has waged continuous fight against corruption; played an important part in persuading the Nehru Govt to institute a judicial inquiry into the charges of corruption against Pb Chief Min, the late Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon; had also worked for ban on cow slaughter; now Pres All India Freedom Fighters' Asscn.

Pubs: (Urdu): *Apni Sanat; Seh Ranga; Tiranga, Shaheed Yamin Dar; Iqtsadi Uljhane; Congress Khatre Mein; Swadeshi; Tikton ka Chakkar*; (Eng): *Misery of Punjab; Historic Enquiry after Warren; Hastings Eye Opener; Call to the Nation*.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *RSW*, 1964; *DFF*, Vol I; *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1971; *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections; Punjab Vidhan Sabha*, 1960; *TOI*, 8 Feb 1977.

<sup>1</sup>She lost election to Haryana Legislative Assembly on Janata Party ticket from Ferozepur—Jhirka constituency, Jun 1977.

**Daultana, Mian Mumtaz Muhammad Khan (1916— )**

Pakistani politician

Belongs to a well-known Jat (of Joya tribe) family of landholders of Pb; eldest s of Mian Ahmad Yar Khan Daultana (qv), Unionist leader; *b* Lahore, 23 Feb 1916; *ed* Govt Coll, Lahore (BA, 1933); Christ Coll, Oxford (MA, 1937); called to the Bar (Middle Temple), 1939; Pres Indian Majlis Oxford, 1936-37.

Was a Unionist to start with, but joined ML, 1943; mem Pb Legis Assem, 1943; re-elected on ML ticket, 1946 (Sialkot South MR); Gen Sec Pb Provl ML, 1944-47.

Mem ML's new Cttee of Action, 27 Aug 1946; its Pb branch whipped up an agitation to dislodge the coalition Ministry of Khizr Hayat Khan; was arrested 24 Jan 1947 but soon released.

In Pak: Mem Consembly, 1947; Min of Fin, West Pb (in the Mamdot Ministry), Aug 1947; later resigned; Pres Pb Provincial ML, 1948; had the backing of PM Liaqat Ali Khan; CM Pb, 1951-53 (resigned) (the anti-Ahmadi riots in Pb took place while he was in office); a strong advocate of the one-unit plan for West Pak and drafted documents which suggested a combination of force and cunning to achieve the integration; Min in Dr Khan Sahib Cabinet, W Pak, 1956-57; Min of Defence, Chundrigar Cabinet, GOP, Oct-Dec 1957.

Was laid off from active politics by Gen

Ayub Khan, 1959-1967; Pres Coun Muslim League, 1967-72; mem Pak Democratic Movement (of opposition leaders); attended the RTC called by Pres Ayub Khan with Opposition leaders 1969 as mem of Democratic Action Cttee and supported the move for the dissolution of the one-unit scheme and favoured provincial autonomy; mem National Assem, 1970; Amb to UK, 1972.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *AWW*, 1958; *IAR*, 1946, Vol II; *IAR*, 1947, Vol I; *A History of Pakistan*; *Pakistan in Crisis*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *TP*, Vol IV; *Inside Pakistan*; *International Who's Who*, 1973-74; *Pakistan in Transition*.

**Dehalvi, Sir Ali Mohammad Khan (1875— )**

Bombay politician

Descendant of an old Yusufzai Pathan family of Delhi; s of KB Muhammad Khan, JP; *b* Bombay 1875; *ed* Bombay and London; *m*, 1 S (Samiulla Khan Dehalvi ICS, now Pak diplomat).

Practised in Gujarat, 1896-1900; Sind 1900-08; started the first Anglo-Sindhi paper *al Haq* in Sind to protect the interests of Zamindars, 1900 and edited it for 3 years.

Organised the 1st Muslim Ednl Conf, Hyderabad, Sind, 1902; local Sec AI Muslim Ednl Conf; Pres 10th Presy Muslim Ednl Conf, Poona, and 1st Pres Muhammadan Conf, Konkan, Ratnagiri, 1926.

Attended the Inaugural Session of AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906; and mem Provincial Cttee set up there; Organiser and Chmn Reception Cttee, AIML, Karachi, 1907; in his welcome

speech<sup>1</sup> expressed the hope that if the League worked in a quiet and calm manner, without agitation, it would grow into a powerful and effective political force; mem Cent Cttee for Bombay and Sind (1st Session, Aligarh, Mar 1908).

Dewan Mangrol State, 1908-12; Judge, Small Causes Court, Bombay, 1913; Wazir and Chief Justice, Palanpur St, 1914-21.

Mem- Bombay Legis Coun, 1924-27 (Northern Div MR); Min for Agriculture, Excise, Forests, Cooperation and Registration, Bombay Govt, 1924-27; re-elected 1927 (same const); elected Pres of Legis Coun, 1927-30; re-elected to Coun, 1931-37 (same const) and unanimously elected its Pres for the second time, 1931-36.

Mem Bombay Legis Assem, 1937 (Surat and Rander Cities MU); leader Muslim League party, 1937; Leader of Opposition, 1937-46; Mem ML Working Cttee & Coun for several years; Pres Bombay Provincial ML and presided over its annual gathering at Ahmedabad, 1938; supported the resolution authorizing the ML Working Cttee to resort to Direct Action if necessary (26th Session, AIML, Patna, Dec 1938); supported the resolution reiterating the demand for Pak (30th Session, Delhi, Apr 1943).

Retired from public life due to sharp differences with Jinnah, 1946.

Sources: *IPY*, 1950; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *MYB*, 1948-49; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *International Who's Who*, 1973-74.

Dehalvi, Syed Jalib (? —1930)  
Journalist

Sunni; belonged to Delhi; regarded Abdul Bari as his *pir*.

Sub-editor, Mohammad Ali's Urdu daily *Hamdard*; editor of *Hamdam*, Urdu daily published by the Raja of Mahmudabad, 1917-18.

Attended the Jamiat-ul-Ulama session on invitation, 1919; figured prominently in the Awadh Khilafat Conf, May 1920.

Supported the resolution on safeguarding Muslim interests including the use of Urdu (12th Session, AIML, Amritsar, Dec 1919); proposed a resolution urging the Govt to remove the restrictions on the liberty of thought and expression through the Press Act (same session).

Pub: ed. *Maktubat-i-Azad* (collection of letters of Muhammad Husain Azad with introduction and notes), 1908.

Sources: *SIM*; *FOP*, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

Desai, Ziauddin (1925— )

Epigraphist

*s* of Abdul Hayee; *b* Dhandhuka, Ahmedabad Dist, Guj, 17 May 1925; *ed* BA, 1946; MA, 1948, Bombay; Doctorate in Persian, 1959, Teheran; *m* Shahida; 2 S, 1 D.

Lecturer in Persian, Govt Coll, Ahmedabad, Bombay and Rajkot, until 1953; Superintending Epigraphist for Arabic and Persian Inscriptions, Archaeological Survey of India, Nagpur since 1953; currently editing *Epigraphia Indica Arabic and Persian Supplement* from its 51st and 52nd issues; Life mem Ind History Cong.



Pubs: *Mosques of India*, 1966; *Indo-Islamic Architecture*, 1970.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *INB*, 1974.

### Dilip Kumar (1922— )

Film actor

Real name: Yusuf Khan; *s* of Ghulam Sarwar Khan, fruit merchant; *b* Peshwar, 11 Dec 1922; brought up in Deolali; *ed* Anjuman-e-Islam School, Bori Bunder, Bombay; Wilson Coll; Khalsa Coll, Bombay; *m* Saira Banu, film actress, 11 Oct 1966.

Army Canteen Manager, Poona; introduced to the screen by Devika Rani, 1944, when he was starred in *Jwar Bhata*; became more popular in his next picture *Milan*; attained immediate popularity in *Jugnu*; has mostly played the role of tragic hero. Now past his prime, he was once the matinee idol of millions.

Films include: *Shaheed*, *Shabnam*, *Nadiya Ke Par*, *Andaz*, *Jogan*, *Babul*, *Hul Chul*, *Deedar*, *Sangdil*, *Aan*, *Daag*, *Tarana*, *Naya Daur*, *Madhumati*, *Devdas*, *Ram aur Shyam*, *Sangharsh*, *Gopi*, *Ganga Jumna*, *Mughal-e-Azam*.

Memorable pictures: *Andaz*, *Jogan*, *Deedar*, *Devdas*, *Mughal-e-Azam*.

Sources: *Indian Motion Picture Almanac & Who's Who*, 1953; *Star Portraits*.

### Din Mohammad, Sheikh (1886— )

Pakistani politician

*b* 2 Dec 1886; *ed* mostly at Lahore, Pb

Univ (MA, 1907; LLB, 1910, Hon LLD, 1944;); *m* Zarina Begum.

Practised law, 1916-33; Pres Gujranwala Municipal Corp'n, 1924-27 & 1931-33; Mem Pb Legis Coun, 1926-33 (East & West Cent Town MU); in the 18th Session of A-I Muslim League held at Delhi, Dec 1926, moved a resolution (which was carried unanimously) urging the Pb Govt to appoint at least one Muslim minister in the Govt; Asst Legal Remembrancer, Pb Govt, 1933-34; Addl Judge, Lahore High Court, March 1934 and May 1936; Puisne Judge High Court, 30 March 1937-Dec 1946; mem Indian Delimitation Cttee, Sept 1935-Jan 1936; Fellow and Syndic Pb Univ; Chmn Air Transport Licensing Bd, Jun 1946-March 1947.

In Pak: Chief Justice, Bahawalpur; mem Pb Boundary Commn; Gov of Sind, 7 Oct 1948-52; Adviser on Kashmir Affairs with rank of Cabinet Min, Govt of Pak, Dec 1955.

Sources: *IPY*, 1952-53; *AWW*, 1958; *The Pakistan Civil List*, Apr-Jun 1951; *MYB*, 1948-49; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *FOP*, Vol II.

### Dudhu Miyan (1819—1860)

Faraizi leader

*s* of Hazi Shariat Allah (1781-1840), founder of the Faraizi Movement in Bengal; *b* 1819.

Like his father, went to Mecca for pilgrimage; possessed great organizational ability and injected militancy into what had so far been a missionary movement; made Bahadurpur his headquarters; organised a voluntary force of *faraizis* to fight the

Zamindars; divided Eastern Bengal into zones with a deputy khalifah over each to collect contributions from the members and to settle disputes; also established an espionage system and used his agents to gather information in order to protect members of the sect against landlords. He coerced all Muslims to join his organization and considered it no sin to do so; asserted the equality of man before God and launched campaigns against Zamindars and against oppression.

Was repeatedly accused of plunder (1838), of murder (1841) and of unlawful assembly (1844) but the prosecutions failed for want of witnesses. In 1847 was convicted by the European Session Judge of Faridpur for setting fire to an indigo factory but the conviction was set aside on appeal by the Calcutta Chief Criminal Court for lack of reliable evidence.

Died 1860.

Sources: *MBI*; Benoy Gopal Ray, *Religious Movements in Modern Bengal*; M. Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims; Islam in India and Pakistan; The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*.

**Ebrahim, Sir Currimbhoy (1840—1924)**

Bombay merchant

*Titles*: Kt, 1905; Baronet, 1910.

Khoja Muslim, *s* of Ebrahim Pabaney, a shipowner; *b* Kutch, Mandvi, 21 Oct 1840; *m* (i) 1854 (died), (ii) 1876, 7 S, 10 D.

Expanded his father's trading activities by organising trade with China, Japan, and

Hongkong; [was among the largest cotton millowners; JP 1883; Vice-Pres Anjuman-i-Islam and of the Mohammadan Ednl Conf, Bombay; opened schools, Khoja orphanages, etc.

Elected Vice-Pres, AIML, 3rd Session, Delhi, Jan 1910; re-elected 7th Session, Agra, Dec 1913 and 9th Session, Lucknow, Dec 1916.

Died 1924.

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *IYB*, 1924; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *RMP*; *IYBA*, 1912.

**Ehtesham Husain Rizvi, Saiyid (1912—1972)**

Urdu scholar and critic

*s* of Syed Abu Jafar, a Zamindar of average means; *b* Mahul, Dist Azamgarh, UP, 11 Jul 1912; *mt* Urdu; *ed* at a village *maktab*; Wesley High School, Azamgarh;<sup>1</sup> Govt Inter College Allahabad; Allahabad Univ (MA Urdu, 1936, winning Empress Memorial Gold Medal).

As a student was influenced by anti-British agitation and started writing stories and essays to create political awakening and patriotism among the people.

Joined Persian & Urdu Dept, Lucknow Univ, 1938; Reader in the Dept up to 1963; Fellow of the Rockefeller Foundation to study socialism and literary criticism in USA and Europe, Sept 1952-Jul 1953; on the retirement of his teacher, Dr Aijaz Hussain, became Prof and Head of Urdu Dept Allahabad Univ 1963, and continued till 1972. Among his students who made good in literature are: Dr Ibadat Bareilvi,

Dr Mohd Hasan, Dr Qazi Abdus Sattar and Sharib Radaulvi.

Mem (i) Sahitya Akademi; (ii) Hindustani Academy; (iii) National Book Trust; and (iv) AIR Lucknow Programmes Advisory Cttee.

Died<sup>2</sup> 1 Dec 1972.

**Pubs:** Over a dozen books in Urdu; *Viraney* (short stories), 1944; *Tanqidi Jaeze*, 1945; *Ravayet aur Baghawat*, 1947 (both critical essays); *Adab aur Samaj*, 1948; *Tanqid aur Amali Tanqid*, (criticism), 1952, 2nd edition, 1961; *Sahil aur Samundar* (travel book); *Urdu ki Kahani*; *Etbar-e-Nazar*; *Aks aur Aena*; *Afkar-o-masail* (Essays)—1963; Hindi: *Urdu Sahitya ka itihās*, 1954; *Urdu Sahitya ka Alochanatmak itihās*, 1969; tr into Urdu the Japanese classic *Tale of Genji* by Lady Murasaki, 1971; *Kalki* by Dr S. Radhakrishnan and Romain Rolland's, *Ramakrishna* and *Vivekananda*.

**Sources:** *WWIW*; *TIDYB*, 1970; Nasim Qureshi, *A History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); Dr Syed Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); *NBIL*, Vol IV; *INB*, 1961, 1964, 1972, 1973; *The Annual Register of Indian Political Parties*, Vol I, 1972-73.

<sup>1</sup>In those days, Azamgarh was a centre of learning.

<sup>2</sup>The National Council of CPI described him in its condolence resolution 'as one of the founders of the progressive writers' movement in our country and life-long friend and supporter of the CPI.' For text of the Resolution, see *The Annual*

*Register of Indian Political Parties*, Vol I, 1972-73, p. 382.

**Faiz Ali Khan, Nawab Bahadur Sir Muhammad (1821—1894)**

Landlord, administrator

Belonged to the great Lalkhani family of Muhammadan Rajputs of the Bargujar clan in Bulandshahr Dist; *s* of Murad Ali Khan (died :858); *b* 26 Aug 1821; *ed* privately; *m*, 1 S, Muhammad Faiyaz Khan (qv).

Was invited by the Maharaja of Jaipur to join his Police Dept, 1853, but resigned soon after; was asked to stay on and transferred to another Dept; by sheer merit became Paymaster and C-in-C of the Jaipur force; was not a soldier but studied the military administration of the East India Company and introduced far-reaching reforms and reorganized the army on a sound and efficient basis; during the mutiny both he and his father remained loyal; marched with a force to aid the British at Delhi, but the force proved rebellious; rescued the Customs Officers and their families in Gurgaon; guarded the ferries over the Ganga and kept the jail at Bulandshahr; rewarded with a grant of land and title of KB; also got a Jagir from Jaipur St.

PM of Jaipur, 1863; brought financial stability to the State; re-divided the State into ten administrative units of almost equal size, each of which was further divided into two or three tehsils; estd police stations for maintaining law and order, and stimulated trade; his success aroused jealousies; was made First Mem Royal Council, consisting of eight members; later resigned; during his administration, Jaipur became a refuge

for Muslim craftsmen who fled from Delhi for fear of British reprisals, with the result that Jaipur became an important centre for the brassware, bangles, dyeing, printing and shoe-making industries.

Mem Baroda Commn, 1874; PM Kotah St, 1874-76, where he did an equally good job; Attache to the Foreign Office, 1877; Fellow of Allahabad Univ; Mem UP Legis Coun and of Gov-Gen's Legis Coun, 1877 (representing Muslims).

Died 5 Aug 1894.

Sources: *DIB*; *SIM*; M Mujeeb, *The Indian Muslims*.

**Faiyaz Ali Khan, Nawab Sir Muhd (1851—1922)**

Landlord

*Titles*: CSI, 1903; KCVO, 1911.

Sunni; hereditary head of Lalkhani family of Rajputs; belonged to Aligarh; s of Nawab Sir Muhd Faiz Ali (qv) who helped the British considerably in the 1857 mutiny and whose services were suitably rewarded with land and titles; b 4 Nov 1851; owned considerably landed property in Jaipur St as also in Aligarh and Bulandshahr.

Nom mem Imperial Legis Coun, 1898-1900 and mem UP Legis Coun, 1898-1902 and in 1909; Foreign Min, Jaipur State Coun, 1901.

Chmn Bd of Trustees, MAO Coll, Aligarh 1900; re-elected, 1915; Trustee, Agra Coll; Trustee Lady Dufferin Fund; founded an Angle-Vernacular school, 1899.

Sources: *IBD*, 1915; *Debrett's Illustrated*

*Baronetage, etc*; *IYBA*, 1912; *DIB*, 1905; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *SIM*; *MAO*.

**Fakhruddin, Maulvi Sir Saiyid Muhammad (1868—1933)**

Bihar politician

*Titles*: KB; Kt, 1924.

b village Doomiri, Patna Dist, 1868; *ed* was a brilliant student throughout; acquired thorough knowledge of Persian and Arabic; Patna Collegiate School (Matric at 17), Patna College (BA, BL, 1893); *m* Musamat Kaniz Bano of Shaikhpora.

Joined Patna Bar, 14 Apr 1893, and soon made a great name for himself; 1st Govt Pleader in the Patna High Court till appointment as Min in 1921.

Elected mem Legis Coun Bengal, Jan 1910 (Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur Div M); mem Bih and Orissa Legis Coun, 1913; mem of the reformed Bih & Orissa Legis Coun, 1921 (West Patna MR); re-elected (same const) thrice; Min for Education, Bih & Orissa, 1921-33; also held the portfolios of Agriculture, Co-operatives and Industries; laid down office due to ill health.

Mem Nathan Cttee; Sec Bih Provincial Muslim League for a long time; mem League Cttee on Reforms (8th Session, AIML, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916).

Mem of Senate and Syndicate of Patna Univ since inception; mem National College Coun, Bih.

Died Aug 1933.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *IBD*, 1915; *IYB*, 1916,

1924, 1926, 1929, 1932; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council Debates*; *Some Eminent Behar Contemporaries*; *FOP*, Vol I.

*Report on the Fourth General Elections in India 1967*, Vol II.

**Farhatullah Beg, Mirza (1884—1947)**

Urdu humorist

Had more than one pen name; wrote humorous essays of which there are several volumes.

Was a lover of old culture (especially of Delhi) and his essays contain the idiom and turns of expression current in Delhi of bygone days.

Is more famous for his biographical sketches of novelist Nazir Ahmad and journalist Wahiduddin Salim. Some critics consider biographical sketches to be his forte.

Pubs: *Nazir Ahmed ki Kahani Kuchh Unki aur Kuchh Meri Zabani* (biog) 1952; *Dilli ka Akhri Yadgar Mushaira*; *Mazhamin-e-Farhat* (Satire) Part I, 1959 and Part II, 1960; *Bahadur Shah aur Phulvalon ki sair*.

Sources: Dr Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature*; Dr Syed Abdullah, *Urdu Adab ki Ek Sadi* (both Urdu); *INB*, 1960, 1961; *Twentieth Century Urdu Literature*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *The Indian Muslims*.

**Farookhi, Maulana Mohd Abdul Latif (1893— )**

Madras politician

Belonged to a rich Sunni family; s of Nawab Abdul Wahab Khan Bahadur, grandson of the First Prince of Arcot; his mother was

**Faki, Mustafa Gulam Nabi (1909— )**

Maharashtra politician

b Bhiwandi, Dist Thana, 31 Jul 1909; ed Deccan Coll Poona, studied Physics and Maths at Royal Inst of Science; Bombay Law Coll (BL 1934).

Practised in Bhiwandi and the Dist Courts Thana; apptd Public Prosecutor and Asst Govt Pleader 1937; resigned 1940 as a protest against British Govt's throwing the country into the World War II without her consent.

Joined INC as a student 1930; courted arrest in the individual Civil Disobedience Movement; imprisoned for eight months.

Sec Konkan Muslim Edn Society up to 1952; Vice-Chmn Dist School Bd Thana till 1952; represented the School Boards of the State in the Provincial Bd of Primary Edn; mem Adiwasi Seva Mandal since its beginning.

Vice-Pres Thana DCC; Cong mem Bombay Legis Assem 1952 (Bhiwandi—Kalayan—Murbad); Dy Min for Revenue, Bombay, 17 May 1952; lost in 1957 (Bhiwandi); elected in 1962 (Dongri); lost in 1967 to CPI candidate (Byculla).

Sources: *Bombay Legislature Directory*; *Report on the Second General Elections in India 1957*, Voll II;

the Prince's grand-daughter; *b* Madras, 15 Mar 1893; *ed* learnt Urdu, Arabic and Persian at home; St Thomas High School, under-graduate edn at Madras Univ; *m* 1923 Hydaith Unissa Begum, *d* of 4th ruler of Karnatak; then in 1931, Amathul Basheer Mubarak Unissa Begum.

Joined the national movement, 1921; advocated non-violent methods for attaining complete independence; supported the Non-Cooperation Movement but was against the boycotting of educational institutions; started a Hindustani daily, *Azad Hind* (1922) which had to close down when security was demanded by the Govt; participated in the Khilafat agitation and courted imprisonment; as a result his pension which he got as a descendant of the Nawab was discontinued.

Was a mem of Muslim League; in Mar 1927 differed with MA Jinnah over the question of joint electorates at the Conf of Muslim Leaders in Delhi: Pres Jamiath-Ulema, 1921; Gen Sec Jamiath Ahrar, Madras; Sec Madras Presy Muslim Conf, 1929; Sec Madras Provincial Muslim League, 1944-47; edited the *Muslim Weekly* in English, Tamil and Urdu, and the *Mussalman* in Urdu from 1945.

Sec Town Area Cttee, 1923; Jt-Sec Andhra Provincial Cong Cttee, 1923; differed with Cong on many issues; joined Swarajya Party 1926 as an associate mem; independent mem Cent Legis Assem, 1927-30 (North Madras M); lost election to Madras Legis Coun 1937 (Madras North Cent M) to a ML candidate; ML mem Madras Legis Coun, 1946-52 (Madras North Cent M); was leader of Opposition in the Coun; was associated with the Democratic Party during this period;

lost election to Madras Legis Assem 1952 (Saidalet) as an Independent.

Supported the Western system of education; though critical of British Govt's repressive policy, wanted independent India to retain links with Britain.

Sources: *Directory of the Madras Legislative Assembly*, 1950; *DNB*, Vol II; *Directory of the Madras Legislature*; *RCPL*, 1945-46; *RGG*, Vol I, 1952.

### Farook 'Maricar', MOH (1937— )

Pondicherry politician

*s* of Hassankuthoos Maricar & Sultan Gani; *b* Karaikal, 6 Sept 1937; *ed* Mary's School, Karaikal; Calve Coll, Pondicherry; Loyola Coll, Madras; *m*, 1 S, 1 D.

Was an active Cong worker as student; was mem of DCC and Sec Town Cong Cttee; Cong mem Pondicherry Assem, Aug 1964 (Karaikal North); elected Speaker, Sept 1964; Chief Min, Apr 1967; resigned Mar 1968; joined DMK; re-elected to Assem, 1969 (Calapeth); Chief Min again, Mar 1969 Jan 1974. Was delegate to 2nd World Tamil Conf, Paris, 1970.

! Is a prosperous businessman.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1969; *Ill Wkly of India*, May 13-19, 1979.

### Farooqi, Muqimuddin (1917— )

CPI leader

*s* of Moinuddin; *b* at Ambehta (Saharanpur Dist, UP), 15 Mar 1917; *ed* MA (1940), Delhi; *m* Vimla; 1 S.

Joined law course but was expelled from

Univ for organizing an anti-British strike; Pres Delhi Students Federation, 1939-40; Gen Sec A-I Students' Federation, 1940-41; Chmn Reception Cttee for A-I Students Conf, Delhi, 1939; mem National Coun of CPI, 1958-68; Editor *Party Life*.

Mem of Exec of Ind Assn for Afro-Asian Solidarity; Sec Delhi State Coun of CPI, 1945-71; now mem Cent Exec Coun of CPI; mem of Interim Metropolitan Coun of Delhi, 1966-67; arrested and detained several times between 1941 and 1968.

Source: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77.

**Faruqi, Khwaja Ahmad (1917— )**

Urdu scholar

*b* Bachhraon, Dist Moradabad, 30 Oct 1917; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Meerut Coll, Agra Univ, Univ of Delhi (MA, PhD).

Head Dept of Urdu, Delhi Coll, Delhi Univ, 1946-54; Reader in Urdu, Univ of Delhi, 1954; later Prof and Head of Dept.

Visited Iran as guest of the Govt of Iran, 1956. travelled extensively in UK, Germany, France, Italy, Syria, Turkey and Egypt and visited important centres of oriental scholarship and manuscript libraries 1957; mem Exec Coun and Literary Coun, A-I Anjuman Tarraqi-e-Urdu; Fellow Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain; lectured at the Univ of London, 1957; won the highest award given by the UP Govt.

Pubs: *Mirza Shauq Lakhnawi*, 1950; *Tahrik-e-Azadi aur Urdu Adab*; *Mir Taqi Mir-Hayat aur Shairi*, (A critical study of the great classical poet Mir) (Sahitya Akademi Award, 1957); *Maktoobat-*

*e-Urdu Ka Adabi Wa tarikhi irtaqa; Klassiki Adab*, 1953; *Urdu men Wahabi Adab*, 1969; *Chiragh Rah Gujar*; Eng: *Indian Sociol Life*. contributed chapters to the History of Urdu literature, Hindi Prachar Sabha, the Aligarh History of Urdu literature and the Encyclopaedia of Islam; also wrote numerous research papers and radio talks broadcast from London and Delhi.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1958-59; *WWIW*; *INB*, 1976; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

**Fasihuddin, Maulvi (?—1938)**

UP legislator

Title: KB.

*ed* B.A.

Mem UP Legis Coun, 1923 (Badaun Dist MR); re-elected, 1926 (Kumaun Div & Pilbhit Dist); lost 1930 elections (same const); Independent mem UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Badaun Dist East MR).

Mem Muslim Deputation to Gov of UP to submit the grievances of Muslims with regard to their backwardness in education, Aug 1924; attended the Muslim Conf on Edn, Feb 1934, presided over by the Min of Edn. UP; moved a resolution in the UP Assem urging the Govt to implement the resolution adopted by the Muslim Ednl Conf, 1934.

Biog: Hasan, MI, *ed*, *Maulvi Fasihuddin; a short biography*.

Sources: *EUP*; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*; *IAR*, 1938, Vol II;

*Eminent Indians* (A Bibliography of Biographies).

**Fatehpuri, Niaz ( pseud ) (1885—1966)**

Urdu writer

Real name: Maulana Niyaz Muhammed Khan

b Fatehpur, 1885; *mt* Urdu.

Editor of the famous Urdu literary magazine *Nigar*, some of whose issues are considered permanent additions to Urdu literature; later was interested in Islamic history, especially the literary and political aspects of it.

Awarded Padma Bhushan for his services to Urdu, 1962.

Pubs: *Man-O-Yazdan* (religion), *Shahvaniyat* (sociology); *Maktubat* (letters); *Intiqadiyat* (criticism); *Jamalistan*; *Nigari-stan* (both short stories) 1939; *Shaa'ir ka Anjam*, 1913; *Jazibat-e-bhasha* (An appreciation of Hindi poetry), 2nd edition, 1926; *Gahvara-i-tamaddun* (Account of the role of women in the evolution of culture) 1932; *Hindi Sha'eri*, 1936; *Targhibat-i-jnsi ya sahvaniyat* (development of sex knowledge) 1941; *Husn ki aiyariyan aur dusre afsane* (short stories), 1943; *Jhansi ki Rani*, 1946; *Mukhtarat-i-Niyazi* 1947; *Naqab uth jane ke bad*, 1942; *Chand ghante hukmae qadim ki ruhon ke sath aur mazamin* (three essays); *Muttaleat-i-Niyaz* (literary and historical essays), 1947; ed. *Taammulat-i-Niyaz* (collection of articles), 1951; *Maktubat-i Niyaz*, 3 Vols (letters), 1948-51; *Muzakirat-e-Niyaz* (some

pages of a diary), 1932; *Majmua' isti-fsar va javab* (collection of questions and answers by the author on different topics), 1938; *Sahabiyat* (some lady followers of Prophet Muhammad), 1923.

Sources: Dr Aijaz Hussain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature*; Nasim Qureshi, *A History of Urdu Literature* (both Urdu); *WWIW*; *INB*, 1972; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

**Fazil, Ghulam Ahmed Fazil Kashmiri (1916— )**

Kashmiri poet, writer

b 3 Aug 1916; *mt* Kashmiri; *ed* BA, BT; *m* Saiyida, 1952.

As 10th class student published two booklets *Guldasta Fazil* and *Tarana Fazil*; joined Govt service as teacher; Asst Dist Inspector Schools, Frontier 1947; detained during tribal raid (wrote *Baltis kath* during this period); returned 1951; Head Master 1952-64; Principal, Rajouri Higher Secondary School, 1964-65; Editor, Field Survey Organisation, 1965-70; Field Adviser, State Inst of Edn, 1970-71; *retd* Aug 1971.

Pubs: Kashmiri—*Nagma Zar*, 1937; *Loka-char*; *Pahoely Kur*, *Kraala Koor* (The Potter's Daughter), 1938; *Rufta Vanaun* 1952; *Kalam-i-Fazil*, 12 Vols, 1953-57 (all poems); *Karwan*, *Sagar Masti*. *Anwar Mahmadi*, *Tasweer Haj*; *Balak Avastha*; *Nigehban* (Awarded Rs 500.00 by Union Edn Ministry).

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol II; *JKW*, 1972.



**Fazl Ali, Sir Saiyid (1886—1959)**

Jurist

*s* of Saiyid Nazir Ali; *b* 19 Sept 1886; *ed* London Mission School Banaras, Queen's Coll Banaras; Muir Cent Coll, Allahabad (BA, 1907: First Class First); Middle Temple, London (Bar-at-Law); *m* Kubra Begum *d* of Syed Zakir Husain of Sambhal Dist Moradabad, UP; 2 S, 3 D (*s* Murtaza Fazl Ali, Judge Supreme Court).

Started practice at Chapra Dist Courts, 1912; joined Patna High Court, 1924; Judge Patna High Court, Apr 1928; acted as CJ May-Jul 1938; deputed by Govt of Bih to settle certain industrial disputes at Jamshedpur; CJ Patna, Jan 1943-47; Chmn Royal Indian Navy Mutiny Enquiry Commn, Apr 1946; mem Calcutta Disturbances Enquiry Commn, Sept 1946, with Sir Patric Spens as Chmn.

Judge Federal Court of India, 1947-50, later of Supreme Court, 1950-52; Gov of Orissa, 1952-54; Chmn States Reorganisation Commn, 1954-55, that redrew the map of India; Gov of Assam, 15 May 1956-Aug 1959.

Del to Second Session of UN Gen Assembly, New York, Sept 1947; elected Chmn Fifth Cttee of Gen Assem during the Session.

Was a distinguished jurist; his dissenting judgement in Gopalan's case on preventive detention and personal liberty is now a classic.

Played tennis and golf.

Awarded Padma Vibhushan, 1956.

Sources: *IO* & *BOL*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49;

N Kumar, *Patna High Court; TIDYB*, 1955-56.

**Fazl-i-Husain, Sir Mian (1877—1936)**

Punjab political leader

*Titles*: Kt, 1925; KCIE, 1929; KCSI, 1932.

Belonged to a Bhatti Rajput family of Batala, Gurdaspur Dist, Pb; ancestors had served in the Sikh army and had recd a Jagir for military services.

*s* of Mian Husain Bakhsh, KB, a self-made man who rose to be Dist Judge (ret'd 1904; died 1910) and Bibi Amir-un-Nisa (died 1885); *b* Peshawar, 14 Jun 1877; *ed* Municipal Bd School, Abbotabad; Govt High School, Peshawar; Govt High School, Gurdaspur (Matic, 1893); Govt Coll, Lahore (BA, 1897); was deeply influenced by (Sir) TW Arnold, Principal; Dr Mohammad Iqbal was his contemporary at the Coll; in England sat twice unsuccessfully for ICS; joined Christ's Coll, Cambridge (Oriental Languages Tripos 1901); Gray's Inn (Bar-at-law, 1901); Pres Indian Majlis, and of International Muslim Asscn; *m* Muhammad Nisa, 1896.

On return (1910) practiced at Sialkot till 1905; at Lahore, 1905-20; defended Arya Samaj leader Bhai Parmanand (at that time Prof of History in DAV Coll, Lahore), on charges of Sedition (1909) and in Delhi-Lahore Conspiracy Case (1914); Pres High Court Bar Asscn, 1918-20.

Was connected with the activities of the Anjuman-i-Himayat-i-Islam; delivered three speeches on 'A Message from England', 'Muhammedan Regeneration' and 'Muhammedan Self-Govt' at the 17th, 18th and

19th anniversaries of the Anjuman in 1903, 1904 and 1905 respectively; Sec, Islamia Coll, Lahore, 1906-18; Hon part-time lecturer and Hon Principal, 1907-08; mem Pb Text Book Cttee; Fellow Pb Univ, 1908; elected Sec, Oriental Faculty, 1913, and of Law Faculty, 1915-21; mem Pb Univ Syndicate 1912; Pres A-I Muhammedan Ednl Conf, 1922.

Mem Pb Provl Cong Cttee and of Indian Asscn, Lahore, 1905; presided over the meeting of the Asscn at Lahore, 9 Mar 1919, to protest against the Rowlatt Bills; was opposed to the Bills but disfavoured the Satyagraha movement of Gandhiji.

Formed ML in Pb, Feb 1906; later it merged with a rival body, (started by Sir Muhammed Shafi on 4 Dec 1907) with Shah Din as Pres, Mian Shafi as Gen Sec & Fazl-i-Husain as Jt Sec; later Gen Sec of Pb ML till 1920; attended the Inaugural Session of the AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906, and was mem of Provisional Cttee formed there; mem Cttee on the Council's Reform Scheme of GOI (1st Session, Aligarh, Mar 1908); mem Cent Cttee (same Session); mem Cttee to draft an address on the Reforms Scheme for presentation to the Viceroy (Second Session, Amritsar, Dec 1908); mem Cttee to formulate a scheme of reforms (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem Cttee to discuss Cong-League Scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem Cttee to frame a scheme of Constitution for GOI (15th Session, Lahore, May 1924); mem Cttee to confer with the Working Cttee of Cent Khilafat Cttee for organising public activities for Muslims (same session); mem Cttee on Muslim representation in elective bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924).

Mem Pb Legis Coun, 1916-20 (Pb Univ); till the inauguration of Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, remained the severest critic of Govt; protested against Sir Michael O'Dwyer's remark that Indians were unfit to be given representative institutions, which remark was withdrawn; supported a resolution permitting the use of Urdu in place of English in the Pb Legis Coun.

Pres Fifth Pb Provincial Conf, Lahore, Oct 1917 (his Presidential Address was described by Sir Michael O'Dwyer, Lt-Gov of Pb, as 'pure sedition'); demanded reversal of the repressive policies of the Govt and acceptance of Cong-League Scheme, appealed for Hindu-Muslim unity, wanted Pb to be treated at par with other provinces; was invited by the Lt-Gov to speak at a Provincial War Conf at Lahore, 1919, but declined to come as he was refused permission to mention the demand for Self-Govt.

Was selected mem of a Khilafat Del to England, 1919, but considered Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement as unconstitutional; when the Pb ML, under his presidency, adopted the programme, he resigned from the League, Oct 1920.

Independent mem, Pb Legis Coun, 1920 (Muhammedan Landholders); Min for Edn, Medicine and Local Self-Govt, 3 Jan 1921; re-elected unopposed, 1923; reapptd Min for Edn, 1924; temp mem Gov-Gen's Exec Coun, Aug-Nov 1925; Rev Mem, Pb, 1926-30; Leader of the House in Pb Legis Coun, Jul 1926-Mar 1930; temp mem Gov-Gen's Exec Coun, Aug 1929; mem, Gov-Gen's Coun, 1930-35; Vice-Pres of Coun, 1934-Apr 35; Min, Pb, 1936.

Mem Ind Delegation to League of

Nations, Geneva, 1927; Del to South African Conf, 1932.

Leader Rural Party in Pb Legis Coun; later founded Punjab National Unionist Party, 1923 (or 1924), which consisted of Pb agriculturists, both Muslims and Hindus; reorganised the Party, Apr 1936.

Died 9 Jul 1936.

Spent the greater part of his life fighting for Muslim rights; was also champion of rural masses; supported separate electorates for Muslims.

Sources: Azim Husain, *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography; DNB, Vol II; FOP, Vols I & II; MBI; R Kumar (ed), *Essays on Gandhian Politics, The Rowlatt Satyagraha of 1919*.

#### Fazlul Haq, Abdul Kasem (1873—1962)

Pakistani politician

Belonged to a well-known Kazi family of lawyers of Chakhar, Barisal Dist; *s* of Kazi Wazed Ali (died (1901), Govt Pleader at Barisal; *b* village Satoria, Barisal Dist, 27 Oct 1873; *ed* had a brilliant career; Barisal Zilla School (Entrance Exam, 1890); Presy Coll, Calcutta (BA with Triple Honours in Chemistry, Maths and Phys, 1894 and MA in Maths, 1896); Ripon Coll, Calcutta (BL 1897); *m* (i) Khurshed Begum, *d* of Nawab Syed Mohammad and a sister of Dr Syed Hossain; (ii) Zenatunnissa; and (iii) near the end of his life, Khadija Begum from Meerut.

Enrolled as Vakil, 1900; worked as Junior to Dr Rash Behari Ghosh and Sir

Asutosh Mukerjee, both outstanding lawyers of Calcutta High Court.

Jt Editor *Bengal Suhrid*, 1900-03; Editor Bengali magazine *Balak*, 1901-06; teacher Rajchandra Coll, Barisal, 1903-04.

Dy Mgte, 1906; Asst Registrar, Coop Societies, Bengal, Bih & Assam, 1908-12; resigned (1912) owing to differences and re-joined the Bar.

Was a protege of the Nawab of Dacca, Sir Salimullah (qv), who helped him in his political career; was engaged by the Nawab to tour India to organise Muslim Ednl Conf.

Mem (elected unopposed) Bengal Legis Coun, 1913-20, from Dacca; was continuously mem of legislature till 1956; mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1920-35 (Dacca West MR); mem Indian Legis Assem, 1935-37 (Bakarganj-cum-Faridpur MR); mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1937-46 (Patuakhali North MR); re-elected 1946 (Bakarganj South MR).

Gave evidence before the Royal Commn on Public Services, 1913; Sec Bengal Presy Muslim League, 1913-16; Pres AIML, 1916-21; presided<sup>1</sup> over the Delhi Session of AIML, 1918; mem Reforms Cttee (8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem of Cttee to discuss details of Cong-League Scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); moved a resolution welcoming the Communal Award with certain reservations (23rd Session, I, Aziz Group, Howrah, Oct 1933); Chmn<sup>2</sup> Reception Cttee (Special Session, Calcutta, Apr 1938); moved the Pakistan Resolution (AIML, Lahore Session, 1940).

Also actively associated with Indian

National Cong; was among those who brought about the Lucknow Pact of 1916 between Cong and League; Jt-Sec Indian National Cong, 1917; Gen Sec, 1918-19; mem of Cong Enquiry Cttee into Jallianwala Bagh massacre, 1919; Pres Bengal Provincial Conf, Midnapore, 1920.

Presided over Khilafat Conf, Delhi, Nov 1919 where resolutions to boycott peace celebrations, purchase of foreign goods, etc. were passed; mem of Sub-Cttee apptd by the Conf to examine the question of non-cooperation and propose effective action; left Cong after its acceptance of Non-Cooperation Resolution.

Min for Edn, Bengal, 1924, for six months; Pres Bengal Muslim Conf, Faridpur, 2 May 1925, where he urged his co-religionists to organise themselves on the lines of the Hindu Mahasabha; Muslim Del to three RTCs, London 1930-33; Councillor of Calcutta Corpn; Mayor, 1935.

Formed Krishak Proja Samiti (Peasant-Tenant Party) with a non-communal programme (1936) and contested the 1937 elections under its banner; won 35 seats in a house of 250 (he himself defeated ML stalwart Khwaja Nazimuddin in the latter's own constituency); in his Ministry first sought Cong Support and, on the refusal of the latter, turned to Muslim League which agreed to form coalition Ministry with his Krishak Proja Party; 1st CM, Bengal, 1 Apr 1937-1941; came under the influence of the League and was vehemently critical of the Cong, (the famous Pak resolution which he moved in the Lahore Session of the AIML, 1940, belongs to this period); could not brook Jinnah's interference in the Govt's policies and broke away from Muslim

League in 1941 which led to the fall of his Coalition Ministry, Dec 1941.

Formed a new progressive Coalition Ministry (with Hindu Mahasabha, Forward Bloc, etc.) that lasted till 28 Mar 1943, when he was forced by the Govt to resign; changed position and said the Lahore resolution could not be applied to Bengal; was expelled by the AIML (29th Session, AIML, Allahabad, Apr 1942), with an irate Jinnah calling him 'a curse to the politics of Bengal, a curse to the Mussalmans'; leader of opposition, 1943; rejoined Muslim League, 1946.

In Pak: mem Constituent Assem; Adv-Gen, East Pak, 1951-53; resigned; resigned also from ML and formed Krishak Sramik Party<sup>3</sup> (or peasants workers party, revival of the old Krishak Proja Samiti) which was one of the original units of the United Front against the ML in 1953; Leader of United Front in East Bengal Assem; Chief Min E Bengal (United Front Ministry), 2 Apr 1954—29 May 54; dismissed<sup>4</sup>; kept under house arrest for some time; Min of Interior and later also Min of Edn, Govt of Pak (in Ch Mohammad Ali's Muslim League-United Front Coalition Ministry), Aug 1955-Mar 1956; Gov E Pak, Mar 1956; dismissed Apr 1958 for unseating the Aaur Rehman Ministry.

Died 27 Apr 1962.

Was a champion of the toiling masses with whom he enjoyed great popularity; tried in his official positions to alleviate their sufferings; was a master orator<sup>5</sup> who could sway huge audiences; was generous to a fault, himself running into debts for the relief of others. Education was a passion with him; started many colleges. Is affectionately called Sher-e-Bangla.

Pub: *Muslim Suffering under Congress Rule* (a pamphlet)—originally an indictment of Cong Govts made in Dec 1939 in a press statement.

Sources: *Indian Muslims: A Political History*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *MBI*; *Personality Profiles*; *DNB*, Vol II; *BMP*; *HNK*; *Bengal The Nationalist Movement 1876-1940*; *IYB*, 1947; *MYB*, 1948-49; *AWW*, 1958; *DIH*; *GPP*; *The Political System of Pakistan*; *A History of Pakistan*.

<sup>1</sup>For his Presidential Address see *FOP*, Vol I pp. 474-99.

<sup>2</sup>For his Welcome Address see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 282-90.

<sup>3</sup>Its main objective was the establishment of full autonomy for the provinces constituting Pak.

<sup>4</sup>The Central Govt accused him of planning to proclaim an independent East Pak and called him a traitor.

<sup>5</sup>According to Lord Zetland, he 'had the youthful vigour of a Pitt, the eagle flight of Gladstone, the enthralling magic of Disraeli, the moral grandeur of John Bright'.

**Fazl-ul-Haq, Maulvi<sup>1</sup> (1797—1861)**

Freedom fighter, poet

*s* of Maulana Fazl Imam Khairabadi; *b* Khairabad, Dist Sitapur, UP, 1797.

Was a noted *alim*; apptd Cutchery Chief (*Sarishtadar*) at Delhi Residency; resigned from service; signed a *fatwah* denouncing the British and took active part in the 1857 uprising; joined the rebel Nawab of Banda and others; drew up the constitution for the government of liberated Delhi; roused the people of Delhi and the Mughal princes to

fight against the British; went to Khairabad after the fall of Delhi; captured by the British and transported along with Loni Singh, Ex-Raja of Mitauli, for life to the Andaman Islands; died there in 1861.

Wrote prose and poetry as did also his father; his *Qasidas* are much esteemed.

Pub: *Arabic-al-Sawra al-Hindiyya* (Memoirs on the 1857 Uprising).

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; *OBD*; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*; *The Deoband School and the Demand for Pakistan*.

<sup>1</sup>For a detailed account of his life, achievements and his role in the events of 1857, see Abdus Shahid Khan Sherwani, *Baghi Hindustan*, Bijnor, 1947.

**Fazlur Rahman, SM (1910— )**

West Bengal politician

*s* of the late Abbas Ali; *b* at Kamari, Nadia, Jan 1910; *ed* Nawab Bahadur's Institution, Murshidabad; Presy Coll, Calcutta (BA, BL); *m* Jahanara, *d* of late Md Keramtullah; 4 S, 5 D.

Practised law and became a leading lawyer at Nadia; Commr, Krishnagar Municipality (Nadia); Vice-Pres Nadia Dist School Bd; Pres Dist School Bd since 1957; mem Governing Body, State Agricultural Coll.

Has been a Cong leader of Nadia from early life; suffered imprisonment in national struggle for freedom; was Pres DCC, Nadia; Vice-Pres West Bengal PCC; mem AICC; mem National Integration Cttee.

Cong mem W-B Legis Assem, 1952 (Kaliganj); 1957 (Nakasi para-Nadia); re-elected, 1962 (same const); 1967 (Kaliganj); re-elected in mid-term poll, 1969 (same const); was W-B Min for Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Services, Local Self-Govt and Fisheries; lost the 1971 election to Lok Sabha (West Bengal—Krishnagar) to Prof R.P. Das (CPM).

Sources: *West Bengal Legislative Assembly, Who's Who*, 1957; *TIDYB*, 1965-66; *LSW*, 1971; *RMGE*, 1968-69, Vol II.

#### **Firuz Shah, Shahzada (1832—1877)**

Rebel leader

s of Mirza Nizam Bakht<sup>1</sup> (grandson of Shah Alam), and of Abadi Begum; cousin of Akbar Shah, King of Delhi; b Delhi 1832; ed by Mirza Illahi Baksh who married his mother.

Went with mother to Mecca in 1855 and returned to Bombay, May 1857; organised a large group of patriots and anti-British Indians at Mandsaur; raised an army consisting of Afghans, Makranis, Vilayatis, and local soldiers; declared war against the British, 26 Aug 1857; seized Mandsaur and proclaimed himself the king of the region; with his great organising ability, raised an army of 18,000 soldiers with only meagre resources at his command; fought against the British Army for nearly two years although handicapped in several ways; defeated the British at Jiran and laid siege to the fort at Neemuch; suffering defeat at Guradia, proceeded towards Delhi to join the Mughal Army to carry on the fight

against the British; learning about the fall of Delhi to British, turned from Agra towards Rohilkhand and captured Mirganj; rushed to the help of the Maulvi of Faizabad in the latter's attack on Shahjahanpur; after the loss of Rohilkhand and Awadh proceeded towards the south and joined Tantia Tope<sup>2</sup> and Rao Sahib at Indragarh; their combined army fought against the British (Gen Napier) at Ranod, Dausa and Sikar, but had to retreat; escaped with his close followers and took shelter in Sironj forest with Rao Sahib; escaped later in disguise and crossed into Afghanistan; visited almost every Muslim State of Western and Central Asia seeking support against the British; disheartened by their rulers' refusal, travelled to Mecca, destitute and in failing health; died at Mecca in 1877.

Sources: *DFE*, Vol I; *DIB*; *DIH*; *OBD*.

<sup>1</sup>Beale mistakenly describes him as a son of Bahadur Shah II, King of Delhi.

<sup>2</sup>Tantia Tope was the famous Maratha Brahmin general who played a leading part in the 1857 mutiny; was treacherously betrayed to the English on 7 Apr 1859; was tried and hanged on 18 Apr 1859.

#### **Futehally, Zafar (1920— )**

Naturalist

b 19 Mar 1920.

Vice-Pres, International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources; Hon-Sec, World Wildlife Fund Ind National Appeal; mem National Cttee on Environmental Planning and Coordination; Hon-Sec Bombay Natural History Society.

Regularly contributes articles on wildlife to newspapers.

Awarded Padma Sri, 1971.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *National Honours Encyclopaedia*, Vol I.

**Fyzee, Asaf Ali Asghar (1899— )**

Diplomat, writer

*b* Matheran, 10 Apr 1899; *mt* Urdu; *ed* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay (BA, LLB); St John's Coll, Cambridge (MA); First Class Hons Oriental Languages Tripos, 1924 (Part I) and 1925 (Part II); called to the Bar (Middle Temple); *m* Sultana, *d* of Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-Law.

Principal Govt Law Coll, Bombay, 1938-47; Mem Public Service Commn, Bombay, 1947-49; Amb to Egypt, 1949-51; Mem Union Public Service Commn, 1952-57; visiting Prof at Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill Univ, Canada, Sept 1958-Jan 1959; Vice-Chancellor, J & K Univ.

An internationally acknowledged authority on Islamic Law; is outspoken in his modernistic approach but his works have an undercurrent of sympathy for the Muslims.

Hon Sec, Islamic Research Asscn; Pres Anjuman Taraqqi-e-Urdu; Pres Bombay Cricket Asscn; Pres Rotary Club Bombay, 1947-48; Hon mem Arabic Academy of Cairo and Damascus; Padma Bhushan, 1962.

Pubs: *Introduction to Muhammadan Law*, (Oxford, 1931); *Ismaili Law of Wills* (Oxford, 1933); *Islamic Culture*, 1944; *Outlines of Muhammadan Law*

(Oxford, 1949); 3rd ed 1964; *Pillars of Islam* (Cairo); *A Modern Approach to Islam*, 1963; *The Importance of Muhammadan Law in the Modern World*, 1965; *The Reform of Muslim Personal Law in India*<sup>1</sup>, 1971 and about 50 papers of a technical character on Law and Islamic subjects.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1960-61; *MYB*, 1948-49; *WWIW*; Rafiq Zakaria, 'What have Muslims done for Indian Secularism' in *The Illustrated Weekly of India*, 29 Dec, 1974; *INB*, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1971; *National Honours Encyclopaedia*, Vol I.

<sup>1</sup>Reprinted from *The Humanist Review*.

**Fyzee, Sultana Asaf (1906— )**

Urdu writer

*d* of Kazi Kabiruddin, Bar-at-law of Bombay; *b* Bombay, 18 Aug 1906; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Queen Mary High School, Wilson Coll Bombay; *m* Asaf Ali Asghar Fyzee (qv).

Sub-Editor *NCWI Bulletin*; Sec, Anjumane Khawateen, a Muslim Ladies' Club; also a writer.

Pubs: *Payare Rasul*, 1949; *Urus-e-Nil*, (travel), 1953; *Samandar Ke Kinare*, 1956; *Samandar Ke nichay* (sea animals), 1959.

Sources: *Who's Who of Women in India*, 1935; *WWIW*; *INB*, 1960, 1965, 1966; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

**Gangohi, Rashid Ahmed (1828 —1905)**Deoband *alim*

Belonged to Gangoh, Dist Saharanpur, UP; was a pupil of Maulana Ramluk Ali.

Took part in the 1857 mutiny; co-founder of Deoband *Dar-ul-Uloom*; succeeded Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanotwi, his life-long friend, as the chief patron and spokesman of the Deoband *Dar-ul-Uloom* on the latter's death in 1880; lived in Gangoh but occasionally came to Deoband to give guidance.

Disfavoured the teaching of philosophy at the *Dar-ul-Uloom*; was a traditionalist but showed progressive tendencies in politics; declared in a fatwah (Oct 1888) that cooperation with the Hindus was permissible in secular affairs if there was no danger to religion. He warned his co-religionists not to get mixed up with the activities of Sir Saiyyad Ahmed Khan (qv).

Pubs: *Fatawah Rashidiyah* (Collection of Fatwahs).

Sources: *The Deoband School and The Demand for Pakistan*; MBI; *The Destiny of Indian Muslims*; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*; NBIL, Vol IV.

**Gauga, Khalid Latif<sup>1</sup> (1899 — )**

Lawyer, writer

Formerly Kanhaiya Lal Gauba<sup>1</sup>; converted to Islam, 1933.

Eldest s of Lala Harkishan Lal (d 1937). Pb industrialist, banker and min; b Shahadra,

Lahore, 28 Aug 1899; *ed* under private tutors; Cathedral Boy's School, Lahore (Senior Cambridge, 1916); Dayal Singh Coll; and Govt Coll, Lahore.

Defying parents, accompanied Maulvi Mahboob Alam, Editor of *Paisa Akhbar*, Lahore, who was a mem of Journalists' Del to Europe, 1918; joined Downing Coll, Cambridge (BA, LLB, 1921); called to the Bar (Middle Temple), Jun 1922; *m* (i) Husnara Aziz Ahmed, 1923—later separated—3 children, (ii) Sarwar Sultan, 1944, divorced *d* of Dr Noor Mohd, who later joined her first husband in Pak; and (iii) Shujathunissa, 1953, divorced *d* of Nawab Latfud Daullah, mem Nizam's Exec Coun.

Started practice<sup>2</sup> at Lahore, Oct 1922; worked as a junior, among others, to Bakshi Tek Chand later Judge Pb High Court; came for a brief spell under Gandhiji's influence; Chmn Reception Cttee, AITUC, 3rd Session, Lahore, 1923.

Wrote for the newspapers; started an English weekly *The Sunday Times*; Pres PR Journalists' Asscn.

Lost to RB Dhanpat Rai in 1926 elections to Pb Legis Coun from Industries constituency; mem Exec Cttee, Ahrar Party, 1934; mem Cent Legis Assem, 1935-37 (Cent Pb M) defeating Haji Rahim Bux, Sec A-I Muslim Conf and joint candidate of the Conf and AIML; Sec Independent Party led by Jinnah in the Assem, 1935; Mem-Sec Indian Delegation to Empire Party Conf, London, 1935; resigned his seat in Cent Assem and came to Pb.

Mem Pb Legis Assem, 1937-41 (Lahore city MU); expected to be made a min in



Pb; Chmn A-I Khaksar Party Bd 1945; lost to ML in 1945 elections.

His father's fortunes fell—he was declared insolvent and was jailed; brother Jeevan Lal too was arrested for embezzlement and imprisoned; he himself was arrested for misappropriation of funds of his father's People's Bank, at Kanpur, 22 Jul 1936; spent 4 months in jail; was honourably acquitted; was declared insolvent, Apr 1949; lost his seat in the Assem, 1941.

His exposure of the dark deeds of Chief Justice Sir Desmond Young in his book *The New Magna Carta*, 1941 led to a contempt case against him for which he was jailed, Feb-Jul 1942; eventually the book led to Sir Desmond's resignation, 1943.

After partition moved to Bombay, Nov 1947, where he established himself as a leading lawyer; later moved to the Supreme Court where he still practises.

Has been a very successful and at times a controversial writer, some of his books have been best sellers.

Has a pronounced romantic streak in his mental make-up; has been a ladies' man.

Autobiography: *Friends and Foes*, 1974.

Pubs: *Leone*, 1921 (play in 7 acts); *Uncle Sham*, 1929, 13th edition, 1973 (a spirited and same-coin reply to Katherine Mayo's slanderous *Mother India*—the book was an instant success); *HH or the Pathology of Princes*; 1930 (an exposure of the princely order in India written particularly for the RTC in London,

1930); *Prophet of the Desert*, 1934 (biog of Muhammad by neophyte); *This England*, 1937; *Rebel Minister*, 1938; *The New Magna Carta*<sup>3</sup>, 1941 (a petition for enquiry into the affairs of Pb High Court under Chief Justice Sir Desmond Young); *The RT Hon Sir Shadilal* (a biog), 1943; *Famous Trials for Love and Murder*, 1943; *Verdict on England*, 1945 (a reply to Beverley Nichols' *Verdict on India*); *More Famous and Historic Trials*, 1946; *Consequences of Pakistan*, 1946; *Inside Pakistan*, 1948; *Battles at the Bar*, 1956; *The Pakistan Spy*, 1968; *Sensational Trials for Crimes*, 1968; *Assassination of Gandhi*, 1969; *Meena Tandon's honeymoon and other noted cases of marriage and divorce*, 1971; *Famous and historical trials*, 1972; *Passive Voices, A penetrating study of Muslims in India*<sup>4</sup>, 1973; *The Mystery of Nagarwala Case*, 1977.

Sources: *Friends & Foes*; *IYB*, 1947; *International Who's Who*, 1938; *MYB*, 1948-49; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1961, 1972, 1974, 1975; *Banned Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India 1907-1947*.

<sup>1</sup>The Muslim name Khalid Latif was suggested by Dr Muhammad Iqbal; see *Friends & Foes*, p. 105.

<sup>2</sup>One of his legal triumphs was securing the release of the well-known Ahrar leader and orator Ataullah Shah Bokhari, who had been arrested for a seditious speech in 1939.

<sup>3</sup>The book was proscribed. See *Banned Controversial Literature and Political Control in British India, 1907-1947*, p. 268.

<sup>4</sup>The book became very popular with readers in Pakistan.

**Gardezi, Syed Murad Shah (?—1876)**

Bahawalpur St official

Belonged to an ancient family that came from Ghazni and settled in Multan; *m*; rendered voluntary service to the British Govt during the siege of Multan, 1848, against Dewan Mulraj; was Tehsildar during 1857; was suitably rewarded; Native Agent at Bahawalpur; Chief Judge *Sadr Adalat*, Bahawalpur St.

Wrote a history of India, *Tarikh-i-Murad*, in five volumes.

Died Jan 1876.

Source: *The Imperial Coronation Durbar* (Delhi, 1911), Vol II, 1913.

**Ghalib, Mirza Asadullah Khan (1797—1869)**

Urdu poet

Non-de-plume: at first, *Asad*, then *Ghalib*.

Came of Turkish stock and traced his descent from the Saljuq Kings of Western and Central Asia; grandfather Quqan Beg Khan migrated to India in the time of Shah Alam II and for a time served under him; *s* of Mirza Abdullah Beg and Izzat-un-Nisa Begum, daughter of Khwaja Ghulam Husain Khan of Agra; father served at Lucknow under Nawab Asaf-ud-Daula and later at Hyderabad under Nawab Nizam Ali Khan; *b* Agra 27 Dec 1797; father died when Ghalib was only 5; was then brought up by uncle Mirza Nasrullah Beg, Subedar of Akbarabad on behalf of the Marhattas; he later served the British; he also died when Ghalib was 8 or 9; was then brought up by his mother's family; *ed* at Agra under Shaikh Muazzam, an eminent teacher of his

times; then for two years under a Parsi scholar of Persian, Abdul Samad, who had become a Muslim and who stayed with Ghalib's family at Agra for about two years 1810-12. Ghalib probably owed his love for Persian literature to his influence; *m* Umrao Begum, daughter of Illahi Baksh Khan *Maruf*, a well-known Urdu poet of Delhi, and niece of Nawab Ahmed Baksh Khan whose sister was married to Ghalib's uncle, Mirza Nasrullah Beg; Ghalib was 13 at the time of his marriage which did not turn out to be very successful; had 7 children but they all died in infancy; adopted his wife's cousin Zain-ul-Abidin, a poet of sorts, who died in 1852, leaving behind 2 infant sons. These sons were brought up in Ghalib's household and treated as grandchildren.

After marriage made Delhi his home and lived there till death in 1869.

On the death of his uncle, the family was granted an annual pension of Rs 10,000/- through the efforts of Nawab Ahmad Baksh Khan. Later the Nawab got the amount reduced to Rs 5000/- out of which Ghalib's share was Rs 750/-. When Ghalib came to know of it, he started for Calcutta in 1825, reaching there early Feb 1828—after a long and arduous journey<sup>1</sup> of almost three years, and pleaded his case before the Gov-Gen himself, but with no results; returned empty-handed to Delhi, 29 Nov 1829, though the journey enabled him to see India's most modern city; his appeal was also turned down, 1844.

Around 1822, like the aristocrats of his times, kept a mistress, a *domni* (a singing and dancing girl), got emotionally involved

with her, and wrote moving elegy after her early death.

He never tired of praising wine and never tried to conceal that he was a great wine-addict. This weakness often landed him in trouble with his creditors. Once in 1835 his creditors got a decree against him and he evaded<sup>2</sup> arrest with great difficulty.

But in 1847 he was arrested for gambling and was tried, and he spent 3 months of simple imprisonment in jail. This episode shocked him greatly.

Was very proud of his ancestors and in the words of Sir Abdul Qadir 'attached an almost fantastic value to the maintenance of his dignity.' Declined a job as a teacher of Persian in Delhi College, Delhi for reasons of etiquette,<sup>3</sup> 1842, though the steady income from the job could have relieved some of his financial worries.

On the recommendation of friends, was commissioned by Mughal King Bahadur Shah to write a history of the royal house of Timur in Persian at a salary of Rs 600/- per annum, Jul 1850; also received a robe of honour and a title; was also granted an annuity by King Wajid Ali Shah of Awadh; became literary adviser to Bahadur Shah after the death of the incumbent, Urdu poet Zauq, Nov 1854; also started advising Mirza Fakhruddin, the heir apparent of Bahadur Shah II, and was given Rs 400/- per annum as stipend.

In 1857 before the Mutiny, the Rampur ruler, Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan whom he had taught Persian earlier, became his pupil in poetry. Later he received a stipend of Rs 100/- per month from him. After Yusuf Ali Khan's death, 1865, Ghalib went to

Rampur to try his luck with the new Nawab but the visit was not a financial success.

At the outbreak of the Mutiny his friendship with Bahadur Shah aroused suspicion<sup>4</sup> and his pension was stopped; but after investigation the charge was found baseless and his pension was restored 3 years later; in 1863 his participation in official levees was also restored. Later he sent in a representation that he be appointed a Poet Laureate of the Queen of England and his Persian *Dastanbu* (An account of 1857 happenings in Delhi) be published under official patronage. But these requests were rejected.

On his way back from Rampur, fell seriously ill. His last year passed in need and privation; later became victim of many physical ailments<sup>5</sup>; suffered a stroke of cerebral haemorrhage on 14 Feb 1869 and died the next day; lies buried near the shrine of Nizamuddin Auliya in Delhi.

Ghalib wrote both in Urdu and Persian. And though he prided himself on his voluminous Persian writing and wished to be judged by then, his fame rests on his Urdu collection or *Dewan* which he regarded as colourless.

Began writing poetry when he was about 11 or 12 and till 1822 wrote mostly in Urdu.

From 1822 to 1850 devoted himself almost exclusively to Persian. Thereafter he came back to Urdu. His final *Dewan* in Urdu contains only about 1800 couplets.

Ghalib used the traditional forms in poetry—ghazals, *qasidas* (panegyrics) and

*marsiya*s (elegiac poems) but he expanded subject matter of his poetry to include problems of man and his life, philosophy and religion. With Ghalib begins a new era in Urdu poetry. He is among the greatest Urdu poets and also the most popular.

Ghalib made the first selection himself and his Urdu *Dewan* consisting of about 1,100 couplets was published, 1841. A second edition of his Urdu *Dewan* was published, 1847 and a third one, 1861. Yet another edition was produced in 1862.

His Persian *Dewan* was finally published, 1845. A second was brought out in 1863 by Munshi Nawal Kishore of Kanpur.

Was also a very great writer of Urdu prose and originated a simple, natural and fascinating style. His collection of letters to his numerous correspondents (including pupils sending poetical exercises for correction) was published as *Urdu-i-Mualla*, in two parts.

Was a man of very affectionate nature and had an unfailing sense of humour, possessed very broad sympathies and his chief disciple was a Hindu—Munshi Har Gopal Tafta. In a letter to him, he says:

‘I hold all human beings whether Mussalmans, Hindus or Christians, dear to me and regard them as my brethren.’

Pubs: Persian—*Abr-i-Gauhar Bar* (The pearl-dropping cloud, a *Masnawi*); *Panj-Ahang* (Persian grammar etc.); *Mihr-i-Nimroz* (History of Mughal Dynasty, Vol I)<sup>6</sup>, 1854; *Dastanbu* (An account of events in Delhi during 1857); *Qati-Burhan* (Criticism of the famous Persian lexicon, *Bur-*

*han-i-Qati*) 1862; *Nama-i- Ghalib*; SAI, Tirmizi, *Persian letters of Ghalib* 1969 (Discovered in 1960 and acquired by the National Archives of India); Urdu—*Dewan-i Ghalib*; *Urdu-i-Mualla* (letters) 2 Parts, 1914; *Ud-i-hindi* (letters) 4th edition, 1913?

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *Famous Urdu Poets and Writers*; Malik Ram, *Mirza Ghalib*; M Mujeeb, *Ghalib*.

<sup>1</sup>Ghalib went via Kanpur, Lucknow, Banda, Allahabad, Benaras, Murshidabad. For details of the case see Malik Ram, *Mirza Ghalib*, pp. 22-24.

<sup>2</sup>Ghalib evaded arrest by remaining indoors during the day-time and coming out only after dark. For, according to propriety, a respectable person could only be arrested outside his house and that too only during day-time,

<sup>3</sup>James Thompson, the Chief Secretary, to whom Ghalib's name had been recommended for the job, asked him to come and see him. Ghalib went in a *palki* and waited outside. When Thompson was told why Ghalib would not come in, he came out and explained to him that had he come for an official visit, he (Thompson) would have received him formally. But he was not supposed to receive candidates for jobs in a like manner. Ghalib replied that he had supposed a Govt job would add to, rather than detract from, his status. Saying this, he went away.

<sup>4</sup>He was charged (on the basis of a wrong report) with having attended a levee held by Bahadur Shah and having presented him a *sikka* for inscription on a new coin. See Malik Ram, *Mirza Ghalib*, p. 44.

<sup>5</sup>He himself wrote:

‘I am seventy-three, and therefore decrepit par excellence. My memory has failed me, it seems I never had one at all. I have for long been hard of hearing, now my auditory sense is quite atrophied, like my memory. For about a month friends who have been coming

to see me write down what they have to say, if it is anything beyond formal inquiries about my health. My food amounts to nothing. A piece of sugar candy and peeled, powdered almonds in syrup in the morning, thin consomme' at midday, four fried kababs early in the evening, wine five tolas in weight with an equal quantity of rose-water before going to sleep. I am decrepit, imbecile, a sinner, a lecher; my face is black with iniquity....' Quoted in M Mujeeb, *Ghalib*, p. 30.

\*The second volume was never compiled. See Malik Ram, *Mirza Ghalib*, pp. 37-8.

### Ghani, M Mohammed (1907— )

Educationist

*s* of PKM Mohammed Ismail; *b* at Nagercoil, Tamil Nadu, 31 Mar 1907; *ed* MA 1931; LT, 1936; *m*, widower; 3 children.

Principal and Prof of English of several Govt Colls in former Madras State, 1948-55; Dy Dir of Public Instruction, Madras, 1956-63; Dir Regional Inst of English, Bangalore, 1963-69; Vice-Chancellor, Calicut Univ since May 1969; has edited English teaching books for coll and high school classes.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1973; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*, 1976.

### Ghayoor Ali Khan (1909— )

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Mohd Liaqat Ali Khah; *b* at Jalalabad, Dist Muzaffarnagar, UP, 7 Oct 1909; *ed* at Govt High School, Muzaffarnagar; *m* Naushaba Begum, 1950; agriculturist.

Previously associated with the Praja Socialist Party; courted arrest during the food agitation launched by the PSP, 1958; Dir Coop Cane Development Union, Shamli; Lfe-Mem and Vice-Pres, National Public Inter Coll, Jalalabad, for fifteen years.

PSP mem UP Legis Assem 1957-62 (Bhavan); lost 1962 (same const); SSP mem Lok Sabha 1967-70 (Kairana, UP), lost to Shafqat Jung (Cong) in mid-term poll 1971 (same const); BLD mem, Rajya Sabha, Apr 1976 (UP).

Is interested in *shramdaan* and rural uplift; took active part in Zamindari abolition campaign, collections for National Defence Fund and many other social welfare activities such as adult edn, national health schemes, etc.

Sources: *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1971; *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *RSW*, 1975; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *RGE*, 1962, Vol II.

### Ghazanfar Ali Khan, (Raja) (1895—1963)

Pakistani politician

*Title*: Raja (renounced, 1946).

*b* 16 Aug 1895; *ed* Pb Univ (BA).

Mem Ind Legis Assem, 1924-26 (North Pb M); re-elected, 1927 (same const); joined Jinnah's Independent Party; Min Alwar St, 1928; mem Coun of State, 1933-37 (West Pb M).

ML mem Pb Legis Assem, 1937-45 (Pind Dadan Khan MR); re-elected, 1946 (same const); Parly Sec, Govt of Pb, Revenue and Irrigation Depts, 1937-46; one of the five ML members in Interim Govt of Ind, as Min of Health, 26 Oct 1946.

Attended the Muslim Conf, Delhi, 20 Mar 1927; attended the annual sessions of AIML and actively participated in the proceedings; was not in favour of welcoming the Simon Commn (19th Session, II, Lahore Dec 1927); opposed the resolution electing Sir Mohammad Shafi as Pres of the AIML (same session); as mem of AIML Coun, was asked to revive and reorganise the League in India States (Coun Meeting, Apr 1934); supported Jinnah's resolution opposing the imposition of GOI Act, 1935 (24th Session, Bombay, Apr 1936); moved a resolution to form a Central Election Bd to contest the provincial elections, 1937 (same session); seconded a resolution asking the British Govt to review the policy of postponing the elections during the war, as the existing assemblies had become unrepresentative of the proletariat and as 'only a fresh election could correctly reflect the opinion of Muslim India which stands solidly on Pakistan' (31st Session, Karachi, Dec 1943); seconded the resolution expelling Khizr Hayat Khan from ML (Coun Meeting, Lahore, Jul 1944).

Mem Subjects Cttee League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946; speaking on the occasion, said: 'The Muslim League was the greatest democratic institution, and it was man's worth and conviction that counted, not the manner of his dress, for instance, which was so important to Congress.'

Condemned the militant and aggressive attitude of Pt Jawahar Lal Nehru; said that the Congress with its overwhelming majority in the Constituent Assembly hoped to crush the Muslim League. Muslims could not rely on the promises of the British; they should

develop their own inherent strength and fight for the achievement of Pakistan; advocate direct action (League Coun Meeting, Bombay, Jul 1946).

In Pak: Min of Food, Agriculture and Health, GOP, 1947; Amb to Iran, 1948-52; to Turkey, 1952-53; High Commr in India, 1953-56; Amb to Italy, 1956-57; rejoined ML and re-entered politics, 1957.

Was a trusted lieutenant of MA Jinnah; one of the few Pakistani leaders to realize the futility of eliminating minorities from Pak; tried hard to dissuade Hindus from leaving Pakistan.

Sources: *International Who's Who*, 1957; *AWW*, 1958; *International Year-Book and Statesman's Who's Who*, 1959; *FOP*, Vol II; *Inside Pakistan*; *National Assembly of Pakistan Debates* (Obituary<sup>1</sup> reference made on 18 Apr 1963).

<sup>1</sup>According to the obituary reference, he had adopted three orphan Muhajir girls, two of whom he had married off before he died.

**Ghulam Quddus, MA (1920— )**

Bengali journalist, writer

b 20 Jan 1920; mt Bengali; journalist and writer.

Pubs: *Bidirna* (poems), 1950; *Bandi* (novel), 1952; *Ila Mitra* (poems), 1954; *Mariam* (novel, 1954; *Ek Sange*, 1955; *Surer agun* (novel), 1961; *Svapna O Anyayna kabita* (Poetry), 1972 tr. from English; *lekha nei svarnaksare* (fiction), 1974.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1961, 1973, 1974.

### Ghulam Ahmad, Mirza (1835?—1908)

Founder of Ahmadiya sect

Belonged to a respectable Mughal family; ancestor, Mirza Hadi Beg came to India from Samarqand at about the time of Babar, was given a jagir, founded a village at first called Islampur Qadi which later came to be known as Qadian; *s* of Mirza Ghulam Murtaza, a loyalist (died 1876) and Charagh Bibi (died 1861); *b* Qadian, Dist Gurdaspur, Pb, 13 Feb 1835?; *ed* learnt Quran and Persian under Fazl Ilahi, Arabic under Fazl Ahmad and later studied under a Shia tutor, Gul Ali Shah, of Batala; continued his religious studies; learnt some English at Sialkot; *m* Hurmat Bibi, *d* of maternal uncle in 1884; Eusrat Jahan Begum *d* of Mir Nasir Nawab; the latter's *s*, Bashir-ud-Din Mahmud Ahmad (qv), became head of the Ahmadiyas after his father's successor, Nuruddin (qv).

Ahmadiya sources claim a pious early life for him.

Worked with his father at Qadian; *Muharrir* or Reader in a law court at Sialkot, 1864-68; failed in the Mukhtearship exam; went back to Qadian and looked after father's estates, etc; but gave up all interest in family estates by 1877.

At Sialkot came in contact with Indian and foreign Christian missionaries; his personal and press debates with them on religious matters, which became acrimonious and militant later, began there.

1880 was a turning point in his career; began publishing his 4 volumed *magnum*

*opus* the *Burahin-i-Ahmadiyah* (or 'Proofs of the Ahmadiya') in Urdu, which took 4 years to complete. The purpose of the book was to rejuvenate Islam; in Mar 1882, claimed to have been divinely apptd *mujaddid* or renewer of the faith; people started owing allegiance to him, the first one to do so being his closest associate and later first Khalifah, Maulvi Nuruddin (qv), 1889.

During 1890-91 published three major books and publicly declared that he was a peaceful *masih mawad* (Promised Messiah) and *mahdi* (saviour); said that he had been sent to redeem Islam, that he had appeared 'in the likeness of Jesus' who had died in Kashmir (and not on the Cross) and was no longer in heaven.

As a peaceful *mahdi*, *jihad* to him meant spiritual struggle in the way of God. It meant loyalty to the British Govt, and also a missionary programme. Later he claimed that Guru Nanak was a Muslim and he himself an *avtar* of Krishna.

Delivered his famous lecture on stages of spiritual development before the Religious Conf, Lahore, Dec 1896.

His claims, regarded by orthodox Muslims as heresy, gave rise to protests and involved him in challenges and debates. The most continuous and acrimonious of them all was with Muhammad Husayn of the Ahl-i-Hadith, during which they had to go to court of law. Another long controversy was with Pt Lekh Ram of the Arya Samaj which culminated in the latter's murder in 1897, which in turn led to communal riots in Pb.

Early in public life adopted the technique of throwing challenges to others to prove or disprove some points with a prize to the winner.

Estd an Urdu Weekly, *Al Hakam*, 1897; also started *Badr* (Urdu), 1902, and *Review of Religions* (Urdu and English), 1902.

Formally estd the Ahmadiya community, 1900, his followers till then being referred to by his opponents as Mirzais or Qadianis.

Never made the Haj nor did he ever leave India. Besides books, wrote numerous polemical tracts also.

Biogs: Part I, AR Dard, *Life of Ahmad*, 1949.

Bashiruddin Mahmud Ahmad, *Ahmad, The messenger of the Latter Days*, 1924; *Mirza Ghulam Ahmad: His Life and Mission*, 1951.

Pubs:<sup>1</sup> Urdu: *Burahin-i-Ahmadiyah*, 1880-1905 (later tr by Masum Beg and published from Lahore, 1955), *Fath-i-Islam*. 1890; *Izala-i-Awham*, 1891; *Tawhiz-i-Maram*, 1891; *Masih Hindustan Men*, 1899; *Chashman-i-Masihi* (Fountain of Christianity), 1906; *Gavarnament-i-Angrezi awr Jihad*, 1900; *Kashf-ul-Gita* (Throwing open the Curtain), 1898 (a trat); *Radd-i-Niyog* (Rejection of Niyog) (also a tract) 1895; *How to get rid of the bondage of sin*, 1970.

Sources: *The Ahmadiyah Movement; Islam in India and Pakistan*; MBI; INB; 1975; NBIL, Vol IV; *Arya Dharm*.

<sup>1</sup>For a fuller list of books by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad, see *The Ahmadiyah Movement*, pp. 210-11.

### Ghulam Hasan (1891—1954)

Supreme Court judge

Title: Kt, 1947.

b 3 Jul 1891; ed BA, LLB; m Aisha d of MA Ghani, retd Dist & Session Judge, UP; 1 S, 1 D.

Commenced practice at Hardoi and shifted to Lucknow; Judge of the Awadh Chief Court, 1940; Chief Judge, 1946–Jul 1948; Senior Judge, Lucknow Bench of Allahabad High Court, 1948–52; on deputation to the GOI as Chmn Dargah Khwaja Saheb Ajmer Enquiry Cttee, 1949; Judge, Supreme Court of India, 1952–54.

Chmn Provincial Red Cross & St John Ambulance Asscn; Pres Bd of Govs, La Martinere Coll for Boys and La Martinere School for Girls.

Awarded Knighthood, of the order of St John of Jerusalem, for humanitarian services.

Died 5 Nov 1954.

Sources: *High Court of Judicature at Allahabad Centenary 1866–1966*; IPY, 1952–53.

### Ghulam Hassan Khan, Nawab Sir (?—1881)

Pathan loyalist soldier

Titles: Nawab, 1863; CSI, 1868.

An Alizai Pathan; s of Ashik Muhammad Khan, ruler of Tonk, sub-division of Dehra Ismail Khan under Sikh ruler, Ranjit Singh.

Offered his services to the Govt; aided the British against Sikh rebels in 1848 and 1851–57; in 1857–8, as native commandant took the 2,000 strong Multan horses to Lahore that he had himself raised; under



Col Cureton led them in 15 general actions.

Envoy at Kabul, 1859-64, and accompanied the Afghan army to Herat; commanded the Bhawalpur army, 1868; was on the staff of the Prince of Wales, 1875-6; was a trusted counsellor during the campaigns of 1878-80 at Kandhar and Kabul; rewarded with land and titles.

Was officially described as a gallant soldier, an able counsellor and a chivalrous gentleman.

Died 1881.

Source: *DIB*.

#### **Ghulam Husain, Raja (1882-1917)**

Journalist

Sunni; was a Punjabi Muslim, probably from a poor family; *ed* at MAO Coll, Aligarh; was a brilliant student; and won the Cambridge Speaking Prize, 1905; leader of the 1907 strike in Coll; was expelled after a clash with a police constable during an Exhibition in the Coll; a strike followed; later the expulsion order was revoked, he was allowed to take the BA Exam but was not to be readmitted to the Coll afterwards.

Took part in the discussions in the 1st Session of the AIML, Karachi, Dec 1907.

Worked with Maulana Mohammad Ali as sub-editor *Comrade*, 1911-14; editor *Indian Daily Telegraph* of Raja of Mahmudabad, 1914-16; founded own paper *New Era*, Lucknow, 1917.

Had a good command on English.

Fell from a runaway horse at Lucknow in the autumn of 1917 and died.<sup>1</sup>

Sources: *FOP*, Vol I; *SIM*; *MAO*; *RMP*.

<sup>1</sup>For AMIL tribute, see *FOP*, Vol I, p. 436.

#### **Ghulam Husain Hidayatullah, Shaikh Sir (1879—1948)**

Sind politician

*Titles*: Kt, 1926; KCSI, 1933.

Belonged to a well-to-do Zamindar family of Sind; *b* Shikarpur, Sind (Pak) Jan 1879; *ed* Shikarpur High School; DJ Sind Coll (BA, 1901); and Govt Law School, Bombay (LLB, 1903); *m*, lost a son<sup>1</sup> 1942; eldest *s* Anwar Hussain married *d* of Sir Abdoola Haroon (qv), was MLA Sind, 1946 and later also.

Was a struggling lawyer at Hyderabad (Sind); practised 1904-20; Vice-Pres Hyderabad Municipality; first non-official Pres, Hyderabad Dist Local Bd; mem old Bombay Legis Coun, 1912-20 (Dist Local Bd of the Sind Div); mem Bombay Legis Coun estd under Minto-Morley reforms (Larkana); Min, Bombay, Jan 1921-Jun 1928; mem Bombay Gov's Exec Coun, Jun 1928-Jun 1934; later Vice-Pres Gov's Exec Coun; during all these years, held charge of almost every dept.

Delegate to the RTC, London, Nov 1930-Jun 1931 and second session, Sept-Dec 1931; services placed at the disposal of GOI Reforms Office, Oct 1931.

Nom mem Coun of State, Jun 1934, for six months; mem Ind Legis Assem, Jan 1935 (Sind Jagirdars and Zamindars); joined Jinnah's Independent Party.

Started agitating for the separation of Sind from Bombay; apptd Pres, Sind Advisory Coun, on separation of

Sind as a province, Apr 1936; Prés A-I Local Self-Govt Conf.

Mem Sind Legis Assem, Apr 1937 (Landholders); 1st Premier of Sind, 1937-1938; resigned from ML and became Min of Home in Allah Baksh ministry, Mar 1941-Oct 1942; installed as Premier on the fall of Mir Bundeali Khan's Muslim League ministry; rejoined Muslim League<sup>2</sup>; ML Premier, Sind, Oct 1942-47; attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi Apr 1946, where he favoured the demand for Pak; attended the Simla Conf convened by the Viceroy; submitted a memorandum to the Cabinet Mission suggesting a loose federation and avoiding partition of the country, but nothing came of it; at one stage had advocated joint electorates; renounced all titles in accordance with Muslim League Coun mandate.

In Pak: Gov of Sind, 1947-Oct 1948.

Died 4 Oct 1948.

In personal life was warm in friendship, lavish in hospitality, and non-communal in outlook, most of his friends being Hindus; was highly ambitious and wanted to remain in power at all costs. That explains his cultivation of the favour of the British officials, his advocacy of the separation of Sind from Bombay, and his joining the Muslim League.

Sources: *Peeps into Pakistan*; TP, Vol IV; IYB, 1947; FOP, Vol II; DNB, Vol II; *Pathway to Pakistan*.

<sup>1</sup>According to DNB, he had only one son who was killed during an attack by the Hurs in the late thirties.

<sup>2</sup>Attended the AIML Session, Dec 1924; was

mem of Cttee to frame a scheme of reforms to be placed before the Royal Commn, 17th Session, AIML, Aligarh, Dec 1925.

### Ghulam Moinuddin Khan (1911— )

Khan of Mandavar St

b 22 Nov 1911; succeeded 1918; ed Rajkumar Coll, Rajkot; full ruling powers, 22 Nov 1931; m Nawab Begum Qudsia Jahan Begum, Oct 1933.

Wanted to accede to Pak and started arresting local leaders and harassing the people.

The administration of the State was taken over by GOI, 22 Oct 1947. Subsequently the Khan went away to Pak.

Sources: Thos Peters, *Who's Who in India; The Story of the Integration of the Indian States*, 1969.

### Ghulam Nabi Khayal (1939— )

Kashmiri journalist, writer

s of Jalal-ud-Din Mir and Taja; b Srinagar, 4 Mar 1939; mt Kashmiri; ed Graduate, Adib Fazil (J & K); m Rafeeqa; 1 S, 1 D.

Radio announcer and news reader, 1956-58; in charge of Pubs Dept of J & K Academy of Arts, Culture & Languages, 1959-64.

Accused in Hazratbal riot and murder case and detained for about 2 years 1958-60; Gen-Sec, Kashmir Swatantra Forum, 1967-68.

Co-editor *Kong-Posh*, 1956; Editor *Gulrez*, 1960-61; *Mahaaz* weekly (official organ of the Plebiscite Front), 1964; started

first Kashmiri newspaper *Watan* and was its Editor-in-Chief, 1965; Editor-in-Chief *Iqbal* weekly from Srinagar, 1968.

Mem Kashmir Cultural Soc and J & K State People's Convention; Chmn Kashmir Democratic Forum; joined Janata Party, Apr 1977.

Pubs: Kashmiri—*Praggash; Poetica; Zanjuri Hund Saaz; Viyoor; Saam Nama; Son Adab*, 1960-62; *Mehmood Gami; Kaashur Nasr; Aka Nundan* 1974 (Five different versions of a folk tale in verse); *Gaashery Munaar*, 1972 (Sahitya Akademi Award winner, 1974).

Sources: *WWIW; IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *JKW*, 1972; *Who's Who of J & K State People's Convention; TOI*, 1 May 1977; *INB*, 1976.

### Ghulam Rabbani Taban (1914— )

Urdu poet

*s* of Jan Alam Khan; *b* at Kaimganj, Farrukhabad Dist, UP, 14 Jan 1914; *mt* Urdu; *ed* BA, 1936, LLB, 1938; *m* Habeeba; 3 S, 3 D.

Practised as lawyer, 1940-49; joined Maktaba Jamia Ltd, 1949; retd as Gen Manager, 1970.

Recd UP Urdu Academy Award, 1972; Padma Sri, 1970; Soviet Land Nehru Award, 1973.

Pubs: *Saz-i-Larzan*, 1950; *Hadees-e-Dil* (poetry), 1960; *Zauq-e-Safar*, 1970; edited with others, 1945 *ka behtar in adab* (selections of Urdu literature of the year 1945); *Gham-i-dauran* (antho-

logy of patriotic poems), 1951; *Shikast-i-Zindan* (selection of poems about the freedom struggle in India and other Asian countries), 1953.

Sources: *WWIW; IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *INB*, 1960; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

### Ghulam us Saqlain, Khwaja (1870s—1915)

UP politician, social reformer

Shia; descended from an old and respected family which migrated from Herat; Maulvi Altaf Husain Hali (qv) of Panipat belonged to this family; belonged to Meerut but settled at Lucknow; *b* Panipat 1870s: *ed* religious education in the *Koran*, Arabic and Persian; Eng edn in Delhi, Pb Univ (Entrance 1880 in the first division and won a scholarship); St Stephen's Coll, Delhi; MAO Coll Aligarh (BA, 1893); was a favourite student of TW Arnold; founded *Ikhwan-us-Safa*, a society for promoting physical and moral reforms, 1890, at Aligarh; Literary Asst to Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (qv) till 1896; passed LLB, 1895; *m*; son Khwaja Ghulam Saiyidain (qv).

Served in Hyderabad, 1896-1902; joined the Meerut Bar; Chief Judge Malerkotla St, Pb; took a prominent part in the anti-Nagri Resolution agitation, 1900; started *Asr-i-Jadid*<sup>1</sup>, a monthly journal that, among other things, promoted<sup>2</sup> the idea of a Muslim political organisation, Jan 1903; also stood for better understanding between Hindus and Muslims; elected mem UP Legis Coun, 1913-15; moved a comprehensive bill in the Coun for the control of usury but died before the second reading of the bill.

Participated in the deliberations of the

Muhammadan Conf and in the Madras Session steered a resolution for social reform among his co-religionists.

Attended the early meetings of the A-I Shia Conf but broke off contacts later.

A founder-mem of AIML, Dec 1906, and mem Provisional Cttee formed there; proposed a resolution at the Inaugural Session supporting the partition of Bengal as being beneficial to the Muslims of East Bengal.

Wanted the Hindu depressed castes to be converted to Islam.

Died of heart failure at Meerut 4 Sept 1915.

Referring to his death, Mr Mazharul Haque, Pres of the 8th Session of AIML, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916<sup>3</sup>, said that Khwaja Ghulam-us-Saqlain was a finished product of our Aligarh College, that great seat of Muslim learning in India, and we have lost him in the very flush of youth and heyday of his life. It is sad to contemplate that a career so full of promise should be cut short so soon. He was a bold social reformer, a tenacious and determined worker, a ripe and laborious scholar, a man who showed his profession in his practice, one who dared to live the life he preached.<sup>4</sup>

Pubs: *Abul Fazl Allami* (biog); *Roznamcha-i-siyahat*, 1912; *Islam par ek falsafiyani lecture*.

Sources: *IYBA*, 1912; *FOP*, Vol I; *SIM*; *MAO*; *RMP*; *I am not an Island*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>For the policies of this magazine, see *Rise of Muslims in Indian Politics*, p. 229.

<sup>2</sup>Intelligent Musalmans will readily admit the necessity for the establishment of a Muhammadan

political association. Owing to the want of such an association the interests of the Muhammadan community have already suffered in a variety of ways and are still being trampled under foot; some of the instances being the Hindi-Urdu controversy, the exclusion of Persian from the Allahabad University and the paucity of Musalman members in the Municipal and Local Boards.' Quoted in *SIM*, p. 138.

<sup>3</sup>See *FOP*, Vol I, p. 328.

**Ghuznavi, Haji Sir Abdel Karim Abu Ahmed Khan (1872—1839)**

Bengal minister

*Title*: Kt, 1928.

Belonged to a big Zamindar family of Mymensingh; eldest s of Abdul Hakim Khan Ghuznavi; *b* 25 Aug 1872; *ed* St Peter's School, Exmouth, Devonshire; Wren and Gurney's Institution, London; and Univs of London and Jena (Germany); *m* Nawab Begum Lady Saidennessa Khanum, 1894; 1 S, 4 D.

Returned to India in 1894 and settled in his estates; opposed the anti-partition movement in Bengal.

Mem Impl Legis Coun, 1909-12 (East Bengal and Assam M); 1913-16 (Bengal M).

Sent on a political mission to the Court of King Hussein of Hedjaz as also to Palestine and Syria to inquire into the question of pilgrim traffic; 1913; elected mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1923 & 1926 (Mymensingh South-West M); Bengal Min, 1924 and 1927; during his first term as minister, a motion sponsored by the Muslim Swarajist, Maulvi Mohd Nurul Huq Chowdhury, in Mar 1924 to reduce the Ministers' salary to Re. 1.00 was passed by a single vote; mem

Exec Coun, Bengal, Apr 1929; retd 9 May 1934.

Gave evidence<sup>1</sup> before the Reforms Enquiry Cttee, 1924; Chmn Bengal Provincial Simon Cttee, 1928 & Gen Chmn of All Provincial Simon Cttees, Mar 1929-34.

Was closely associated with Muslim educational reform movements.

Sir J Bamfylde Fuller, 1st Lt-Gov of Eastern Bengal and Assam, used to call him the 'right' Ghuznavi and his brother AH Ghuznavi (qv), active in the anti-partition agitation, the wrong one.

Died 24 Jul 1939.

Pubs: *Pilgrim Traffic to Hedjaz and Palestine; Moslem Education in Bengal*, etc.

Sources: *Bengal The Nationalist Movement 1876-1940*; *IYB*, 1939-40; *BMP*; *International Who's Who*, 1938; *Who's Who India*, 1927; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims*; *IOL*, 1935 and *IO & BOL*, 1940.

<sup>1</sup>In his evidence, expressed his doubts about India's suitability for democratic institutions. See Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims—A Political History*, p. 174.

**Ghuznavi, Sir Abdul Halim Abu Hossein Khan (1876—1953)**

Bengal politician

Title: Kt, 1935.

Belonged to a zamindar family of Mymensingh Dist; second s of Abdul Hakim Khan Ghuznavi; younger brother of Abdel Karim Ghuznavi (qv), Bengal Minister; b Tangail, Mymensingh, E Bengal (now Bangladesh) 11 Nov 1876; ed City Coll School; St Xavier's, Coll, Calcutta; m Mariam Khatoon, 1896, second d of Hafiz Mohd Ali Khan Panee; childless.

Entered public career, 1900; Chmn Tangail Municipality; mem of Local Bd; Hon Mgte.

Entered politics in 1902; took a leading part in the anti-partition agitation; moved a resolution opposing partition of Bengal in Indian National Cong. Benaras, 1905; attended the Provincial Conf held at Barisal, 14 & 15 Apr 1906; where he read out the Presidential Address of Maulvi Abdul Rasul (qv).

To popularise Swadeshi goods, opened the United Bengal Ccompany in Bowbazar, Calcutta, 1905; together with Abdus Sobhan of Bogra started the Bengal Hosiery Company, 1908.

Left the Cong after the split at its Surat Session, 1907; Treasurer, Bengal Muhammadan Asscn, Dec 1907.

Attended the annual sessions of AIML<sup>1</sup> and took part in its deliberations; mem Provisional Cttee to prepare a scheme for submission to the Royal Commn (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); believed that a boycott of Simon Commn would be prejudicial to Muslim interests (19th Session, II, Lahore, Dec 1927); seconded the resolution for the election of Sir Muhammad Shafi as the Pres of the League (same session); mem Coun of AIML; was one of the requisitionists of the 23rd Session, I (Aziz Group), Howrah, Oct 1933.

Mem Indian Legis Assem, 1927 (Dacca Div MR), 1931 (Dacca-cum-Mymensingh MR), 1935-45 (same const); lost as Independent to Tamizuddin Khan, 1946 (same const).

Delegate to all the three RTCs; mem of (i) Burma Separation Cttee, 1933; (ii) Franchise Cttee, 1930; (iii) Federal Fin Cttee, 1932; (iv) Consultative Cttee, 1933;

(v) Minorities Cttee, 1930-32; (vi) Railway Advisory Cttee, 1927-30 & 1932; (vii) Public Accounts Cttee, 1933; (viii) Jt Parly Cttee, 1933; and (ix) Reserve Bank of India Cttee, 1933; also mem Advisory Bd to Ind Delegation to World Economic Conf, 1933.

Attended the Leaders Conf (called after Gandhiji's fast) that urged the Govt to release him, 19 Feb 1943; repudiating the representative character of AIML, appealed to Lord Wavell, 4 Jul 1945, for due representation of non-League Muslims on the Executive Coun at the Centre.

Presided over Muslim Conf, Kanpur, 1929; Pres Cent National Muhammadan Asscn; Sheriff of Calcutta, 1934-35.

Leading Calcutta merchant; Pres Muslim Chamber of Commerce, 1939-40; Indian Chamber of Commerce, 1945-46; Chmn Indian Steamship Company; Dir of many other companies; mem Export Advisory Cttee and Indian Cent Jute Cttee, Calcutta.

Hon Sec, Calcutta Jubilee Celebrations Cttee; Vice-Pres, Bengal Provincial Cttee of the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the reign of George V; Vice-Pres, British Indian Asscn.

Mem, Courts of Dacca & Aligarh Univs; Fellow, Calcutta Univ; mem Royal Asiatic Society, Calcutta.

Died 18 Jun 1953.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *FOP*, Vol II; *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951; *IYB*, 1947; *Swadeshi Movement in Bengal, 1903-1908*; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *How India Wrought for Freedom*; *The History of INC*, Vol II; *IAR*, 1945, Vol II; *NYB*, 1946-47; *Muslims and Indian Nationalism RCPL*, 1945-46.

<sup>1</sup>The *DNB*, Vol II says that he never joined hands with the Muslim League. See p. 33.

### Gias-ud-din, Peer (1925— )

J & K politician

*s* of Ghulam Mustafa; *b* at Srinagar, J & K. Jan 1925; *ed* AMU (MA. LLB); Agricultural Inst, Naini (Diploma in Social Edn and Agricultural Extension); *m*; 3 S.

Joined National Conf, 1942; took part in student movement, 1942-46; courted arrest several times during freedom struggle; PA to Dev Min, 1948-49; joined the Bar, 1949; served as Principal, Extension Training Centre, Srinagar, 1953-57; was Pres J & K Coop Union and mem of Exec Cttee of National Coop Union of India.

Mem J & K Legis Coun, 1957; retd Sept 1971; was Dy Chmn of Coun; apptd Min for Food and Agriculture, Oct 1963, for Health, Oct 1964-May 1966, for Food and Agriculture, May 1966-67, for Industries and Power, 1967-Mar 1972; Vice Pres J & K PCC, Aug 1970; lost in the 1972 elections (Zadibal) and his security was forfeited.

Sources: *IWW*(INFA), 1976-77; *JKW*, 1972; *RGE*, 1970-72, Vol II-C; *Biennial Elections Brochure*.

### Golam Mustafa (1897—1964)

Bengali poet

A major Muslim poet; started his literary career by imitating Tagore's style and diction; also wrote good prose; was condemned in 1926 by a contemporary journal *Islam-i-darsan* as 'blatantly Hinduised'. The majority of the poems in his *Rakta Rag* were

held to be 'virtually rehash of the works of others... absolutely devoid of national sentiments... One even doubts whether he is a Muslim... we cannot consider... (such a person) impassioned by an alien religion as anything other than the trash of our society<sup>1</sup>.

Pubs: Bengali: *Rakta Rag*, 1924, (1st volume of verse; praised by Rabindranath Tagore himself); *Hasnahena*; *Kavya-kahani*, 1938 (all poetry); *Bisva Nabi*, (biography of the Prophet), 1942

Sources: *BMP*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1962.

<sup>1</sup>Quoted in *BMP*, p. 152.

### Gulsher Ahmad, S (1921— )

Madhya Pradesh politician

s of Sheikh Wazir Ahmed; b Satna Dist, MP, 3 Mar 1921; ed V.H. School, Satna; Ewing Christian Coll, Allahabad (BA, 1944; LLB 1946); called to Bar from Inner Temple; m Batul Fatima; 7 D, 1 S.

Was mem of Rajya Sabha, 1952-56 (Vindhya Pradesh); lost the 1957 election to MP Assem an Cong ticket to a JS candidate (Amarpatan); Cong mem MP Assem, 1962, (same const); Dy Min for Finance and Law, 1963; Cabinet Min, 1963-67; lost in 1967, again to JS (same const); re-elected on Cong ticket to Assem, 1972 (Amarpatan); Speaker MP Legis Assem, Aug 1972; nom Dir Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, 1969; mem (i) AICC, 1968-72; (ii) Bar Asscn of India; and (iii) MPCC, 1967-72.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1972; *Indian Parliament*; *RGE*,

1952, Vol I; *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *RGE*, 1962, Vol II; *RGE*, 1967, Vol II; *RGE*, 1970-72, Vol II-C.

### Gurmani, Mushtaq Ahmad (1905— )

Pakistani politician

b 25 Oct 1905; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh; m Hajira Sultan Begum, d of Col ZA Ahmad of Indian Medical Service; 3 D.

Proprietor Thatta Gurmani Estate; formed the Muzaffargarh Dist Zamindars Asscn, 1925; Pres 1926.

Mem Pb Legis Coun, 22 Jul 1930 (Muslim landholders—elected unopposed); nom mem 4th Pb Legis Coun, 25 Feb 1932-37; mem Pb Legis Assem, 1937-45 (Muzaffargarh North MR); mem of the Standing Cttee on Land Rev, Agriculture, Jails and Industries; Parly Sec, Ministry of Edn & Health, Pb, 1937-42; moved a resolution at the 26th Session, AIML, Patna, Dec 1938, demanding the status of a province for British Baluchistan.

Mem Bd of Economic Inquiry, Pb, and the Pb Advisory Bd on Books; Dir of Recruitment (Technical), GOI, 1942-45; Dir-Gen of Resettlement & Employment & Jt-Sec, Min of Labour, GOI, 1945-47; Delegate to International Labour Conf, Montreal, 1946; had proposed<sup>1</sup> a regional union of Pb States, Apr 1947; Chief Min of Bahawalpur, 1947-48.

In Pak: It was under his tenure that the Nawab of Bahawalpur declared independence<sup>2</sup>; Min without portfolio, Govt of Pak, 3 Jan 1949; Amb-at-Large, Nov 1949-Apr 1950; Min for Kashmir Affairs, 1950-51; mem Consembly, 1950-54; Min for Home

Affairs & States and Frontier Regions, GOP 1951-54; Gov of Pb, Nov 1954; Chmn Coun for Administration of W Pak, 17 Dec 1954-55; Chmn 2nd Consenbly, 1955; Gov of West Pak, Apr 1955-28 Aug 1957 (resigned); was a strong advocate of a unified W Pak.

Chmn Bd of Dirs, Abbasi Textile Mills, etc.; Sec, Chamber of Princes, for a number of years.

Sources: *IPY*, 1952-53; *AWW*, 1958; *IYB* 1947; *The International Who's Who*, 1957; *International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who*, 1959; *FOP*, Vol II; *A History of Pakistan; East Pakistan; Political Conspiracies in Pakistan; GPP*.

<sup>1</sup>According to an American author, Wayne Aynes Wilcox, in April 1947 Gurmani proposed a regional union of Punjab States in April 1947. . . . Mr Gurmani's note [to the British Indian Government] made it clear that the State Government was acting as an independent agent and the spirit of independence was conveyed to Sir Mohd Zaffarullah Khan, the ML representative in the Boundary Commission, in unmistakable terms. . . . The unwillingness of Mr Gurmani to take his lead from the Muslim League, even after warnings from Zaffarullah that he was playing in the hands of his foe, brought his loyalty to the Pakistan cause into question. Later he refused a post in the reconstituted Punjab Government offered to him by Mr Jinnah and the Khan of Mamdot, yet he stayed on in Bahawalpur. Quoted in *Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*, p. 208.

<sup>2</sup>Gurmani was accused of writing a letter to Sardar Patel, Dy PM of India, in 1947 in which he said that 'with my best efforts His Highness (the ruler of Bahawalpur) has agreed conditionally about the accession of Bahawalpur with India provided Bikaner, Jaisalmer & Bahawalpur are put under him. . . .' The letter was published in mid-1958 in *The Times of Karachi*. Gurmani filed a defamation suit against the editor. The letter

was later proved to be a forgery. See *Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*, pp. 257-8n.

### Habib, Prof Mohammad (1895-1971)

Historian

Second s of Muhammad Nasim, leading lawyer of Lucknow; *b* Lucknow, 6 Jun 1895<sup>1</sup>; *ed* MAO Collegiate School, Aligarh (Matric, 1st Div, 1911); MAO Coll, Aligarh (Allahabad Univ) (BA—the only 1st Divisioner), 1910; New Coll, Oxford, Oct 1916, had distinguished teachers like Dr Margoliouth, Dr WA Spooner, Prof Ernest Barker and Prof Adams (did Hons 1920); Lincoln Inn (Bar-at Law); did research under Dr David Samuel Margoliouth (1858-1940) who set him to translate into English some histories of medieval India; but was called back to India by Maulana Mohammad Ali (qv) and Pt Motilal Nehru; was Pres Oxford Majlis; *m* Sohaila Tayabji, *d* of Abbas Tayabji, Judge, Baroda St, 3 Jun 1927; son Irfan Habib, also a historian.

On return joined the staff of Jamia Millia, Aligarh; later joined Aligarh Univ, Dec 1922; became a professor very early; retd 1958; during this period, held the posts of Prof of History, Head of the joint Depts of History and Pol Science, Head of Dept of Pol Science, Dean of the Faculty of Arts; also mem of various university bodies and had thus become totally identified with the university; Doctor of Letters conferred by Aligarh Univ, 23 Dec 1959; though formally retired, he continued taking classes in History and Pol Science till 1970.

Was specially interested in the study of medieval India and almost all his writings relate to that period; Mongols, Marxism,



Mysticism and Medieval Persia were his other favourite subjects of study; delivered the Nizam Urdu lectures at Delhi Univ.

Mem UP Coun, 1927-30 (Sultanpur, Partabgarh and Rae Bareilly Dists MR); in Sept 1948, went to Paris as an Alternate Representative on the Indian Delegation to the UNO; was the combined opposition's unsuccessful candidate for Vice-Presidentship of India in 1967 against VV Giri.

Visited Iran, May-Oct 1931; Afghanistan, 1932; China, Sept-Oct 1951; and Rumania, Apr 1955.

Completed the English translation of Barani's *Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi*.

Died 22 Jun 1971.

Pubs: *Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni*, 1924; *Campaigns of Alauddin Khilji*, 1926; *The Desecrated Bones and other Stories*, London, 1926. *The Times Literary Supplement*, 1 Jul 1926, in its review of the book said: 'Mr Habib's insight into character is deep and unostentatious. His English too is vigorous and precise.' *Hazrat Amir Khusrau of Delhi*, 1927; *India on the Eve of Ghorian Invasion*, 1930; *Administrative System of Persia*, 1932; *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad* (biog), 1948; *Introduction to the Study of Medieval India*; *The Chishti Mystic Records of the Sultanate Period*; *Politics and Society during the Early Medieval Period*; *Collected Works of Prof Mohammad Habib*, Vol I, Aug 1974 (ed by KA Nizami).

Sources: *MAO*; *WWIW*; Prof K A Nizami's<sup>2</sup> *Introduction to Politics and Society during the early Medieval Period*;

*Collected Works of Prof Mohammad Habib*, Vol I, 1974; *NBIL*, Vol I; *IWW*, 1937-38; *EUP*; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *INB*, 1961.

<sup>1</sup>This is date of birth recorded in his passport but UP Gazette of 1 Jul 1911, p. 479 shows 1 Nov 1894 as the date.

<sup>2</sup>Says Prof Nizami in his introduction: 'For more than half a century, he had been a symbol of dedicated scholarship and a source of inspiration and guidance to generation after generation of students and teachers alike. He was an institution and a legend. In his emaciated frame scholarship and culture had found an ideal expression. His erudition remained one of the French Encyclopaedists, while his human qualities, sympathy for the destitute and the worried, and his large-hearted tolerance, held aloft the traditions of medieval Muslim mystics. He was great as a scholar but greater still as a man'.

**Habibullah, Sir Muhammad (1869—d?)**

Administrator

*Titles*: KB, 1905; CIE, 1920; Kt, 1922; KCIE, 1924; KCSI, 1927.

*s* of Aushukh Hussain Khan Sahib, member of an ancient Karnatak family; *b* 22 Sept 1869; *ed* Zilla High School, Saidapet; studied law; *m* Sadathun Nisa Begum; 3 S, 4 D.

Joined the Bar at Vellore, Jul 1888, and became its leading mem; elected non-official Hon Chmn, Municipal Coun, Vellore, Jul 1895-98; gave up practice to become paid Sec of the Municipality, Sept 1901-Sept 1905; paid Chmn, 1905-19; Vice-Pres, later Pres, Vellore Taluk Bd; Vice-Pres, North Arcot Dist Bd; elected non-off Pres, Dist Bd, North Arcot, 1917.

Appeared on the Cong platform 1898

and gave a sample of his talents and eloquence<sup>1</sup>.

Elected mem, Madras Legis Coun, 1909-12 (Third group Dist Bds—North Arcot, Chingleput and Nellore Dists mixed electorate); apptd temporary mem Madras Exec Coun (in the absence of Sir P. Rajagopalachariyar on leave), Jul 1919–Jan 1920, and held Local Self-Govt portfolio; later nominated expert mem to steer the Dist Municipalities Bill through the Legis Coun.

Apptd Commr, Madras Corpn, Apr 1920 (1st non-official to be apptd); Permanent mem, Madras Exec Coun, 17 Dec 1920-24 and held charge of Revenue; gave evidence before the Royal Commn on Decentralization and the Islington Public Services Commn; apptd Provincial representative of the Indian Reforms Cttee; mem Royal Commn on Superior Civil Services, with Viscount Lee as Pres, Nov 1923–Mar 1924; Senior Mem and Vice-Pres Madras Exec Coun, Mar–Dec 1924.

Mem Viceroy's Exec Coun, 31 Dec 1924–31 Dec 1930; in charge of Education, Health and Lands in place of Sir Muhammad Shafi (qv); Dewan of Travancore St, 5 Mar 1934–1 Oct 1936.

Pro-Chancellor Delhi Univ; Leader Indian Delegation<sup>2</sup> to Round Table Conf in South Africa, Oct 1926–Jan 1927, on the question of Indians in South Africa; represented India at the Dominion Legis Conf, London 1929; Leader Indian Delegation to League of Nations, Geneva, 1929.

Was regarded as the best orator in the Madras Coun, second only to Sir Arthur Lawley, Gov of Madras.

Sources: *EM*, 1926; *IO & BOL*, 1947; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *IYBA*, 1912; *IYB*, 1947; *The History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol I; *WWM*, 1940.

<sup>1</sup>See *The History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol I, p. 63.

<sup>2</sup>The Conference reached what Gandhi called an honourable compromise and led to the appointment of an Agent-General in South India to look after Indian interests. See *The History of the Indian National Congress*, Vol I, p. 310.

### Habibullah Khan, Sardar (1890–1940)

Punjab politician

*Title*: KB.

Belonged to a Muslim Zamindar family of Lahore Dist; *b* 1890; *ed* early edn in Lahore.

Nom mem Municipal Cttee, Lahore; Vice-Chmn Dist Bd, Lahore; mem Pb Legis Coun, 1927–36 (Lahore MR); Dy Pres of the Coun for some time; was on Panel of Chmn on several occasions; mem Communications Bd; mem Cent Cotton Cttee; attended the AIML Session, Lahore, May 1924.

His chief concern throughout life was the welfare of the peasants; a close associate of Sir Fazl-i-Husain (qv), founder of the Unionist Party in Pb; Organising Sec of the party, 1 Apr 1936; played a key role in organising the Zamindar Party in Pb; was its Pres for some years; Gen Sec Pb Zamindars' Union.

Chmn Indian Chamber of Commerce; Pres Local Self-Govt Institute.

Believed in communal harmony; was a constitutionalist.

Lost the 1937 election to the Pb Legis Assem on the Unionist Party ticket to Cong candidate, Mian Iftikhar-ud-din (qv) from Kasur—MR constituency; retired from politics; died three years later.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *Fazl-i-Husain* (A Political Biography); *Indian Who's Who*, 1937-38.

**Habibur Rahman Ludhianvi, Maulana (1892—1956)**

Ahrar leader

\*Belonged to a family that had been anti-British in 1857; *s* of Maulana Muhammad Zakaria; *b* Ludhiana, 3 Jul 1892; *ed* in a Madrassah at Ludhiana, later at Jullundur and Amritsar and finally at Deoband, 1914; *m* Bibi Sharafat, *d* of Abdul Aziz a theologian of Ludhiana, 1903.

A prominent Khilafatist; one of the founders of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema formed to advise the Muslims on religio-political matters; mem of a Cttee set up by the Cent Khilafat Cttee, Lucknow, Jun 1922, to consider the question of retaliation to acts of governmental oppression.

Helped found a nationalist Urdu weekly at Ludhiana *Anaes*, 1924.

Pres Ahrar Party, 1931, with Daud Ghaznavi and Mazhar Ali Azhar (qv) as its Secretaries; belonged to the pro-Cong group in the Ahrar party after it split into two groups following the Shahidganj agitation, the other group led by Mazhar Ali Azhar and Afzal Haq being pro-Muslim League; his group decided to offer Civil Disobedience from the Congress platform; organised the CD movement in Kashmir, Kapurthala,

Bahawalpur and Qadian; participated in other Cong movements also; spent a total of ten and a half years in jail for nationalistic activities.

Was a devout and orthodox Muslim without being a bigot; did not favour an Islamic form of govt in the country; held that the cry of Islam in danger was baseless, meant only to mislead the masses (UP Ahrar Political Coaf, Meerut, 1 Jun 1939).

Attended the Azad Muslim Conf, Delhi, 29 Apr 1940, which passed a resolution opposing the partition of the country; believed that Islam could not be protected by Pakistan.

Was highly critical of the 'unprincipled' methods of Congressmen in Pb in 1937; was also critical of Gandhiji for disregarding the Nehru Report to please the Sikhs.

Believed that socialism could cure many ills of Indian society.

Died 3 Sept 1956.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *Muslims and Changing India*; *The Destiny of Indian Muslims*; *Friends & Foes*; *The Ahmadiyah Movement*; *HNK*.

**Hadi Hasan, Dr (1894—1963)**

Persian scholar

*s* of Syed Amir Hassan of Hyderabad, AP, & Etawah; *b* at Hyderabad, 3 Sept 1894; *ed* St Xavier's Coll, Bombay; Emmanuel Coll, Cambridge (BA Hons); School of Oriental Studies, London (PhD); *m* Kishver Begum of Hyderabad.

Prof of Persian, AMU; delivered over 100 Extension Lectures in various Indian

univs; Hon Visiting Prof at Santiniketan; Hon Mem, Iranian Academy, Teheran.

Awarded Certificate of Merit by the Pres of India, 15 Aug 1959; awarded *Nishan-i-Danish*, 1st Grade, by the Iranian Govt, 1959.

Pubs: *Studies in Persian Literature*, 1923; *A History of Persian Navigation*, London, 1928; *Falaki Shirwani*, London, 1928; *Unique Diwan of Falaki*, 1950; *Mughal Poetry*, 1952; *Unique Dewan of the Emperor Humayun*, 1953; *Kahi, His Life, Times and Works*, 1954; *Diwan-i-Kahi*, 1955; *Essays in Persian*, 1959; Persian translation of *Shakuntala*, 1959; *Researches in Persian Literature*, 1958.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1962-63; *WWIW*.

### Hafeez Jullundhri (1901— )

Urdu poet

*s* of Shamsuddin Hafiz; *b* Jullundur, 14 Jan 1901; *ed* traditional; later had Eng edn.

Turned to poetry early; became popular because of his epic poem *Shahnama* (begun in 1928) which is unique Urdu poetry; in his songs has made use of Hindi words; is a sensuous poet revelling in natural and human beauty.

Now in Pakistan; visited India, 1977.

Pubs: *Naghma-e-Zar*, 1925; *Hindustan hamara* (poems based on Indian history), 1926; *Phul mala*, 1928; *Shahnama-i-Islam*, 4 vols, 1929-47; *Soz-o-Saaz*, 1933; *Umru aiyyar* (novel), 1934; *Tasvir-i-Kashmir*, 1937; *Bachon ki Nazmen*;

*Talkhian Shirin*, 1946 (all poetry).

Sources: Dr Syed Aijaz Husain, *A Short History of Urdu Literature* (Urdu); Mohammad Sadiq, *Twentieth Century Urdu Literature*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

### Hafiz Ali Khan (1880—1972)

Sarod player

*s* of Nanne Khan; *b* Gwalior, 1880; *ed* studied with father; studied dhrupad with Ganeshlal Chaube of Brindavan, and dhrupad and sursingar with Wazir Khan of Rampur; sarod player (Hindustani style) of Bangash and Senia gharanas.

Was a court musician of Gwalior; later was Prof of Instrumental Music, Bharatiya Kala Kendra, New Delhi; disc recordings available.

Elected Fellow of Sangeet Natak Akademi, 1954; recd the SNA Award for Hindustani Instrumental Music, 1953; awarded Padma Bhushan, 1960.

Died 28 Dec 1972.

Sources: *WWIM*; *TOI*, 29 Dec 1971.

### Haider Raza, Syed (1883— )

Nationalist

*s* of Ahmad Raza of Muzaffarnagar Dist, UP, where he recd some taxfree land as a reward from the Govt for loyal service; Ahmad Raza served as a teacher in Multan Govt School and died about 1889; *b* about 1883<sup>1</sup>; brought up by uncle, a Naib Tehsildar in Rewari, formerly in Gurgaon Dist;

ed at St Stephen's College, Delhi (BA); Oxford (Bar-at-Law).

Taught English at St Stephen's Coll, Delhi; took part in the Swadeshi movement, 1905, for which he was dismissed from College, 1906.

Started an extremist newspaper, *Aftab* (Sun) from Delhi; attended the Calcutta Session of INC, 1906, as a delegate from Delhi; took prominent part in the agitation in Pb, 1907; expressed indignation at the deportation of Lala Lajpat Rai; chalked out a three-phased programme to deceive the foreign govt, to rouse the masses, and unite Hindus and Muslims; organised students and carried on propaganda in the army and tried to get Indians admitted to German arms factories.

In Sept 1908, went on a lecture tour of the Bombay Presy; tour cut short by being bound over in Poona under Section 108, Criminal Procedure Code; returned to Delhi and gave an undertaking that his paper, *Aftab*, would not appear again.

Apprehending arrest, established contacts with revolutionary, Shyamji Krishnavarma in Paris, from whom he received a scholarship on 16 Jan 1909; left Delhi for Bombay two days later, and sailed for Europe on 21st; first went to Paris to meet Shyamji Krishnavarma who sent him to London to stay at India House. There he stayed as a free boarder from Feb 1909 to 1 Jul 1909 when Sir William Curzon-Wyllie was murdered.

Went to Oxford, worked as a coach, read law and passed law exam, 1913; in 1917 defended the accused in the case of conspiracy to poison Lloyd George.

Later visited America; returned to Delhi

after 14 years and tried to establish himself in politics but had to go back to England; finally settled down in Hyderabad and lived a retired life.

Sources: *DFF*, Vol I; *Political Trouble in India, 1907-1917*.

<sup>1</sup>*DFF* gives 1885 as the year of his birth.

**Hali, Maulana Khwaja Altaf Husain (1837—1914)<sup>1</sup>**

Urdu poet

Title: Shamsul Ulema.

Belonged to a family of Ansaris which had been residing in Panipat for about 700 years; his ancestor, Khwaja Malak Khan, had migrated from Herat in the time of Ghiyasuddin Balban; *s* of Aizad Baksh; *b* Panipat, Haryana, 1837; mother became insane soon after his birth, father died when he was 9; taken care of by brothers and sisters; *ed* irregular; learnt *Quran* by heart, also Persian and Arabic, but no English because of the contempt of the orthodox for it; *m* at 17; *S*, Khwaja Sajjad Husain, BA (now dead).

Finding that his wife's parents were well-off and could look after her, quietly slipped away to Delhi where he studied under Maulvi Nawazish Ali; also met Ghalib and learnt the art of poetry from him; was brought back to Panipat, 1855; continued studying privately; got a petty job in the Collector's office, Hissar, 1856 but returned to Panipat 1857 because of the outbreak of the mutiny.

His poetic genius flourished under the influence of Nawab Mustafa Khan *Shafita*,

Taluqdar of Jahangirabad (Bulandshahr Dist), himself a good poet but better as a judge of poetry, in whose service he remained for 9 years, 1861-69.

After the death of *Shaifta*, was appted sub-translator, Pb Govt Book Depot at Lahore, which proved a turning point in his literary career. He had to revise and polish translations of English books into Urdu for the Edn Dept. This job, which lasted for 2 years, brought him into direct contact with western literature and filled him with admiration for the simplicity, directness and sublimity of English poets; took part in poetical contests organised under a new literary society founded by Maulvi Mohammad Hussain Azad at the instance of Col Holroyd, Director of Public Instruction; but in spite of his literary labours, was unhappy at Lahore.

Returned to Delhi as a teacher in the Anglo-Arabic School; impressed Sir Syed Ahmad Khan who suggested that he write a poem on the rise and fall of Islam. This resulted in the long poem, *Musaddas*, or, to give its full name, *Musaddas Madd-o-Jazr-i-Islam* (The Flow and Ebb of Islam). The first version was published in 1879. Its final version consists of 456 stanzas of six lines each. It is an account of the rise and fall of the Muslims, beginning with the condition of Arabia before the advent of Islam, the message of the Prophet, the transformation it wrought in the moral and material conditions of the Arabs, the achievement of the Muslims in the heyday of their glory, a graphic picture of their present decadence and, in the end, a message of hope and good cheer<sup>2</sup>.

The poem became a rage<sup>3</sup>; it was recited

aloud at political and educational gatherings and was featured in bold calligraphy on the front page of daily and weekly journals. Later its extravagant use evoked a protest from Hali himself.

His later poetry became more philosophical; wrote a biography of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan—*Hayat-i-Javid*—said to be his *magnum opus* in prose. Some of his famous individual poems are; *Chup Ki Dad* and *Shikwa-i-Hind*.

Rendered valuable help to Sir Syed's educational and political mission through his poetry; was a regular contributor to his *Aligarh Institute Gazette* and *Tahzeeb-ul-Akhlaq*; attended the meetings of the Muhammadan Educational Conferences and recited his poems there and at other gatherings.

Though he never criticized Sir Syed publicly, differed from him on many issues; believed that Sir Syed's educational policy would turn out clerks and insisted upon industrial and technical edn; whereas Sir Syed concentrated only on men's education, Hali held that the proper edn, of girls was equally important; in spite of the exclusive Islamic appeal of much of his poetry, pleaded for Hindu-Muslim unity; asked Urdu writers to study Hindi. In his introduction to his *Dewan*, he said<sup>4</sup>: 'As is well known, Urdu language is based on Hindi. All its verbs, prepositions, conjunctions and the greater part of nouns are derived from that language, so the Urdu poet who does not know the Hindi language and wants to drive his cart only with the help of Arabic and Persian is like a cartman who wishes his carriage to reach its destination without any wheels'.

Was granted a stipend of Rs. 75.00, later raised to Rs. 100.00, by the Nizam's Govt 1887.

Pubs: Urdu-Poetry: *Musaddas Madd-o-Jazr-i-Islam*; *Tarkib-Band* or *Tuhfatul Akhwan*; *Munajat-i-Bewa* (Prayer of the Widow)<sup>5</sup>; *Watan*; *Diwan-i-Hali*; Prose: *Majalisal-Nisa* (Women's Education) (awarded a prize of Rs. 400.00 by Lord Northbrook) 1924; *Hayat-i-Sadi*, 1927; *Yadgar-i-Ghalib*, 1930; *Hayat-i-Javid* (biography of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan), 3rd ed 1922.

Sources: *Famous Urdu Poets and Writers*; Shan Muhammad, *Sir Syed Ahmad Khan*; *FOP*, Vol I; *MBI*; *Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan 1857-1964*; *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*; *MAO*; *DNB*, Vol II; *SIM*; *RMP*, *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>MAO gives Jan 1915 as the date of Hali's death, see p. 315.

<sup>2</sup>See *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*, p. 65.

<sup>3</sup>For Sir Syed Ahmad's opinion of *Musaddas*, see his letter to Hali (quoted in *Famous Urdu Poets and Writers*, pp. 137-8). He says, 'It is true, as you have stated in your preface, that I moved you to write this book and I regard this as a virtuous deed, so that when I die and am questioned by God as to what I have accomplished in the world, I would point to this deed and say I have done nothing except being instrumental in Hali's writing of this book.'

<sup>4</sup>See *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*, p. 78.

<sup>5</sup>Gandhiji is reported to have said that the language used in this poem could be the common language of the Indian sub-continent.

**Halim, Hafiz Mohammad (?—1938)**

UP politician

Title: KB.

Sunni; belonged to Kanpur; was a hide merchant; Hon Mgte; mem of local municipal Bd; elected Trustee, MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1916.

Took part in the agitation for separate electorates, 1909; was prominent in the Kanpur Mosque affair; mem of Raja of Mahmudabad's deputation to Sir James Scorgie Meston, Lt-Gov of UP, 1913, for the restoration of the mosque.

Lost bye-election to Coun of State, 1926 (UP West M); elected unopposed in a bye-election, 1930 (same const); lost election as an Independent to UP Legis Coun, 1937 (Allahabad, Kanpur Cities MU).

Sources: *EUP*; *SIM*; *CSD*, 1939, Vol I.

**Hamid Ali Khan (?—1923 or 1924)**

UP politician

Shia; a muafidar (holder of revenue-free land) from Amroha in Moradabad Dist; belonged to Lucknow; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh (BA); Bar-at-Law.

Started practice at Lucknow; was a Congressman until the late 1890s; mem INC Cttee on Public Service (2nd Session, Calcutta, Dec 1886); Cong candidate for Lucknow Municipal Bd seat in UP Legis Coun, 1893 & 1895.

Took part in the anti-Nagri agitation 1900; attended<sup>1</sup> the Inaugural Session, AIML, Dacca, Dec 1906 and mem

Provisional Cttee formed there; Trustee, MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1907.

Lost to Syed Haider Karrar Jafri in elections to Indian Legis Assem, 1920 (Lucknow & Fyzabad Div MR); mem Indian Legis Assem, 1923 (same const).

Pubs: *The Bulwark for India*, London, 1885; *Farewell to London; The Vernacular Controversy*, 1900; *Hayat Maulana Karamat Husain*.

Sources: *SIM*; *FOP*, Vol I; *How India Wrought for Freedom*; *EUP*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>In his Presidential Address to the Second Session of the AIML, Amritsar, Dec 1908, Sir Ali Imam said: 'It is nearly a decade since Nawab Viqar ul-Mulk Bahadur called an informal meeting of leading Mohammedans of India at the house of my esteemed friend Mr Hamid Ali Khan of Lucknow. I was present in that meeting. After the necessary deliberations the gathering broke up and all of us who had taken part in it felt the absolute necessity of a political organisation of our own.' See *FOP*, Vol I, p. 49.

### Hamid Ali Khan, Nawab Sir (1875—1930)

Ruler of Rampur St

Shia; b 31 Aug 1875; succeeded his father, Mushtaq Ali Khan (qv), 25 Feb 1889; full powers, 1896; *ed* well-educated in Arabic, Persian and Eng; had European tutors; *m*, 3 S.

Nom mem UP Legis Assem, 1909-19; interned Maulana Mohammad Ali (qv), when he visited Rampur, 1915; was a Visitor of MAO College, Aligarh, but withdrew his grant in 1913 when its politics appeared to him to be extreme; attempted to discredit the new policy of the Muslim League in general and Mohammad Ali and Syed Wazir

Hasan, who had gone to England on deputation, in particular; worked with Nawab Fateh Ali Khan Qizilbash to get the Shia College scheme started.

Was succeeded by son, Nawab Syed Raza Ali Khan.

Sources: *IYB*, 1924; *SIM*; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *MAO*.

### Hamid Dalwai (1932—1977)

Social reformer, writer

b in a village on the Konkan coast, 1932 in an extremely poor Maharashtrian Muslim family; *ed* SSC; *m*, 2 D.

At 14, joined the Rashtra Seva Dal, the first and only Muslim boy in his village to do so; while studying for his SSC examination wrote some articles on Urdu and the Marathi-speaking Muslims, which were published in a leading Marathi daily in Bombay.

Came into contact with Socialist leader Dr Ram Manohar Lohia and under him worked for the Socialist party for a few years; later started writing articles as a freelance journalist for Marathi newspapers.

Led a reform movement against orthodoxy among Muslims; fought for the emancipation of Muslim women from the age-old customs of *talaq* and polygamy, and organised a number of conferences and *morchas* of Muslim women in various parts of Maharashtra; was also a crusador against Muslim communalism and worked zealously for a progressive, secular approach in the Muslim community; was leader of the Muslim Satya Shodhak Samaj; was called a *kafir* for his pains by the orthodox.



Died 3 May 1977 after an operation in which he had both his kidneys transplanted, at the Jaslok Hospital, Bombay; was cremated in deference to his wishes; there were no rites.

**Pubs:** Marathi: *Muslims in Secular India; The Nature of Muslims Communalism and its Remedies; Indhan\** (Fuel—novel) 1965; English: *Muslim Politics in India*, 1968.

**Sources:** 'The Angry Young Secularist'—An Interview by Dilip Chitre in Hamid Dalwai's *Muslim Politics in India*; *TOI*, 4 May 1977; *Statesman*, 4 May 1977; *The Hindu*, 4 May 1977; *INB*, 1966.

\*The novel led to a storm of protest in his village.

**Hamidullah Khan, Nawab Sir Mohammad (1894–1960)**

Ruler of Bhopal

**Titles:** GCIE, 1929; GCSI, 1932; CSO, 1922.

Sunni; third s of Sultan Jahan Begum (qv) and Ahmad Ali Khan; b 9 Sept 1894; ed MAO Coll, Aligarh; Allahabad Univ (BA, 1915); was a contemporary of Ch Khaliquzzaman (qv)<sup>1</sup>; studied law for a year; m Sultan Shah Bano Begum, 1905; 3 D; succeeded mother, 17 May 1926.

Pres, Bd of Municipality, Bhopal, 1915; Chief Sec to Her Highness' Govt, 1916; Trustee, MAO Coll, Aligarh, 1916; Chancellor Aligarh Muslim Univ, 1930-35.

Mem Standing Cttee of Chamber of

Princes, 1926-31; represented the States before the Indian States Enquiry Cttee; participated in 1st and 2nd RTCs, London, 1931-32; mem National Defence Coun; Chancellor, Chamber of Princes, 1931-32 & 1944-47; infused a new life into the Chamber, and made it an effective third force in Indian politics; as Chancellor during the crucial period preceding the handing over of power by the British, conducted the negotiations on behalf of the States; pleaded for maximum sovereignty for them, suggested the formation of a Privy Coun on the lines suggested in the Simon Report; was in favour of a loose federation at the centre; did not want the British paramountcy to be transferred to an Indian govt; advised the States not to enter the Constituent Assem.

Resigned his office when Lord Mountbatten announced the British plan for transfer of power; wanted Bhopal to assume an independent status; along with Maharaja of Indore headed a small group of rulers who opposed accession; was finally persuaded by Lord Mountbatten who had been his personal friend since childhood to accede to India; his letter to Sardar Patel announcing his decision to accede and the latter's reply make interesting reading<sup>2</sup>; on 29 Apr 1948 announced the inauguration of responsible govt in the State when Raja Sir Awadh Narain Bisariya formed an interim govt in Bhopal.

The demand for the merger of the State with Madhya Bharat posed a new problem for him. To facilitate a solution, the ministry resigned & the Nawab took over the administration. Eventually, Bhopal was taken over as a Chief Commr's province on 1 Jun 1949.

Following the reorganisation of states in 1956, Bhopal State was merged in Madhya Pradesh and Bhopal city became its capital.

A polo player.

Sources: *SWI; The Story of the Integration of the Indian States; SIM; TP, Vol IV; Pathway to Pakistan; Mission with Mountbatten.*

<sup>1</sup>In the *Pathway to Pakistan* (p. 16) he says about the Nawab's student days: 'Although Hamidullah Khan lived in a bungalow outside the boarding house he stayed with us till late hours. He neither suffered from the morbid bashfulness born from a secluded harem life, surrounded by a host of toadies and sycophants, nor was he the victim of arrogance and pride, the only substitutes of the former trait in many cases. He was a prince only in name, otherwise his demeanour, his habits and his ideas of social equality, freedom of thought and of service to people were in every respect those of a common man. He was very sensible even then but the great qualities of head and heart which he showed as the Nawab of Bhopal... overshadowed those of some of the best men in Muslim politics. He had to live and work under a great handicap. If he had been in the political life of the country, with his wide vision, his nationalist outlook, tempered by realization of the complexities of the Indian political tangle, he might have been able to help the solution of the communal problem. His misfortune was that he was a Nawab.'

<sup>2</sup>He acceded to India on 25 Aug 1947.

### Hamied, Dr Khwaja Abdul (1898—1972)

Nationalist, industrialist

s of KA Ali; b Aligarh, 31 Oct 1898; ed Allahabad University (BA, 1920); Berlin (MA, PhD); m Luba; 2 S, 1 D.

At the call of Mahatma Gandhi gave up MSc final studies and joined the Non-

Cooperation Movement, 1920; leader of Non-Cooperation Movement among Allahabad Univ students; was expelled from College; worked as Cong volunteer, 1921; when Mahatma Gandhi along with the Ali brothers came to Aligarh and founded a new Univ called National Muslim Univ (later shifted to Delhi and renamed Jamia Millia), he joined it as Reader in Chemistry; in 1924 after the suspension of the Non-Cooperation Movement, left for Europe and joined Berlin Univ where he worked under famous Professors and obtained his Doctorate in 1927; stayed for several years in Europe for the study of pharmaceutical, chemical and allied industries.

Settled down in Bombay in Jan 1931, and soon estd a business in chemical and pharmaceutical products and several other lines; Managing Dir and Technical Expert of the Chemical, Industrial and Pharmaceutical Laboratories Ltd, briefly known as 'Cipla'; Dir of several firms in Bombay.

Pres of Indian Chemical Manufacturers' Asscn, 1945-50; mem of the Drugs Cttee apptd by GOI; Leader, Indian Chemical Delegation to UK and USA, 1945-46; Chmn, Exec Coun, Cent Drug Research Inst; mem, later Chmn, Pharmaceuticals and Drugs Research Cttee, GOI.

Mem Bd of Royal Inst of Science, Bombay; Fellow, Royal Inst of Chemistry, London; mem American Chemical Society; Sheriff of Bomay, 1952.

Independent mem, Bombay Legis Coun, 1937-52 (Bombay City-cum-Bombay Suburban Dist MU); nom mem of Bombay, later Mah, Legis Coun, 1952-62; in pre-partition days had been vehement critic of

Jinnah's two-nation theory; was an intimate friend of Dr Zakir Husain from Jamia days.

Fellow, Bombay Univ and mem of its Senate; mem of Court and Exec Coun of AMU.

Died 23 Jun 1972.

Autobiog: *K.A Hamied, an autobiography; a life to remember*, 1972.

Sources: *IYB*, 1947; *IWW* (INFA), 1971; *Bombay Legislative Directory*; *Eminent Indians* (A Bibliography of Biographies); A.G. Noorani, *President Zakir Husain: A Quest for Excellence*.

#### Haneef, Maulvi Muhammed (1900—1967)

Member of Parliament

s of Shri Abdul Dayan; b Bhadrak, Dist Balasore, Orissa, Jan 1900; m Hedaitun Nisah; 3 S, 2 D.

Was Excise Sub-Inspector; resigned and joined Cong 1921 and took part in non-cooperation movement; mem Working Cttee Utkal PCC; Pres Union Bd, Bhadrak; Vice-Chmn and later Chmn Local Bd, Bhadrak; Chmn Dist Bd, Balasore.

-Lost as a Cong candidate for Orissa Legis Assem, 1946 (Orissa Labour Count) to a communist candidate; Cong mem of Parliament 1950-52 (Orissa); Cong mem Orissa Legis Assem 1952 (Bhadrak); Dy Spkr; lost the 1957 elections (same const); mem Rajya Sabha (Orissa) 1966.

Died 6 Oct 1967.

Sources: *RGE*, 1957, Vol II; *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951; *Indian Elections and Legislators*; *Biennial*

*Elections Brochure* (1966-1973); *Bye-Elections Brochure*, 1971; *IPY*, 1950; *RCPL* 1945-46.

#### Harunar Rashid (1901— )

Assamese writer

b Jorhat, 20 Nov 1901; mt Assamese; ed BA, BT; has published 13 books.

Pubs: *Treasure Island*; *Uncle Tom's Cabin*; *Tarzan*; *Oliver Twist*; *Three Musketeers*; *Adventures of Columbas* (all translations); *Henry Ford* (biog), 1953; *Parasya desara sadhu* (based on Persian tales) 1958.

Sources: *WWIW*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *INB*, 1959.

#### Harvani, Ansar (ul Haq) (1916— )

Nationalist, ex-MP

s of Ch Siraj ul Haq, Excise Inspector; b Barabanki, Radauli Dist, 16 Feb 1916; ed at Aminabad High School and Church Mission School, Lucknow, St John School Agra and AMU; m Shahzadi Gauhar Ara Begum, 1949; 1 S, 3 D.

As a student dressed himself immaculately and was a great friend of Khwaja Ahmed Abbas (qv) and became a recognized orator in Urdu.

Founder and first Gen Sec All India Students' Federation 1936-39; Pres All India Youth League 1946-52.

Journalist; Chief Reporter *National Herald*; Special Representative of *Amrit Bazar Patrika*.

Took part in the Quit India Movement and edited a number of pamphlets, news

sheets etc; visited tribal areas of Pakhtoonistan and Burma border; imprisoned 1940, released 1941; again arrested 1942 and released 1946; was a follower of Subhas Bose and mem National Exec All India Forward Bloc 1939-48 and remained underground for some time.

Pres Lucknow City Cong Cttee; mem AICC 1946-52; contested election to UP Legis Assem 1952 (Nanpara North) as an Independent but lost; Cong mem Lok Sabha 1957 (Fatehpur); re-elected 1962 (Bisuli); lost in 1967 (Budaun) to a JS candidate.

Sec Citizens' Welfare Cttee for several years; sent copies of the Holy Quran to Pakistani prisoners of war from Bangladesh, 1971, 'a gesture' which Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, says 'they could not but appreciate'; Sec India-Arab Solidarity Coun; resigned from the Congress 14 Apr 1977 saying that the 'present Congress leadership is incapable of learning any lesson' from its defeat in Mar 1977 poll to Lok Sabha.

Sources: *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; LSW, 1957; Khwaja Ahmed Abbas, *I am Not an Island*; RGE, 1952; TOI, 16 Apr 1977.

#### Hashim, MM (1921— )

Andhra Pradesh politician

*s* of Shri MA Jawed; *b* at Hyderabad, 19 Oct, 1921; *m* Khurshed 23 Dec 1943; 2 S, 4 D; ex-Serviceman.

Earlier associated with Cong; Vice-Pres City Cong Cttee, 1962-69; joined Telangana Praja Samiti, 1969; Gen Sec Telangana Praja

Samiti, 1969-71; Cong mem AP 'Legis Assem, 1962-67 (Asifnagar) and 1967-71 (same const); Telangana Praja Samiti mem Lok Sabha, 1971 (Secunderabad); re-elected on Cong ticket Mar 1977 (same const).

Pres (i) Pandit Pant Edn Society; (ii) Hyderabad Sports Union; and (iii) Ex-Servicemen's Union (Asifnagar).

Has been to Burma.

Source: LSW, 1971.

#### Hasrat Mohani, Maulana (1878—1951)

Urdu poet, politician

Pen Name: *Hasrat Mohani*; full name: Saiyed Fazlul Hasan.

Sunni; *s* of Azhar Husain; *b* Mohan, Dist Unnao, UP, 1878; *ed* MAO Coll, Aligarh; Allahabad Univ (BA) 1903; while in College read Aurobindo Ghose and Bal Gangadhar Tilak; *m* Nishat Fatima<sup>1</sup>.

Was a poet and politician both; began writing ghazals, his favourite form, in 1895; started editing Urdu journal *Urdu-a-Mulla*; joined the Congress, 1903, and attended its annual sessions till the split in the Surat Congress, 1907; belonged to the extremist group led by Tilak; tried for seditious writing and jailed for 2 years, (the sentence was later reduced to one year) and fined Rs. 500.00, 1909; on his refusal to pay the fine the police confiscated books worth thousands of rupees from his library<sup>2</sup>; after release, opened a Swadeshi Stores; founded *Tazkara-i-Shuara*, a trimonthly journal; interned (1916) by the UP Govt in Lalitpur, Jhansi Dist, 'as it was learnt that he intended to go to Kabul whence both he and Abul Kalam

Azad were reported to have received communication from Barkatullah (qv) of the 'Provisional Govt of India'; jailed for 2 years for defying the internment order<sup>3</sup>.

A well-known Khalafatist and Muslim League leader; opposed the resolution on separate electorates (AIML, 8th Session, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); mem League's Delegation to England, 1919, on the Khilafat issue; supported a resolution on the Khilafat issue, saying that the Muslims would be justified in carrying on all the possible methods of constitutional agitation; his amendment to add the words 'including the boycott of the Indian army if it is likely to be used outside India for Imperial and anti-Islamic purposes' was also accepted (12th Session Amritsar, Dec 1919); proposed a resolution favouring the use of Swadeshi by Muslims (same session); wanted Muslim educational institutions to start technical classes to encourage home industries, particularly weaving and spinning (13th Session, Nagpur, Dec 1920); Pres 14th Session, Ahmedabad, Dec 1921; major points of his Presidential Address were<sup>4</sup>: (i) *swaraj* (the attainment of which was the accepted aim of the League) should mean complete independence, and Indian Republic on the line of the United States of America; (ii) fear of Hindu domination or of Muslim hospitality towards Muslim foreign invader was unfounded; Muslim majority in some States will counter-balance Hindu majority in others; the words 'possible and proper' should replace the words 'legitimate and peaceful' as far as the means for achieving *swaraj* are concerned; the principle of non-cooperation workable up to a limit and guerilla warfare<sup>5</sup> the only possible answer to

martial law; (iii) we should set up a parallel govt, courts, schools, industries, army, police and a national parliament; (iv) Hindus & Muslims should stand by each other for the attainment of freedom irrespective of whether their immediate demands are met or not; and (v) people should ask Gandhiji, who was present there, to declare independence on 1 Jan 1922.

In the Cong session<sup>6</sup> at Ahmedabad, Dec 1921, both in the Subjects Cttee and in open Session, pressed for the alteration of the Congress creed so as to include complete independence by 'all possible and proper means' but failed to get Gandhiji's support; his resolution, seconded by Mr Vankataram, received small support in the voting; mem Working Cttee of Cent Khilafat Cttee, Jan 1922; arrested and convicted, May 1922, to 2 years for sedition and for violent speeches made at the Ahmedabad Congress.

Associated with communists like Satya Bhakta and Saktavala; Chmn Reception Cttee of the first Communist Conf, Kanpur, 1925; was pained at the rejection by the Hindus of the decision of Calcutta Unity Conference (19th Session, AIML, II, Lahore, Dec 1927-Jan 1928).

Left the Cong afterwards but continued his connection with the Muslim League; was the sole dissenting voice in opposing a resolution to make Jinnah a 'dictator' in dealing with the Cripps proposals saying that he (Jinnah) might take a wrong decision and accept the proposals (29th Session, Allahabad, Apr 1942); Muslim League mem UP Legis Assem, 1946 (Kanpur City); mem Subjects Cttee (League Legislators' Convention), Delhi, Apr 1946; wanted Muslim

League's acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposals to be withdrawn, and to revive its demand for a sovereign Pakistan; said that members of the Const Assem should form an Action Cttee for the purpose (League Coun Meeting, Bombay, Jul 1946); according to *DNB*<sup>7</sup> opposed the actual Pakistan plan in the Council meeting.

Mem Constituent Assem, 1948; was alone in refusing to sign the draft of the Constitution as he remained unreconciled to partition and India's membership of the Commonwealth.

In the words of Dr Amar Nath Jha, Hasrat Mohani gave to 'politics what was meant for literature'.

Went for Haj numerous times; attended the fair celebrating Lord Krishna's birth at Mathura almost every year.

Pubs: *Kulliyat-i-Hasrat Mohani*, 1943; *Tazhkiratush shuara* (Biographical notes on classical poets of Urdu) 2 Vols, 1914, 1915; *Maab-i-sukhan* (Rhetorics) 1929.

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *MBI*; *IWW*, 1937-38; *DNB*, Vol II; Dr Amarnath Jha, *Urdu Poets and Poetry*, 1956; *HNK*; *SIM*; *Political Trouble in India, 1907-1917*; *Documents of the History of Communist Party in India*, Vol I; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>Was the first Muslim lady of her background to come out of purdah; see *DNB*, Vol II, p. 155.

<sup>2</sup>See Waman P Kabadi, *Indian Who's Who*, 1937-38, p. 292.

<sup>3</sup>See *HNK*, pp. 125-6. See also reference to his

imprisonment in Faizabad and the vain requests of his wife for his transfer to Aligarh in *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 405-5.

<sup>4</sup>See *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 556-63.

<sup>5</sup>A.C. Guha in *The First Spark of Revolution* refers to Hasrat Mohani's links with the revolutionary movement.

<sup>6</sup>See *HNK*, pp. 47-8.

<sup>7</sup>*DNB*, Vol II, p. 155.

### Hasan Imam, Syed (1871—1933)

Bihar lawyer, nationalist leader

A Shia Muslim; belonged to a distinguished Syed family of Bihar; *s* of Shama-ul-ulma Syed Imdad Imam (qv), scholar and poet; younger brother of Sir Syed Ali Imam (qv), Legal Mem Viceroy's Exec Coun; *b* village Neora, Dist Patna, Bih, 31 Aug 1871; *ed* joined school late because of delicate health; TK Ghosal's Academy (1 yr); Patna Collegiate School (about 3 years); Govt School Arrah (2 yrs), rejoined Patna Collegiate school; left for England, 24 Jul 1889; called to the Bar (Middle Temple), Jun 1892; *m* Mrs Hasan Imam; 1 S, 2 D.

While in England developed into an effective debater; was also Sec, Indian Society (of which Dadabhai Naoroji<sup>1</sup> was the Pres); Sec Anjuman Islamia, London; lived with William Digby for 4 months and acted as his Private Sec while he was on tour in Wales; actively canvassed for Naoroji in the general elections of 1891 from Central Finsbury; his friendship with Sachchidananda Sinha<sup>2</sup> who was his schoolmate, grew in England.

Returned to India 1891; built up a large civil and criminal practice at Patna and became a leading lawyer of Bil.; moved to the Calcutta High Court (the Patna High

Court had not yet come into existence) 1910; judge, Calcutta High Court, 5 Feb 1912—5 Mar 1916; resigned and started practising at the Patna High Court which opened on 6 Mar 1916 and continued till he died.

Reputed to be an upright and independent judge<sup>3</sup>; as a lawyer believed to have amassed the largest fortune of any legal practitioner in this country with the sole exception of the first Lord Sinha; was a moderate nationalist<sup>4</sup> in politics; joined the Congress as a delegate at its Madras Session, 1908; Pres Bihar Cong Cttee, 1909; opposed separate electorates for Muslims (26th Session, INC, Allahabad, Dec 1910); presided over the Bih Pradesh Cong (Special Session, 1917); unanimously elected Pres Special Session of the Cong, Bombay, Sept 1916, to consider the Montagu-Chelmsford Report; mem of Cong Deputation to the Parly Cttee under the Chairmanship of Lord Selborne, Jul 1918; pres, Fourth Session of Bihari Students' Conf, Gaya, 1909; Pres, Bih Provincial Conf, Aug 1917, held for the purpose of protesting against the internment of Mrs Annie Besant and the Govt attempt to stifle the Home Rule agitation; Pres, A-I Home Rule League; actively supported the anti-Rowlatt act agitation, 1919; strict constitutionalist and disagreed with Gandhiji's Non-Cooperation Movement; stopped attending Cong sessions, thereafter; formed the Bih Provl League with himself as Pres, Jan 1921 but it came to nothing.

Gave evidence before the Lee Commn Feb 1924, and favoured Indianization of the services.

Gen-Sec, Swadeshi League Patna, 1931 and participated in the movement for boycott of foreign goods.

Nom mem, Bih Legis Coun; later its first elected Pres, 1921-22; represented India at the League of Nations, 1923, at Geneva; attended the 1st A-I Muslim League Session, Dacca, Dec 1906, in the company of brother Ali Imam (qv) and Mazharul Haque (qv); mem of its Provisional Cttee formed there; mem of Cttee to discuss the Cong-League scheme (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem Muslim Delegation to London Conf on Turkish Peace Treaty of Seures, 1921.

Kept his religious beliefs to himself and did not allow his judgement on public issues to be influenced by them.

Strong advocate of social reform, especially in the field of uplift of the depressed classes and the edn of women; set an example by giving his two daughters the best available edn; was Sec, Padshah Nawab School meant for girls; was very generous and made handsome donations to the Aligarh & Benaras Univs, Bih National Coll, etc.

Pres of Bd of Directors that published *Beharee*, an important organ of Bihar; *Search light*, another Bihar newspaper, came into existence on 15 Jun 1919 as a result of his collaboration with school-friend, Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha.

Was a pioneer of citrus fruit cultivation in Bihar.

Died Apr 1933.

Sources: *Some Eminent Behar Contemporaries*; *EM*; *FOP*, Vols I & II; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *IYB*, 1932; 'Shias' in *Illustrated Wkly of India*, 20 Feb 1972; *FMB*, Vols I & II; *HNK*; *The*

*History of the Indian National Congress, Vol I; Patna High Court.*

<sup>1</sup>Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917), Parsi businessman of Bombay; Pres, Ind National Cong, 1886, 1893 & 1906; 1st Ind mem British House of Commons.

<sup>2</sup>Dr Sachchidananda Sinha (1871-1950) Cent Legis and Journalist; Dy Pres, Ind Legis Assem; Pres, Bih Legis Coun; mem, Gov's Exec Coun, Bih & Orissa; V-C, Patna Univ.

<sup>3</sup>Sinha gives as example of his fierce independence a case in which he passed strictures on two Dist Officers of Bihar for their high-handedness.

<sup>4</sup>No observer of incidents in this country, harsh and agonising as are the jarring elements that make one nation, will hide from you, the fact that till we establish harmony amongst ourselves a foreign hand must guide our destiny. . . . Let motherland be first in your affections your province the second, and your community wherever thereafter you choose to put it'. Syed Hasan Imam quoted in *Eminent Mussalmans*, p. 269.

<sup>5</sup>The Lee Commission was set up by the Sec of State in 1919 to enquire into the question of the pay and emoluments of the Superior Civil Services and also the question of their further Indianization.

**Hassan Ali (1895— )**

East Bengal politician

*b* village KhamarBishnugunge, Dist Dinajpur, East Bengal, now Bangladesh 1895; *ed* Dinajpur Zilla School, Rajshahi Coll (BA 1916), Calcutta Univ (MA 1919), Law Coll, Calcutta Univ (BL).

Joined the Bar, 1920; suspended practice and joined the Khilafat Movement, 1922; Sec Dinajpur Khilafat Cttee, 1922; rejoined the Bar after a few years and was engaged in various nation-building activities; Sec, Dist Muslim League, Dinajpur, 1924; later its Pres; Sec, Anjuman Islamia.

ML mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1929-31 (Dinajpur M) elected Vice-Chmn Dinajpur Dist Bd 1939 and its Chmn, 1940; ML mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1946 (Dinajpur Central West MR).

In Pak: mem East Bengal Legis Assem (Dinajpur-cum-Thakurgaon); Min for Communications, Buildings & Irrigation East Bengal, 15 Sep 1948.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *IPY*, 1952-53.

**Hassan Khan, Nawab Mohammad (?—1857)**

1857 rebel

Resident of Delhi; s of Nawab Irtiza Khan, nobleman and pensioner of the Mughal court.

Played a prominent part in the 1857 uprising as the confidential agent of Mirza Vazir Subhan, one of the rebel Mughal princes; also served under Mirza Mughal and commanded a contingent of the rebel army during the battles at Hindaun and Badli Sarai; captured by the British in the territory of Nawab of Jhajjar; sentenced to death and hanged at Delhi, 1857.

Source: *DFP*, Vol I.

**Hazrat Mahal, Begum (?—1879)**

Rebel Queen of Awadh

Was one of the numerous wives and concubines of Wajid Ali Shah (qv), the last king of Awadh, she was surnamed Iftikher-un-nisa<sup>1</sup>.

Had an irresistible physical charm and, what is rare, an inborn capacity for



organisation and command together with dauntless courage and an unbending will.

After the exile of her husband, did not reconcile herself to the situation and aroused all of Awadh to take up the interests of her son Birjis Qadr and declared an undying war against the British; with a zealous band of supporters, offered a heroic but unavailing resistance to the British army in Lucknow, 2 Mar 1858.

Faced the subsequent ordeal of retreat with exemplary fortitude; spurned tempting promises of allowances and status made on behalf of the British and escaped to Nepal where she died, 1879.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *OBD*; *MBI*.

<sup>1</sup>Beale gives her name as Mashuk Begum. See *OBD*.

### Hidayat Husain, Hafiz (1881—1936)

Muslim League leader

*Titles*: KB; CIE.

Sunni; belonged to Kanpur; *b* Apr 1881; *ed* BA; Bar-at-Baw.

Started practicing law at the Kanpur Bar, 1905; took part in the agitation for separate electorates, 1909; Home Rule Leaguer; Pres, Kanpur Khilafat Cttee; Chmn Reception Cttee, Fatehpur Dist Tanzim Conf, 1925.

Mem Cttee to frame a scheme of constitutional advance to be placed before the Royal Commn (17th Session, AIML, Aligarh, Dec 1925); mem Cttee to formulate scheme of reforms (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); Pres, 23rd Session, AIML, II (Hidayat Group), Delhi, Nov 1933; apptd Sec (AIML

Coun Meeting, Mar 1934); mem Cttee to amend the constitution (same meeting, Mar 1934); asked to revive and reorganize the provincial branch of the league (same meeting).

Mem (elected unopposed) UP Legis Coun, 1923 (Etawah, Kanpur and Fatehpur Dists MR); re-elected, 1926 & 1930 (same const); leader of the Centre Party in the UP Coun; was thrice a delegate to the RTC; was mem and Pres of various educational and political societies; mem of Muslim Delegation on Muslim edn to meet UP Govt, 10 Aug 1924; Pres Provincial Muslim Ednl Conf, Farrukhabad, 1927; attended the Muslim Conf on edn called by the UP Govt, Feb 1934.

Source: *SIM*; *EUP*; *FOP*, Vol II; Waman P Kabadi, *The Indian Who's Who*, 1935; *IOL*, 1933; *The Struggle of Muslims in Education*.

### Hidayatullah, Mohammad (1905— )

Formerly Chief Justice of India

*Title*: OBE, 1946.

Youngest son of Khan Bahadur HM Wilayatullah; *b* 17 Dec 1905; *ed* Govt High School Raipur (Phillip's Scholar); Morris Coll, Nagpur (BA); Trinity Coll, Cambridge (MA English and Law Tripos); Lincoln's Inn (Bar-at-law, 1930); Hon LLD (Philippines Univ, 1970 & Ravishankar Univ, 1970); *m* Pushpa, d of AN Shah, ICS; 1 S, 1 D.

Enrolled as an Advocate of High Court on 19 Jul 1930; did civil, criminal and revenue work while at the Bar; Govt Pleader, 12 Dec 1942; Advocate-Gen, CP, 2 Aug

1943—23 Jun 1946; Puisne Judge, 1946; Dean, Faculty of Law, Nagpur Univ, 1949-53; Chief Justice, Nagpur High Court, 3 Dec 1954-56; of MP High Court, 1956-58; Judge, Supreme Court of India, 1 Dec 1951-68; CJ of India, 12 Feb 1968-Aug 1969; acting Pres of India, Aug 1969.

Pres Indian Society of International Law; Exec Coun of International Law Asscn; mem Exec Cttee, World Assem of Judges; International Inst of Space Law; Hon Benchler, Lincoln's Inn, Sept 1968; mem Court Exec Coun and Academic Coun of Nagpur Univ; Pro-Chancellor, Delhi Univ; has attended international confs in Bangkok, Helsinki, Geneva, Durham, and Port-of-Spain; delivered Lajpat Memorial Lectures, 1965; Feroz Gandhi Memorial Lectures, 1968.

Presented 'Bronze Medal for Gallantry' by Pres, 1969; Plaque of Merit & Gold Medallion (Philconsa), 1970.

Biog: *Judge's miscellany*, 1972.

Pubs: *Democracy in India & the Judicial Process*, 1966; *The South West Africa Case*; edited *Mulla's Mohammedan Law* (16th edition); *National Integration* (Lecture at National Integration Samiti, Pb Univ, Chandigarh 3 Nov 1971); *The Constitution, the Parliament and the Court*, 1972.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1970; *IWW* (INFA), 1969; *Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts* (As on 1.1.68); *INB*, 1966, 1973, 1975.

**Hifzurrahman, Maulana Mohammad (1901—1962)**

Congress leader

s of Maulana Haji Shamsuddin; b Seohora, a town in Bijnor Dist, UP, 10 Jan 1901; ed Fazil (traditional Islamic education); Dar-ul-Uloom, Deoband; m Farkhunda Bano, 1923; 1 S, 5 D.

Joined the Jamiat-i-Ulema-i-Hind and INC; also took part in the Khilafat Movement, 1919; mem Working Cttee of the Jamiat, 1932; its Gen-Sec, 1942; mem AICC, 1936; Vice-Pres, UPCC, 1946-51; imprisoned five times for taking part in Cong movements.

Mem Exec Cttee, Sunni Cent Bd, UP, and Sunni Majlis-e-Auqaf, Delhi; Pres of the Majlis, 1947; Trustee Dar-ul-Uloom, Deoband; mem (i) A-I Muslim Ednl Conf; (ii) AMU Court; and (iii) Anjuman-e-Taraqi Urdu.

Was staunch nationalist and stood for a united India. In spite of his traditional upbringing, gave his sons and daughter the advantage of modern education.

Cong mem, UP Legis Assem, 1949 (Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Nagina Cities MU), in an uncontested bye-election; resigned, 1950; Cong mem Parliament of India, from UP, 1950-52; mem 1st Lok Sabha 1952-57 (Moradabad, UP); 2nd Lok Sabha, 1957-62 (Amroha); 3rd Lok Sabha, 1962 (same const); died in New Delhi, 2 Aug 1962.

Wrote on Islam.

Pubs: Urdu—*Mohammad the Prophet; Islam ka Iqtisadi Nizam* (Economic set-up of Islam); *Qusasul Quran* (a four-volume critical and analytical study of stories in the *Quran*) 1941-45; *Letters of Prophet Mohammad; Tahrir-e-Pakistan*

*Par ek Nazar; Falsfa-i-Akhlaq; Rasool-e-Karim; Balagh-e-Mubin* (Letters of the Holy Prophet).

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951; *LSW*, 1957; *EUP*; *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

### Humayun Kabir (1906—1969)

Bengal politician, writer

*s* of Khan Bahadur AK Kabiruddin Ahmed, Bengal Civil Service; *b* Faridpur, 22 Feb 1906; *mt* Bengali; *ed* Presy Coll, Calcutta (MA); Univ Law Coll, Calcutta (BL); Exeter Coll, Oxford (MA); Gold Medals, Prizes (1926, 1928), State Scholar, 1927, Exeter Coll Foundation Prize, 1931; Pres Oxford Majlis, 1930; Sec Oxford Union Soc, 1930; Librarian Oxford Union Soc, 1931; Pres Jowett Soc, Oxford, 1931; *m* Shanti, 1932; 1S, 1D (Leila married to Janata party leader George Fernandes, Min of Communications, (now Min of Industries), GOI, 1977).

Taught at Andhra Univ, 1932-33; in Post Graduate Dept, Calcutta, Univ, 1933-45; Marett Lecturer at Oxford, 1960; Tagore Lecturer at London Univ, 1961.

Journalist; Editor Presy Coll magazine, 1926; *Bharat*, 1929; *Baromashi*, 1934; *Chaturanga*, 1938.

Associated with students movement, the peasants' movement, and trade union activities; Pres A-I Muslim Students' Conf, 1938; 1st Pres, A-I Students' Cong, 1944.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun, 1937-45 (Bengal Legis Assem); re-elected, 1946-48; Dy Leader Krishak Praja Party, 1937-45; Jt-Sec, 1944-

45, and Pres of Nikhil Bengal Krishak Praja Samiti, 1945-47.

Pres Federation of Port Trust Workers, Calcutta, 1944, Bengal & Assam Rly Employeys' Asscn, 1944-48; mem Indian Rly Enquiry Cttee, 1947-48.

Was closely associated with Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (qv) and acted as Sec to him during Simla Conf, 1946.

Jt Ednl Adviser, Ministry of Edn, Feb 1948-52; Ednl Adviser and Sec, Jan 1952-56; Chmn, Univ Grants Commn, 1955-56.

Cong mem Rajya Sabha (W-B), 1956-62; mem 3rd Lok Sabha, 1962-67 (Basirhat, W-B); drafted by Prime Min Nehru into the Central Ministry; Union Min for Civil Aviation, 1957-58; Min for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, Apr 1958-63; Min for Petroleum and Chemicals, 1963-66; left INC and joined Bangla Cong; Bangla Cong mem 4th Lok Sabha 1967-69 (Basirhat).

Dy leader, Indian Delegation to Third Gen Conf of UNESCO, 1948; Leader, Indian Edn Mission to USSR, 1956; Pres (i) Indian Philosophical Cong, 1954; (ii) First A-I Writers' Convention, 1956, (iii) First Asian History Cong 1961; (iv) Tagore Centenary International Literary Conf, 1961; (v) Indian Science Cong, 1964; (vi) International Cong of Orientalists, 1964; and (vii) Indian Coun for Cultural Relations, 1958-64.

Biog: Datta, D., *Humayun Kabir: a political biography*, 1969.

Pubs: Bengali—*Swapna Sadh*, 1927; *Sathi*, 1930 (both poems); *Immanuel Kant*, 1935; *Dharavahik* (essays), 1942; *Banglar Kavya* (criticism), 1943;

*Marx Vad*, 1948; *Nadi O Nari* (novel), 1950; *Shikshak O Shiksarathi* 2nd edition, 1959, (first pub 1957); Dilli Oyasintan Masko (Delhi, Washington, Moscow), 1964; *Kangres Matabad*, 1965. Eng: *Kant on Philosophy in General; Poetry, Monads and Society*, 1941; *Muslim Politics, 1906-42*, 1944; *Mahatma and other Poems*, 1944; *Men and Rivers* (novel), 1945; *Our Heritage*, 1946; *Of Cabbage and Kings* (collection of speeches), 1948; *Science, Democracy and Islam*, 1955; *Education in New India*, 1955; *Green and gold: stories and poems from Bengal*, ed. by Humayun Kabir etc (An anthology of writings translated into English from Bengali), 1957; *Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay; Mirza Abu Talib Khan; Rabin-dranath Tagore; Britain and India*, 1960; *Indian Philosophy of Education*, 1961; *Lessons of Indian History; Studies in Bengali Poetry*, 1962; tr. Maulana Azad's autobiographical narrative *India Wins Freedom* (Orient Longmans, 1959, from Urdu); edited *Maulana Abul Kalam Azad—A Memorial Volume*, 1959; several of his works translated into European languages.

Sources: *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *WWIW*; *LSW*, 1967; *TIDYB*, 1968; *RSW*, 1960; *IPY*, 1952; *India Wins Freedom; Bengal the Nationalist Movement, 1876-1940*; *NBIL*, Vol I; *Lok Sabha Debates*, 1969, Vol 32; *INB*, 1959, 1961, 1965.

## Husain, Maqbool Fida (1915— )

### Painter

b 1915; ed for some time studied at Indore School of Art under the guidance of Deolalikar; m, 2 S.

In the 1950s used to wear a black khaddar cap and a black beard to match and being tall and lean looked as if he was suffering from malnutrition; painted cinema posters and hoardings and lived in the chawl near Grant Road (in Bombay) with his wife and two children; later built a loft in his small room which functioned as his atelier<sup>1</sup>.

First one-man show held at Bombay Art Society Salon, 1950, where his work was priced from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 200/-.

Has taken part in almost all important exhibitions in India and abroad including All India Fine Arts and Crafts Society, New Delhi, Bombay Art Society and National Exhibition of Art, Venice Biennale, Sao Paulo Biennale, Contemporary Art Exhibition; a retrospective of his paintings was held, New Delhi, 1—17 Dec, 1978, when he was interviewed for the TV by E. Alkazi.

Major Works: Murals for *Air India* at Hong Kong, Bangkok, Zurich and Prague, 1957; WHO building, New Delhi, 1963; Murals Mosaic for Lever Brothers and Aligarh Univ, 1964; did three paintings on the occasion of the imposition of emergency in 1975.

Won the first prize in National Exhibition of Art 1955 and numerous other prizes and awards; awarded Padma Sri 1966; Padma Bhushan 1973.

Mem Gen Coun of Lalit Kala Akademi.

Made a documentary film also—*Through*

*the Eyes of a Painter*<sup>2</sup>, 1967 (Gold Bear Award, Berlin 1967).

Biog: E. Alkazi, *M.F. Husain The Modern Artist and Tradition*.

Sources: *IWW* (INFA), 1976-77; 'Husain in Retrospect' in *TOI* 13 Mar 1977; *International Who's Who*, 1976-77.

<sup>1</sup>*TOI*, 13 Mar 1977.

<sup>2</sup>It was a highly experimental film made under govt patronage.

### Husain Zaheer, Dr Syed (1901—1975)

Scientist

*s* of Sir Syed Wazir Hasan (qv); *b* 7 Nov 1901; *ed* Lucknow; Oxford (MA); and Heidelberg, Germany (D Phil); FRIC; *m*, 1 S, 1 D.

Mem Indian National Cong, 1935-47; courted arrest during Quit India Movement.

Professor, Lucknow Univ; Principal, Govt Coll, Hyderabad; Dir, Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad, 1948-62; Dir-Gen, Coun of Scientific and Industrial Research, 1 Sept 1962-66; Ex-Officio Sec, Min of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs Feb 1963-66; specialized in organic chemistry.

Discussion Leader, Indian Delegation in four sessions of UN Conf on the Application of Science and Technology for the Benefit of Less Developed Areas held at Geneva, Feb 1963; leader, Indian Delegation to the Sixth World Petroleum Cong at Frankfurt, Jun 1963; leader, Scientists' Delegation to UAR, Jul 1963; Chmn, Inventions Promotion Bd; Bd of Directors, National Research Development Corporation of India; associated with several expert

committees concerning education as also industrial development projects; associated with preparation of project reports and blueprints for starting many new industries in the country; had over 60 patents to his credit.

Awarded Padma Bhushan.

Pubs: Over 90 research papers.

Died 22 Dec 1975.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1967; *TOI*, 23 Dec 1975; S.L. Shakdher (ed), *Political Events Annual*, 1975.

### Hyder Husein, Chaudhari (1890—1966)

Member of Lok Sabha

*b* Garhi Bhilwal, Dist Barabanki, 24 Dec 1890; *ed* at Church Mission High School Lucknow, MAO Coll Aligarh, Lincoln's Inn, Oxford Univ (MA) and Trinity Coll Dublin (LLB); returned to India after studies in Aug 1914 on the outbreak of World War I; *m* 1914.

Senior Advocate Federal Court in India 1933; ML mem UP Legis Assem 1937 (Rae Bareli Dist MR); Mem Constituent Assem 1940-52; Cong mem Lok Sabha 1952 (Gonda Dist North); lost the 1957 election to Lok Sabha on Cong ticket to Atal Behari Vajpayee (JS) (Balrampur—UP).

Pres Madrasa-i-Qadimia, Hewett Engg School Lucknow and many other institutions; Pres Cent Peace Cttee Lucknow; Vice-Pres Samaj Sewa Sangh and Social Service League and the Poor House, Lucknow; Mem Lucknow Univ Court and Faculty of Law, Society of Thinkers and Planners, Bd of Management of Mahatma Gandhi and

Associated Hospitals, and numerous other organisations.

Trustee, Bhilwal State, Dist Bara Banki and the Hindu Edn and Kisan Edn Trust, Rae Bareilly; Dir British Indian Corpn Kanpur and Sitapur Electric Supply Company, Sitapur.

Visited USA, England, Egypt, France and Germany.

Sources: *Parliament of India Who's Who*, 1951; *Who's Who in Legislature*, Vol I; *EUP; India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections; Indian Parliament* (1952-57); *Lok Sabha Debates*, 1966, Vol 57 (Obituary reference dated 27 Jul 1966).

#### Hydros, Haji MV (1928— )

Kerala legislator

*b* 18 Nov 1928; *ed* studied up to SSLC; knows Malayalam, English, Arabic and Tamil; *m* K Beebijan *alias* Kuttembai; 5 S, 3 D; agriculturist, political and social worker.

Started career as a Muslim League worker; joined Cong, 1947; mem of KPCC and Pres Punnayurkulam Panchayat, 1952-62; was Pres Malapuram DCC (O).

Cong Socialist Party mem Kerala Legis Assem, Oct 1970 (Ponnani).

Associated with coop and social movements; Pres Punnayurkulam Coop Service Society; Chmn Chowghat Coop Union; Dir Kumar-analloor Coop Society; one of the promoters of the Vannery High School, Punnayurkulam; mem Exec Cttee, Kerala Muslim

Edn Society; Founder-Pres Kudikidappu Sangham; was imprisoned in 1959 for participating in the struggle for the dismissal of the Govt headed by Shri EMS Namboodripad, 1957-59.

Source: *Kerala Legislative Assembly Who's Who*, 1971.

#### Ibrahim, Hafiz Mohammad (1889—1968<sup>1</sup>)

Nationalist leader

*s* of Hafiz Najmul Huda, a small landholder; *b* Nagina, Dist Bijnor, UP, 1889; *ed* learnt *Quran* by heart (hence the honorific title *Hafiz*); MAO Coll, Aligarh (1908-15—BA LLB); had to secure loans for pursuing studies; *m*.

Practiced law at Nagina, Bijnor and Moradabad for over 21 years.

Mem UP Legis Coun, 1926 (Bijnor Dist MR); re-elected, 1930 (same const).

Worked for the organisation of Muslim Wakfs in UP and opposed the White Paper (1933) and the Report of the Jt Parly Cttee on Constitutional Reforms 1934.

ML mem UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Garhwal Dist and Bijnor Dist North-West MR), elected unopposed; resigned; went over to the Cong and joined the 1st Cong Ministry in UP headed by Pt Gobind Ballabh Pant<sup>2</sup>, 1937; was accused by the Muslim League of betraying the Muslim cause and going against the will of his constituency; was challenged by ML to resign his seat and seek re-election on Cong ticket; re-elected, 6 Nov 1937 (same const), on Cong ticket defeating ML candidate, Abdus Sami, by

7,271 votes against 2,202; continued as Min for Communications till Nov 1939 when the whole Ministry resigned on a Cong directive; re-elected 1946 (same const); Min for Communications, etc., in Pant Ministry, UP, 1946.

Suffered imprisonment for a year during 1940-41; also detained in Aug 1942; one of the founders of the Muslim Majlis, 1943; Convener A-I Muslim Conf, Lucknow, 1947 (with Maulana Azad as President), which called upon Muslims to give up communal politics and to wind up the ML.

Continued as Min in UP after partition till 1958 and held many portfolios, first Communications and then Finance, Power Forests and Cooperation etc.; Cong mem UP Legis Assem, 1952 (Nagina South-West-cum-Dhampur North-West); re-elected, 1957; resigned, 1958.

Mem Rajya Sabha Aug, 1958; re-elected, Apr 1962; Cent Cabinet Min for Irrigation and Power, Apr 1958-Jun 1962; mem (i) AICC; (ii) Cong Working Cttee; (iii) Cent Parly Bd; (iv) UP Cong Cttee.

Contested a bye-election to the Lok Sabha, 1963, but lost to J.B. Kripalani (Amroha); Gov of Pb, 4 May 1964-67.

Awarded Padma Vibhushan, 1967.

Died 24 Jan 1968.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *EUP*; *IAR*, 1937, Vol II; *TIDYB*, 1967; *RSW*, 1962; *Results of First General Elections to the UP Legis Assembly*, 1952; *Indian Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *Lok Sabha Debates*, 1968, Vol 12.

<sup>1</sup>*DNB* gives 1964 as the date of his death, which is obviously a misprint.

<sup>2</sup>Pt Govind Ballabh Pant (1887-1961); Congress Nationalist leader; Premier and Minister for Home Affairs and Finance, UP, 1937-39; Chief Minister, UP 1946-55; Home Minister, GOI, 1955-61.

### Ibrahim Sheriff (?—1977)

Hindi writer

Was the editor of a Hindi encyclopaedia (Hindi Vishwakosh) and author of many short stories and a novel.

Was awarded the first prize by the Hindi Academy of UP Govt for his collection of Hindi short stories.

Was a founder-mem of Samaantar, an association of progressive Hindi writers.

Died 27 Apr 1977 at Madras after cerebral haemorrhage; is survived by wife and two sons.

Pub: Hindi —*Kai Surajon Ke bich*, 1973.

Sources: *The Statesman*, 29 Apr 1977; *INB*, 1974.

### Iftikhar Ali Khan (1910—1952)

Nawab of Pataudi St (Har)

b 16 Mar 1910; succeeded Nawab Muht Ibrahim Ali Khan, 1917; *ed* Aitchison Chiefs' Coll, Lahore, & Balliol Coll, Oxford, where he earned distinction by winning Blues for both cricket and hockey; full ruling powers, 10 Dec 1931; *m* Sajida Sultan Begum of Bhopal; *s* Mansur Ali Khan (qv), cricketer.

Test cricketer; went to Australia with All-Eng Cricket Team in the winter of 1931-32; played first Test match against England 1946; captained Indian team.

Died 5 Jun 1952 on the pitch in England.

Sources: *SWI*; *Indian Who's Who*, 1937-38.

**Iftikhar Husain Khan, Nawab of Mamdot (1904— )**

Pakistani politician

Belongs to one of the biggest landowning families of Pb; *s* of the late Sir Shah Nawaz Khan (qv), Pres Pb Provincial Muslim League (died 1942); *b* 1904.

Elected mem Pb Legis Assem (Ferozepur Cent MR) after the death of his father; also became Pres Pb Provincial Muslim League on his death; mem of the Muslim League Action Cttee, Dec, 1934, to 'prepare and organise the Muslims to meet all contingencies, resist the imposition of an All India Federation or any other constitution for one united India and prepare them for the coming struggle for the achievement of Pakistan' (AIML, 31st Session, Karachi, Dec 1943); ML mem Pb Legis Assem, 1946 (same const); attended the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946; after the resignation of Khizr Hayat Khan Ministry 2 Mar 1947, was invited to form Ministry, 3 Mar 1947, but later communal disturbances broke out and the Governor issued a proclamation under Section 93 of GOI Act of 1935.

Was a most trusted lieutenant of MA Jinnah.

In Pak: Mem Pak Consembly; mem Pb Assem (Corpn of City of Lahore I-

Muslim); Chief Min of Pb, 1947-49; suspended 24 Jan 1949 and dismissed Feb 1949; his rivalry with Mian Mumtaz Daultana (qv) who had succeeded in becoming Pres, Pb ML, led to his dismissal; resigned from ML and founded Jinnah Muslim League, Sept 1953; later entered into an electoral alliance with H S Suhrawardy's Awami League, Jan, 1951; leader of Opposition in Pb Assem, 1951; the two were formally merged into Jinnah Awami Muslim League, Dec 1952, their common plank being opposition to the Muslim League; was expelled from the party, Nov 1953, for opposing radical agrarian reforms etc; rejoined Muslim League; Gov of Sind, 1954; ML mem National Assem, 1955; Min for Revenue, West Pak, 1956.

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; *Pathway to Pakistan*; *IYB*, 1943-44; *AWW*, 1958; *Pakistan Civil List*, Apr-Jun 1951; *GPP*; *Inside Pakistan*; *A History of Pakistan*; *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*.

**Iftikharuddin, Mian Mohammad (1907—1962)**

Pakistani politician

Belonged to the Arian community; *s* of KB Mian Jamaluddin, a rich landlord; *b*, Baghbanpura, Lahore, 1907; was powerfully connected; cousin of Begum Shah Nawaz and a nephew of Chief Justice Shri Abdur Rashid; *ed* Aitchison Coll, Lahore, Bolliol Coll, Oxford (BA); *m*.

Returned to India, 1932; joined Cong, 1935; Cong mem Pb Legis Assem, 1937 (Kasur MR); was Sec of Cong Parly Party till 1940; attended the A-I Azad Muslim



Conf, Delhi, Feb-Mar 1942, presided over by Allah Bakhsh (qv); Pres Pb Provincial Cong Cttee, 1940-45; imprisoned for 2 years during Quit India Movement.

As a sincere Congressman, was opposed to communalism; Jawaharlal Nehru and Maulana Azad used to stay with him when they visited Lahore; was the only Muslim leader to contribute funds to Cong.

Left Cong<sup>1</sup> 29 Sept 1945 and joined Muslim League; mem Pb Legis Assem, 1946 (Kasur MR); mem Subjects Cttee, League Legislators' Convention, Apr 1946; at the League Coun Meeting, Bombay, Jul 1946, appealed to the Cong to 'work hand in hand with the League, or else the constitutional problem would never be solved; mem of ML Direct Action Cttee, Pb; mem Peace Cttee, Pb, to check chaos and disorder, 1947; In Pak: Mem Consenbly (Pb); Min for Rehabilitation in Iftikhar Husain Khan of Mamdot's (qv) Cabinet in Pb, 1947; resigned because his proposal for resettling refugees on the estates of the large landowners was turned down; Pres Pb Muslim League; expelled from ML, 17 Jun 1950; along with Shaikat Hayat Khan (qv) and others formed Azad Pakistan Party in Lahore, Nov 1950 (The Party<sup>2</sup> demanded civil liberties for the repeal of all anti-democratic laws, the dissolution of the unrepresentative Consenbly and fresh elections for it; it stood for full autonomy to the provinces of Pak; abolition of the Zamindari system, Pak's withdrawal from the British Commonwealth, etc.); mem National Assem, Jul 1955 (defeating ML candidate); publisher of Eng daily, *Pakistan Times*, and Urdu Daily, *Imroz*, both from Lahore and (both voicing the strong leftist views of the party; with Abdul Ghaffar Khan

formed National Party, Feb 1957; later the party joined an All-Pak Party, National Awami Party, Jul 1957.

Was a socialist in outlook.

Sources: *FOP*, Vol II; *Political Conspiracies in Pakistan; A History of Pakistan; Inside Pakistan; The Political System of Pakistan*; *AWW*, 1958; *North India Who's Who*, 1942; *DNB*, Vol II; *GPP*; *MBI*; *IAR*, 1945, Vol II; *Pakistan in Crisis*, 1969.

<sup>1</sup>According to Jamnadas Akhtar, Iftikharuddin was rebuked by Sardar Patel in an AICC meeting who said that persons like him should join the Muslim League. Mian Sahib, continues Jamnadas Akhtar, felt insulted and on returning from the meeting resigned from the Cong and joined the ML. However, he never indulged in communalism. See *Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*, pp. 34-5.

P. Hardy in his *Muslims in British India* (p. 23) says: '... the veteran Punjab Muslim Socialist Mian Iftikharuddin (1908-1962) had been attracted by the socialist programme put forward by the Provincial Muslim League in 1944.

Khalid B Sayeed in his *Political System in Pakistan* (p. 53) says: 'During 1945-46, some of the well-known Muslim socialists left the Congress because of mounting Hindu-Muslim antagonism (Mian Iftikharuddin... was one of them)'.

<sup>2</sup>See *A History of Pakistan*, pp. 161-2.

## Imaduddin, Rev DD (1830—1900)

### Missionary

Descended from the Persian royal house and the Muhammadan saint, Kutb Jamal; *s* of Maulvi Sirajuddin, a Muslim theologian; *b* Panipat, near which his family had large estates, about 1830; *ed* Agra Govt Coll.

Became a Sufi, or Muhammadan mystic,

and preached Islam all over India; was present on behalf of Islam against Christianity in the Agra Controversy; teacher in the Govt Normal School, Lahore; baptized at Amritsar, 29 Apr 1866; ordained Deacon, 1868; ordained priest (1872) by the Bishop of Calcutta; made DD by the Archbishop of Canterbury; invited to attend the World's Parliament on Religions in Chicago to which he sent a paper; wrote a number of Hindustani books on Christian themes, including a *Life of Christ*.

Died at Amritsar, 28 Aug 1900.

Sources: *DIB*; *RMP*.

### Inayat Ali, Maulvi (?—1858)

Wahabi leader

Belonged to a well-to-do family of Sadikpur in Patna, Bih; *s* of Fath Ali; younger brother of Maulvi Wilayat Ali (died 1854 at the age of 64).

Became a disciple of Syed Ahmed of Rai Bareilly, the founder of the Wahabi Movement, along with the members of his family in 1822 or 1823; was one of the four Khalifas, or spiritual vice-regents, apptd by Syed Ahmed to manage the organisation at Patna.

Accompanied Syed Ahmed to Afghanistan in about 1825; was sent to Bengal for missionary work, 1829, where he succeeded in securing a large following for the movement; was sent by brother, Wilayat Ali, to Sittana in the Frontier region to look after the affairs of the Wahabi Camp there, 1839; engaged in anti-British activities in Punjab and Afghanistan; sent back by the British authorities under escort to Patna where he

and his brother Wilayat Ali were bound down on bail bonds of Rs. 10,000/- each and asked not to leave the city for 4 years. Both the brothers defied the restriction—Inayat Ali went to Bengal to revive the movement there, but the local authorities got suspicious and he quickly returned to Patna; was again bound down not to leave Patna; escaped to the frontier provinces and resumed command of the Wahabi Camp at Sittana.

After his brother's death (1854) was the principal Wahabi leader; succeeded in enlisting the support of the Pathans to his cause; fought the British with varying success at Nawakela Naringi, etc.; with the outbreak of the 1857 mutiny his communications with and supplies from Patna were cut off; moved from Chinghai to Surat, where he fell ill and died, 1858.

Was a valiant soldier, forceful preacher & skilful organiser.

Sources: *FMB*, Vol I; *Muslims and Changing India*.

### Inayat Khan, Hazrat (1882—1927)

Sufi mystic, musician

*s* of Rahmat Khan (qv) and Khatija-Bibi (1867-1902) *d* of Maula Baksh (qv), the great musician of Baroda; *b* Baroda, 5 Jul 1882; was the eldest of three brothers; *ed* Gayan Shala, Baroda, where he learned music and acquired considerable skill in playing the veena and other stringed instruments; *m* Sharda Ameena Begum *nee* Ora Ray Baker, 20 Mar 1913, in London; 2 S, 2 D; daughter Noorunnisa (qv) was a British Secret Agent.

Accompanied his father to Nepal, 1896-97; started giving recitals in early youth all over India and won acclaim. The Nizam of Hyderabad was particularly impressed by him; met his future Murshid, Khwaja Sayed Mohammad Abu Hassan Madani, a Sufi (qv) in Hyderabad and was initiated as Sufi in 1906; at his master's instance, went to USA, 13 Sept 1910, to spread the message of Sufism in the West through his musical skill, toured USA and Europe extensively, giving lectures and recitals; was in the USA, 1910-12; travelled through England and France; was in Russia (1914) for nine months; stayed in London during the World War; decided to live in France, 1920; started holding summer schools every year at Vissou, south of Paris, 1921; at Katwijk, Holland, 1922; and at Suresnes, west of Paris, from 1923 onwards; founded the International Headquarters of the Sufi Movement in Geneva, 1920 (or 1923); he himself settled down with family at Fazl Manzil, Suresnes, near Paris; among his numerous pupils was a Dutch, Sirkar Van Stolk<sup>1</sup>, who joined him in 1923, and who later accompanied him as a sort of Sec on his travels through Europe and USA; laid the foundation stone for a Sufi Centre opposite his Fazl Manzil; also founded the Confraternity of the Message (consisting of men and women who had dedicated themselves to the task of spreading Sufism) and nominated his eldest son Vilayat as the first head of the Confraternity.

Returned to India alone, Oct 1926; was invited to deliver lectures at different universities; died of influenza, 5 Feb 1927, in Delhi where he lies buried at Nizamuddin. A Sufi Centre named after him exists there.

**Pubs:** *The Sufi Message of Hazrat Inayat Khan*, 12 Vols. Some of his principal works are: *Confessions* (London, Sufi Publishing Society 1915); *Diwan of Inayat Khan* (Southampton, the Sufi Publishing Society, 1915); *The Way of Illumination*, (Southampton, The Sufi Movement, 1921), *The Unity of Religious Ideals* (Southampton, The Sufi Movement, 1929); *The Gayan* (Southampton, Sufi Order Society, 1923); *The Inner Life* (Deventer, Holland, AEE Kluwer, 1923); *Moral Culture* (Deventer, Holland, AEE Kluwer, 1937); *Rassa Shashtra, the Science of Life's Creative Forces* (Deventer, Holland, AEE Kluwer, 1938); *Metaphysics, The Experience of the Soul through Different Planes of Existence* (Deventer, Holland, AEE Kluwer, 1939).

**Sources:** Sirkar Von Stolk with Daphne Dunlop, *Memories of a Sufi Sage Hazrat Inayat Khan*, 1967; Ronald Armstrong, *Pir-O-Murshid Inayat Khan; Who's Who India*, 1927; *HT*, 6 Feb 1970.

<sup>1</sup>Sirkar Von Stolk (1894-1963): born in Holland; first met his master, 1922; founded several Sufi groups in South Africa, the country of his adoption, in the early 1950s; was the National Representative of the Sufi Movement in the Netherlands for about 20 years.

**Inayat Khan, Pirzadi Noorunnisa (Noor) (1914—1944)**

British Secret Agent

Known in the family as Babuly; her code

name was Madeleine; *d* of Hazrat Inayat Khan (qv), a Sufi mystic and musician; *b* Kremlin, Moscow, 2 Jan 1914; *ed* at 8 or 9 attended College Moderne de Filles, Suresnes, Paris; then Lycée Saint Cloud which she left in 1931 at the age of 17; Ecole Normal de Musique de Paris, 1931-38; Sortonne, Paris, 1932; Ecole des Langues Orientales, Univ of Paris, 1937-38; acquired a Red Cross diploma and a diploma in child psychology.

Came to India along with the family to pay homage at the tomb of her father; lived in Paris with her widowed mother, Sharda Ameena Begum *nee* Ora Ray Baker, till the fall of France in 1940; shifted with family to England.

Enlisted in Women's Auxiliary Air Force (the WAAF), 19 Nov 1940, as Nora Inayat Khan, and received training in wireless telegraphy; later selected for a more secret and highly specialized course in signals and codes; chosen by SOE (Special Operations Exec), an organisation in the British War Office, to go to enemy-occupied France and send messages from the Paris Dist; engaged to a Anglo-Norwegian but nothing more is known about her fiancé.

Landed in France, 16 Jun 1943; after the rounding up of her group, was the sole wireless post in Paris and the only link with England; also transmitted messages for another organisation headed by Gen Charles de Gaulle; betrayed by a French woman and taken prisoner by the Gestapo; was the first British secret agent to be sent to Germany; finally shot dead, 13 Sept 1944; won a posthumous George Cross, the only woman to do so, and Croix de Guerre with Gold Bar.

Pubs: wrote poems and stories in French and English; *Twenty Jataka Tales* (George Harrap and Co, London, 1939).

Sources: Jean Overton Fuller, *Noor-un-nisa Inayat Khan*; Ravibala Shenoy, 'Noor Inayat Khan of the French Resistance' in *Illustrated Weekly of India*, 25 Nov 1973.

### Inayatullah Khan, 'Allama Mashriqi' (1888—1963)

Khaksar leader

Belonged to a Pathan family; *s* of Ata Mohammad Khan, petition-writer at Amritsar; *b* Ichhra, a village about 5 miles from Lahore, 25 Aug 1888; *ed* academically brilliant; Pb Univ (MA Maths—record holder); Christ Coll, Cambridge (Language Tripos, 1911; Mechanical Tripos, 1912); *m* (i) Vilayat Begum (died); (ii) Zaida Begum, *d* of NM Alvi; 3 S, 3 D.

Mem International Cong of Orientalists; Vice Principal Islamia Coll. Peshawar, 1913; Principal, 1915; Asst Sect in Dept of Edn and Lands, 1915-19; joined Indian Edn Service; Principal, Govt Training Coll in NWFP, 1922; Inspector of Schools; Registrar of Exams; resigned IES, 1932.

Was an ardent pan-Islamist; unofficially represented India at the Islamic Conf, Cairo, 1926; opposed the proposal to elect the Sultan of Egypt as *Khalifutul Mussalman*, holding that a vassal ruler could not be the spiritual leader of the Islamic world.

Founded the Khaksar movement, 1931 (Khaksar means humble and lowly as the

dust), a para-military organisation with a uniform Khaki dress for its followers, a *belcha* (spade) as its symbol, and regular drills and road marches as part of its routine. Its aim was to regenerate society and revive the lost glories of early Islam. His *Tazkara* a commentary on the *Quran*, became a Bible for his followers; regularly contributed to the party organ, *Al-Islah*, an Urdu weekly published from Lahore.

The Khaksars first clashed with the Govt over the Shia-Sunni dispute in Lucknow, 1939; Mashriqi went to Lucknow to effect a settlement but did not succeed; arrested Aug 1939; released a few days afterwards; on Mar 1940 his organisation again clashed with the Govt on the eve of the momentous session of the AIML at Lahore; arrested in Delhi, 19 Mar 1940, and removed to Vellore jail; the organization was banned in Aug 1940; released from jail, 19 Jan 1942, but not permitted to leave Madras Presy; the restriction was lifted on 28 Dec 1942.

Organized famine relief in Bengal, 1943; did not believe in the concept of non-violence; urged the Cong and the Muslim League to make up their differences and strive for an independent India<sup>1</sup>; at one stage Mashriqi agreed to join the Muslim League but little came of the move; later promised that 'his followers would fill the need of a national army if and when Pakistan materialized'. This made Jinnah support the demand for lifting the ban on the Khaksars; but Mashriqi again recanted.

In Jun 1943, asked Jinnah to talk to Gandhi, and told his followers that Jinnah was himself a hindrance in the establishment of Pak; sent his followers to attack members of the Muslim League Council at Imperial

Hotel, 8 Jun 1947, because they had refused to support the Khaksar's demand for the establishment of a greater Pak; at his call his followers collected in Delhi, 15 Jul 1947, to pressurize the Cong and the League to accede to his demand for the inclusion of the whole of Pb, Bengal, Assam, Delhi and the Agra Division of U.P. in Pak.

In Pak: Announced the disbanding<sup>2</sup> of the organization; said to have formed Islamic League, 1948<sup>3</sup>; wanted to transform Pak into an ideal Islamic State; charged the Liaqat Ali Govt with evading the Kashmir issue<sup>4</sup>; announced his intention to cross the border with millions of armed followers if the Govt failed to liberate Kashmir; was arrested, Oct 1950; was again arrested, May 1958, after the death of Dr Khan Sahib (qv) but was soon released.

Died of cancer, Lahore, 27 Aug 1963, and lies buried in Idara-i-Aliya Hindia, the headquarters of the Khaksar movement at Ichhra.

Pubs: Urdu—*Tazkara* (on the teaching of Quran) (Urdu and Persian), 1924; *Isharat* (Account of Khaksar movement, its aims and objects), 1931; *Kharita*; *Qual-i-Faizal*; Eng—*Constitution of Free India*.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol I; *MYB*, 1948-49; *Muslims and Changing India*; *A History of Pakistan*; *Friends and Foes*; *TP*, Vol IV; *Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*; *NBIL*, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>See *TP*, Vol IV, p. 983; in his letter to Mr Amery, Viceroy Wavell describes Mashriqi as halfcracked.

<sup>2</sup>According to Jamna Das Akhtar, it was a false

announcement. See *Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*, p. 151.

\*The date is given in *Muslims and Changing India* (p. 232n). Jamna Das Akhtar says it was merely a change of label.

\*According to Jamna Das Akhtar, Allama Mashriqi wrote a letter to a friend in Delhi in Nov 1957, saying that he along with thousands of Khaksars had participated in the fighting in Kashmir.

See *Political Conspiracies in Pakistan*, p. 150.

### Iqbal, Sir Muhammad (1876—1938)

Poet, philosopher

Title: Kt, 1923.

Belonged to an ancient Kashmiri Brahmin (Sapru) family; an ancestor embraced Islam in the 17th century; grandfather Sheikh Muhammad Rafiq shifted from Srinagar to Sialkot; *s* of Sheikh Noor Mohammad (who was poor, illiterate but deeply religious, died 1929) and Iman Bibi; *b* Sialkot, 1876; *ed* with the help of scholarships; Scotch Mission Coll, Sialkot (FA); came under the influence of Syed Mir Hasan, a profound Arabic scholar; Govt Coll, Lahore, (BA, 1897; MA in Philosophy 1899—stood first) where Mian Fazl-e-Hussain (qv) was his classmate; a favourite pupil of Sir Thomas Arnold; *m* more than once.

Joined Oriental Coll, Lahore, as lecturer in History and Philosophy; later Asstt Prof in English and Philosophy, Govt Coll, Lahore, till 1905.

Studied at Trinity Coll, Cambridge (1905-08); awarded PhD by Munich University for thesis on 'Development of Metaphysics in Persia'; called to the Bar, 1908 (Lincoln's Inn); taught Arabic at London Univ for 3 months.

Started practice at Chief's Court, Lahore, 1908; was not a very successful lawyer; in later life was a disappointed<sup>1</sup> man because, among other things, he had not been made a High Court judge.

Had begun writing poetry much earlier; had also started taking part in local *mushairas* (poetic symposiums); contributed poems to the Urdu magazine *Makhzan* started by Abdul Qadir (qv), 1901; read his poems at the annual gatherings of Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam of Lahore; his poetic mentor during his early days was the famous Urdu poet Dagh, (then residing at Hyderabad, Deccan); up to 1905 wrote poems for children, nature poems and nationalistic verse in Urdu; a few titles are: *Ravi*; *Hamara Des*; *Ram*; *Swami Ram Tirth*; *Naya Shiyala* (The New Temple); *Nanak*; *Taswir-i-Dard*, and the most famous of his nationalistic poems *Tarana-i-Hindi*.

During his stay in England and Germany (1905-08), underwent a deep change in his outlook; from a nationalist he became a pan-Islamist; as time passed his poetry increasingly voiced the ideals and aspirations of his own community; the writer of *Tarana-i-Hindi* later wrote *Tarana-i-Qaum* or 'Islamic Anthem'; his verse became more reflective; chose Persian as a vehicle of his maturer and more ambitious poems.

Expressed his philosophy of the self and selflessness in relation to society in two long narrative poems—both in Persian—*Asrar-i-Khudi* (Secrets of the Self), 1915, and its complement *Rumuz-i-Bekhudi* (Secrets of Non-Ego), 1918.

As a philosopher was influenced by Western thinkers like Nietzsche, Fichte and

Bergson; but was critical of Islamic mysticism as effete and enervating; in his *Asrar-i-Khudi* had attacked the celebrated Persian poet, Hafiz, favourite of the Sufis, which led to a heated controversy. (He deleted the offending references in subsequent editions).

Was a conservative but believed in the alterability of Islamic law to suit modern conditions; thought *Ijma* (consensus) to be 'the most important legal notion in Islam': 'The transfer of the power of *Ijtihad* from individual representatives of schools to a Muslim legislative assembly which, in view of the growth of opposing sects, is the one possible form *Ijma* can take in modern times, will secure contributions to legal discussions from laymen who happen to possess a keen insight into affairs<sup>2</sup>.'

In 1910 recommended that Muslim education<sup>3</sup> in India should aim at developing the type of character exhibited by Aurangzeb.

Mem Pb Legis Coun, 1926 (Lahore City MU); attended the second and third RTC, 1931 & 1932; Pres A-I Kashmir Cttee, 1932<sup>4</sup>.

Was a prominent ML leader; mem Provincial Cttee for Pb to formulate a scheme of reforms (18th Session, AIML Delhi, Dec 1926); moved a resolution against the deprivation of Muslim community in Bengal and Pb of its majority rights in the Provincial Councils (19th Session, II, Shafi Group, Dec 1927-Jan 1928); his name was proposed for Secretaryship of AIML (same session) but the proposal was dropped.

Presided over the 21st Session, AIML, Allahabad, Dec 29-30, 1930; in his Presidential Address<sup>5</sup> (in English) raised the demand for a Muslim India within India: 'I would

like to see the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self-government within the British Empire or without the British India, the formation of a consolidated North-West Indian Muslims state appears to me to be the final destiny of the Muslims, at least of North-West India'. This proposal, which attracted little notice at the time, later culminated in Pakistan; favoured a Federation of autonomous states based on 'the unity of language, race, history, religion and identity of religious interests', with a strong Indian Frontier Army to look after external defence.

During 1936-37 came very close to Jinnah politically and convinced him of the need for the creation of a separate Muslim State in India.

His last days were gloomy because of prolonged ill-health, unhappy domestic life, and no practice<sup>6</sup>; died 21 Apr 1938 and lies buried in the famous Badshahi mosque built by Aurangzeb at Lahore.

Is regarded as the national poet of Pakistan; was certainly responsible for creating a Muslim consciousness among his co-religionists.

Pubs: Urdu—*Bang-i-Dara*, 1924; *Bal-i-Jibril*, 1935; *Zarb-i-Kalim*, 1936 (all poetry); Persian—*Asrar-i-Khudi*, 1915, (tr into Eng by Prof Nicholson); *Rumuz-i-Bekhudi*, 1918; *Payam-i-Mashriq*, (Message of the East), 1923; *Zabur-i-Ajam*, 1927; *Jawid Namah*, 1932; Eng: *Islam and Ahmadism*<sup>7</sup> with a reply to questions raised by Pandit

Jawaharlal Nehru; *Six Lectures on the reconstruction of religious thought in Islam; Speeches and Statements of Iqbal; Poems of Iqbal*, tr into English by V.G. Kiernan, 1947, etc.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *FOP*, Vol II; *EM; Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India; Urdu Poets and Poetry; Twentieth Century Urdu Literature; Islamic Modernism in India and Pakistan, 1857-1964; Khilafat to Partition; Fazl-i-Husain (A Political Biography); NBIL*, Vols I, IV; *Friends and Foes; A History of Pakistan; Political System in Pakistan; MBI; SIM; CWMG*, Vol XIX.

<sup>1</sup>For details see *Friends and Foes*, pp. 164-65.

<sup>2</sup>See *Six Lectures*.

<sup>3</sup>At one stage Gandhiji wrote to Iqbal to take charge of the Muslim National University Aligarh. See *CWMG*, Vol XIX, p. 134.

<sup>4</sup>For details see *The Ahmadiyah Movement*, p. 154.

<sup>5</sup>For the full text see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 153-171.

<sup>6</sup>According to KL Gauba, Iqbal lived on the generosity of the Nawab of Bahawalpur who granted him a monthly pension of Rs. 1500.00. See *Friends and Foes*, p. 164.

<sup>7</sup>For further details see *The Ahmadiyah Movement*. According to an Ahmadiya historian quoted by its author, Iqbal himself was an Ahmadiya to begin with. Nehru had defended the Ahmadiya Movement.

**Iqbal Husain, Dr (1905— )**

Persian scholar

b Patna, 22 Nov 1905; ed Patna Coll, Patna

(MA in Persian—I class I); Patna Law Coll (BL, 1929); Patna Univ (PhD).

Entered Bihar Ednl Service, 1935; was in Ravenshaw Coll, Cuttack, for a year; in Patna Coll for 21 years; Dean Faculty of Arts, Patna Univ; Principal Patna Coll & Prof & Head of Persian Dept, Patna Univ, 1944-61; mem Bih Public Service Commn; Dir Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, 1965-67; UGC Prof of Persian, Patna Univ, 1967.

Mem Patna Univ Senate and Syndicate, 1954-55; mem Academic Coun & Faculties of Arts and Law, Patna Univ; mem Bih Madrassa Exam Bd, 1938-44 & 1952-62, and later Pres, Governing Body, Madrassa-i-Shamsul Huda; Language Expert of Bih Hindustani Cttee; mem-representative of Patna Univ in the Indian Coun for Cultural Relation, 1953-61; mem Governing Body of Govt Urdu Library.

Pubs: *Tuhfa-i-Sami; The Early Persian Poets of India* (English); *Chandra Bhan Barahaman; Bihar Through the Ages*, (English); *Selected Qasidas of Urfi*.

Sources: *TIDYB*, 1970; *Eminent Educationists of India*, 1969.

**Ishaq Khan, Nawab Mohammad (1860—1918)**

UP politician

Title: Nawab, 1913.

A Sunni; descended from Murtaza Khan, a Bangash Afghan, who recd the Jagir of Palwal in Gurgaon Dist (Haryana) from Lord Lake and had purchased Jahangirabad estate in Meerut, 1813; his son, Mustafa Khan (Ishaq Khan's father), fought against



the British, was imprisoned but pardoned; his poetical name in Urdu was *Shaifta* and in Persian *Hasrati*; was a close friend of Ghalib & a patron of Hali; succeeded his brother to the Estate, 1914; *m*; 3 S including Muhammad Ismail Khan (qv).

Joined Statutory Civil Service, Jan 1884; Asst Mgte & Collr, NW Province & Awadh, Apr 1888; Dist & Session Judge, Feb 1897-Jan 1913; sought premature retirement.

Pres A-I Muslim Ednl Conf, Aligarh, 1891; chosen by Viqar-ul-Mulk as his successor and unanimously elected Sec, MAO Coll, Aligarh, Jan 1913-18; was a weak man; disapproved of students' participation in politics; mem Cttee to discuss Cong-League Scheme (10th Session AIML, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918).

Died 28 Oct 1918.

Sources: *MAO*; *The India List and India Office List*, 1905; *SIM*; *FOP*, Vol I; *RMP*.

#### **Ishaque, AKM (1928— )**

West Bengal politician

*s* of late Munshi Z Ahmed; *b* 7 Nov 1928; *ed* MA LLB, Kantalia UP School, Bhargar HE School, St Xavier's Coll Calcutta and Univ Law Coll, Calcutta; *m* Laila Begum 11 Apr 1953 and Rabya Begum 7 Feb 1969; 4 S and 3 D; advocate.

Lost the 1957 Lok Sabha election as an Independent candidate (Basirhat); Cong mem (i) W-B Legis Assem 1962 (Bhargar) and again in 1969; (ii) Select Cttee W-B Wakf Bill 1963; (iii) Select Cttee W-B Panchayat Bill 1969-70, and (iv) Bengal Municipal Coun

1969-71; lost the 1967 election to Lok Sabha on Cong ticket to Humayun Kabir of Bangla Cong (Basirhat); Cong mem Lok Sabha 1971 (Basirhat, W-B); Dy Min for Family Planning, GOI, 1975; lost the 1977 election to Janata candidate Alhaj MA Hannan (same const).

Founded two schools including one High School in Bhargar; worked for establishment of hospital and construction of many roads.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *India Votes: A Source Book on Indian Elections*; *HT*, 23 Mar 1977.

#### **Ishaque, Muhammad (1903— )**

Formerly member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of late Dr Muhammad Ibrahim; *b* at Polta, Baduria, 24 Paraganas, 1 Jan 1903; *ed* at Victoria Memorial Boarding Instn; *m* Jamila Khatun, *d* of late Md Fazlur Rahman; 3 S and 2 D; farmer.

Left College and joined non-cooperation movement 1921; mem 24 Paraganas Dist Bd 1933-38 and 1958-61; Vice-Chmn Basirhat Local Bd 1932-37; Editor *24 Paraganas*, a bi-weekly newspaper, 1940-43; Exec Mem Bengal Provincial Krishok Proja Samity; Sec W-B Provincial Jamiat ul Ulama-i-Hind, 1952-1962.

Cong mem W-B Legis Assem 1952 (Swarupnagar—24 Paraganas); re-elected 1957-61 (same const); elected to the Rajya Sabha Dec 1961 (W-B); re-elected Apr 1964 and contd till 1970.

Sources: *West Bengal Legislative Assembly*

*Who's Who*, 1957; *RGE*, 1952, Vol I; *Biennial Elections Brochure* (1966-1973); *RSW*, 1968.

**Iskander (Ali) Mirza, Maj-Gen Syed (1899—1969)**

Pakistani bureaucrat & politician

A Shia; belonged to the Tyabi<sup>1</sup> clan; *b* 13 Nov 1899; *ed* Elphinstone Coll, Bombay (1916), and Royal Military Coll, Sandhurst, (1919—the first British Indian cadet to be commissioned from Sandhurst); commissioned 19 Jul 1920; *m*; son married the *d* of Horace A Hildreth, American Ambassador in Karachi.

Served with 2 Scottish Rifles (Cameroonians) at Kohat, 1921; then with 17th Poona Horse in Waziristan operations, 1924.

Joined Indian Political Service; Asst Commr in NWFP, 1926; Dy Commr Hazara and Mardan, 1931-36; Pol Agent, Khyber, Apr 1938; Dy Commr, Peshawar, 1940-45; Pol Agent, Orissa States, 1945; Jt-Sec Ministry of Def, GOI, 1946.

In Pak: Sec Ministry of Def, GOP, 1947-54; Gov of Bengal, 30 May 1954-Oct 1954; Min of Interior and States and Frontier Regions, GOP, Oct 1954-Aug 1955; ML mem (from Pb) Consenbly, Jul 1955.

Acg Gov-Gen of Pak, Aug 1955, in place of Ghulam Mohammad (qv); Gov-Gen, 19 Sept 1955; elected 1st Pres of the Islamic Republic of Pak, 26 Mar 1956; suspended the constitution, dissolved the legislatures, and proclaimed Martial Law, with the C-in-C, Gen Ayub Khan (qv), as Chief Martial Law Administrator, 7 Oct 1958; constituted his Cabinet with Gen Ayub Khan as PM in

the morning of 27 Oct 1958; later in the evening was asked to quit by Gen Ayub Khan who took over as Pres; flown to Quetta and on 2 Nov 1958 left the country and settled down in London.

Had a succession of Prime Ministers during his Presidentship—Ch Mohammad Ali (qv) 11 Aug 1955-13 Sept 1956; HS Suhrawardy (qv), 13 Sept 1956-18 Oct 1957; I.I. Chundrigar (qv), 18 Oct 1957-16 Dec 1957; Malik Feroz Khan Noon (qv), 16 Dec 1957-7 Oct 1958; his Presidentship also saw the birth of the Republican Party founded by Dr Khan Sahib, backed by himself; a great intriguer, was well-known for his divisive politics. Says Khalid B Sayeed in his *The Political System of Pakistan* (p. 89): 'Mirza had never outgrown the role of a Political Agent of the North-West Frontier. His training and experience had been such that he knew only one way of achieving his objects, namely, the old Frontier game of setting one tribe against another. There was nothing positive in the ends sought in this game, for by this policy one merely prevented the parties concerned from causing any damage to oneself and the government one represented. One of his colleagues who had worked with him in government of India, wrote that he "enjoyed getting the better of a man by a cunning trick, intercepting, for instance, a piece of intelligence that had been bought by the other side, buying it back before it was delivered and substituting something else that would deceive the enemy and if possible mislead him to some mistake that would turn the laugh on him".'

Died 1969.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *Pakistan Civil List*, Apr-Jun 1951; *IO & BOL*, 1947;

*International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who*, 1959; *Abdul Ghaffar Khan; A History of Pakistan; The Political System of Pakistan; Political Conspiracies in Pakistan; GPP; The Ayub Khan Era*.

<sup>1</sup>For the family relationships, see *Family, Kinship and Marriage among Muslims in India*, p. 222.

### Ismail, Mahammad (1912— )

West Bengal politician

*s* of late Shri SK Mohammad; *b* Ranjipurwa, Dist Unnao, UP, 1912; *ed* continued studies after matric in jail; knows Bengali, Hindi and Urdu; unmarried; trade unionist, and social and political worker.

Participated in Khilafat Movement, 1928; associated with Congress, 1930-35; spent a total of 7 years in jail and 3 years underground in connection with his trade union and political activities; mem AICC and Bengal Provincial Cong Cttee, 1930-35.

Mem Working Cttee, AITUC, since 1935; Sec, Calcutta Tramway Workers Union, and Bengal Cttee of Communist Party of India, 1949; Vice-Pres (i) Centre of Indian Trade Unions; and (ii) AITUC, 1957-70; Pres (i) Assam Bengal Railroad Workers' Union and several other trade unions; and (ii) West Bengal Cttee of Centre of Indian Trade Unions, 1970; Advisor, First Indian Labour Conf, Delhi.

Mem, Calcutta Corpn, 1945-50; CPI (M) mem, Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-70 (Barrackpore, WB); re-elected Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971

(same const); lost to a Cong candidate 1977 (same const).

Has visited China, East Germany and USSR.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *IWW* (INFA), 1969; *LSW*, 1967; *India Votes—A Source Book on Indian Elections*.

### Ismail, M Mohammad (1896—1972)

Muslim League leader

Belonged to a middle-class family; *s* of Maulvi KT Mian Khan Rowther, a scholar of Arabic, Urdu, Tamil and Sanskrit; *b* Pettai, Tinnevely Dist, Tamilnadu, 5 Jun 1896; *ed* at a local Madrassah, CMS High School, Tinnevely, Christian Coll, Madras; *m* Jamal Hameeda Bi, daughter of his partner in business, Nov 1923; 1 S.

Left studies to join the Non-Cooperation movement of Mahatma Gandhi 1910; with his brother worked for the success of Madras Provincial Pol Conf, Tinnevely, presided over by S Srinivasa Iyenger.

Joined a Madras business concern that exported hides and skins, as an assistant; worked his way up to be the Manager and later a partner.

Hon Sec and later Vice-Pres Southern India Skins and Hides Merchant Assn, Madras; mem Hides Cess Inquiry Cttee; South India Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Industrial Planning Cttee (Govt of Madras); Mica Enquiry Cttee.

While still a student organised young

Muslim Society Pettai that trained future debaters and speakers; was instrumental in starting Majlis-ul-Ulema 1918; Vice-Pres Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam; Vice-Pres Muslim Ednl Asscn of Southern India for 20 years; helped in founding some colleges in South India; led a Delegation to Burma, Malaya and Singapore to collect funds for a new college in Madras city.

Lost the 1936 Madras assembly elections to TT Krishnamachari (South India Chamber of Commerce & Industry const); followed his close associate and merchant prince, Jamal Mohammad into the ML.

Pres Madras State ML 1945; ML mem Madras Legis Assem 1946-52 (Madras city MU); mem Madras Public Accounts Cttee and later its Chmn; leader of ML party in Madras Assem & leader of Opposition; attended the ML Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946 and mem of Subjects Cttee formed there; supporting the Pakistan demand, declared<sup>1</sup> that the Muslims of India were in the midst of a *jihad*. Only Pakistan could save their civilization and culture and enable them to live in peace and honour; attended the AIML Coun meeting at Karachi, Dec 1947 and was elected Convener for Indian Union Muslim League. *DNB*'s<sup>2</sup> writer credits him with telling Pak PM, Nawabzada Liaquat Ali Khan not to interfere in the affairs of the Indian Muslims.

Pres Indian Union Muslim League 1948 till death; mem Constituent Assem 1948-50; mem Rajya Sabha 1952-58; Third Lok Sabha 1962-67 (Manjeri-Kerala); Fourth Lok Sabha 1967-70 (same const); re-elected Fifth Lok Sabha 1971 (same const).

Though not a Mappila himself, was a

close friend of the community; was strongly in favour of a separate Muslim-majority district in Kerala.

Mem AMU Court.

Died 5 Apr 1972.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *FOP*, Vol II; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims; Pathway to Pakistan*; *IAR*, 1946, Vol I; *LSW*, 1967; *LSW*, 1971; *Mappila Muslims of Kerala*.

<sup>1</sup>See *IAR*, 1946, Vol I, p. 198.

<sup>2</sup>*DNB*, Vol II, p. 192.

**Ismail, Muhammad Kassim Muhammad (1921— )**

High Court judge

b 8 Feb 1921; ed National High School, Nagapathmiam; Presy Coll and Madras Law Coll, Madras.

Enrolled as an Advocate at the Madras High Court, 22 Jul 1946; part-time lecturer, Madras Law Coll, 1951-59; Addl Govt Pleader, Madras, 1959-62.

Apptd Addl Judge, Delhi High Court, 20 Feb 1967; permanent Judge, 25 May 1967; transferred to Madras High Court, 13 Nov 1967.

Sources: *Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts (As on 1-1-68)*; *India—A Reference Annual*, 1974.

**Ismail Husain Shirazi, Syed Abu Muhammad (1880—1931)**

Bengali nationalist, poet

Belonged to Serajganj.

Described contemptuously in official records as 'the grandson of a constable of police who married a prostitute'.

Took part in the anti-partition agitation and Swadeshi movement in Bengal; was a distinguished Swadeshi poet who was beaten up by his pro-partition co-religionists in Oct 1906; was important enough to figure with Bepin Chandra Pal in the first list of proposed prosecutions for sedition drawn up by the Govt of East Bengal and Assam; later was also active in the Khilafat, Non-Cooperation and Civil Disobedience movements; visited Turkey, 1912 with the Red Crescent delegation.

Seconded a resolution at the 10th Session, AIML, Dec 1917, urging the Govt to provide proper safeguards for Urdu language, observance of Muslim religious rites and Muslim representation in public services, etc.

His book of patriotic verse was proscribed and he had to serve a two-year prison term for it; published about 20 books (essays, novels, poems).

Pub: *Anal prabaha* (1900).

Sources: *First Spark of Revolution; The Swadeshi Movement in Bengal 1903-1908; FOP, Vol I; BMP.*

**Ismail Khan, Nawab Mohammad (1884—1958)**

UP political leader

Sunni; belonged to Meerut; grandson of Nawab Mustafa Khan *Shaiftah* (qv) of Jahangirabad, poet and friend of Mirza

Ghalib (qv); *s* of Nawab Mohd Ishaq Khan (qv); *b* Agra, UP, Aug 1884; *ed* was in Eng for 10 years; Tonbridge School, Kent; John's Coll, Cambridge (BA); Inner Temple (Bar-at-Law); *m* Ashraf Zamani Begum; 3 S, 6 D.

Took major part in the Khilafat Movement.

Mem Cent Legis Assem, 1923, elected unopposed (Meerut MR); 1926 (same const); ML mem UP Legis Assem, 1937 (Meerut, Hapur, Bulandshahr, Khurja, Nagina Cities MU); ML mem Cent Legis Assem, 1946 (Cities of UP MU); mem Constituent Assem, 1946-50; mem Parl of Indla, 1950-52.

Attended the All-Parties Conf, Delhi, Feb 1928; presided<sup>1</sup> over 2nd Session, A-I Muslim Conf, Lucknow, 15 Nov 1930; attended the Unity Conf, Allahabad, Aug 1932.

Was an important Muslim leader of UP; attended the annual session of AIML and actively participated in the deliberations; mem Provincial Cttee for UP to formulate a scheme for submission to the Royal Commn (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); mem Cttee to revise the League's Constitution (21st Session, Allahabad, Dec 1930); mem AIML Cent Parly Bd, 1936; Chmn Action Cttee (31st Session, Karachi, Dec 1943) to organize the Muslims for the achievement of Pak.

The proposal to include him and Ch Khalikuzzaman's in the 1st popular Ministry of UP, 1937, was a subject of controversy when there were talks for cooperation between the Cong and the Muslim League. The talks broke down because, among other things,

the Cong offered to accommodate only one ML mem while the ML insisted on the inclusion of both; ML delegate at the Cabinet Mission Conf in Simla, 1945; contrary to general expectations, Jinnah did not include him<sup>2</sup> as a League nominee for the Interim Govt in 1946; had not taken extreme positions and had therefore incurred Jinnah's displeasure; was treasurer of AMU in the thirties; V-C, 1947-48.

Died at his residence, Mustafa Castle, Meerut, 1958.

Sources: *DNB*, Vol II; *FOP*, Vol II; Ram Gopal, *Indian Muslims; India Wins Freedom; Pathway to Pakistan; MYB*, 1948-49; *Parliament of India*, 1951; *TIDYB*, 1955-56; *IAR*, 1930, Vol II; *EUP*.

<sup>1</sup>See *IAR*, 1930, Vol II, pp. 349-50.

<sup>2</sup>For Abul Kalam Azad's version see *India Wins Freedom*, pp. 164-5.

**Ispahani, Al Haj Mirza Abul Hassan (1902—)**  
Pakistani politician

*Title: MBE* (renounced, 1946).

Belonged to West Pak; *s* of Mirza Mohamed Ispahani, leading industrialist, and Sakina Sultan (both died); *b* 23 Jan 1902; *ed* St John's Coll, Cambridge (MA, LLB); and Inner Temple, London, (Bar-at-Law, 1924); *m* (i) Ammenah Sultan Shushtary (1930); 2 S, 1 D; (ii) Ghamar Azimi (1954).

Joined family business of MM Ispahani, 1925, and was Dir MM Ispahani Ltd and other business undertakings; Pres, Muslim Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, 1945-47;

Leader, Indian Trade Delegation to Middle East, 1947.

Elected mem Calcutta Corpn, 1933 but resigned and worked for the introduction of separate electorates in the Corpn, 1935; re-elected, 1940; Dy Mayor, 1941-42; ML mem Bengal Legis Assem, 1937 (Calcutta South MU); re-elected, 1946 (Muslim Chamber of Commerce).

Jt-Sec Bengal Provincial Muslim League, 1936-37; Treasurer, 1936-47; mem AIML Working Cttee till 1947; mem Cttee to draw up Five Year Plan for the educational, economic, social and political advancement of Muslims (28th Session, AIML, Madras, Apr 1941); moved the resolution giving full powers to Jinnah 'to take every step or action as he may consider necessary in furtherance of and relating to the objects of the Muslim League as he deems proper'. The resolution was passed with the single dissenting vote of Maulana Hasrat Mohani (qv) (29th Session, Allahabad, Apr 1942); mem Subjects Cttee for Bengal formed at League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946; mem Indian Consembly, 1946; represented Muslim League at the New York Herald Tribune Forum, 1946.

In Pak: mem Pak Consembly, 1947; toured USA as Personal Representative of MA Jinnah; Amb to USA, Sept 1947-Feb 1952; Dy Leader Pak Delegation to UNO, 1947; Leader Pak Delegation to Havana Conf on Trade and Employment, 1947; Vice-Chmn Pak Delegation to UNO Security Coun on Kashmir Issue; High Commr in UK, 1952-54; Min of Industries & Commerce, Cent Govt, 1954-Aug 1955; resigned and went back to business; mem Supreme Coun, National Reconstruction Movement.

**Pubs**<sup>1</sup>: *Qaid-e-Azam As I Knew Him*— (Second ed., Karachi, 1967, in which he explains Jinnah's acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan).

**Sources**: *AWW*, 1958; *International Who's Who*, 1957; *IPY*, 1951; *A History of Pakistan*; *FOP*, Vol II; *MBI*.

<sup>1</sup>An article 'Recollections of Subhas Chandra Bose' by MAH Ispahani appeared in the *Illustrated Weekly of India*, 20-26, Feb 1977.

### Israil Allarakha (1892—1922)

Martyr

*s* of Shri Allarakha; *b* village Malegaon, Dist Nasik, 1892; *ed* up to primary; in private employment.

Took active part in the non-cooperation movement, 1921; was one of the loyal organisers and leaders of the Khilafat movement; participated in the picketing of liquor shops; police firing led to mob violence in which one police constable was killed; was arrested and tried for murder and rioting; died on the gallows in Yervada Jail, 6 Jul 1912.

**Source**: *Who's Who of Indian Martyrs*, Vol I, 1969.

### Israr Hasan Khan, Sir Muhammad (?—1934)

UP civil servant, legislator

**Titles**: KB, CIE, 1912; Kt, 1921.

Descended from a loyal family of Shah-jahanpur, UP.

Tehsildar, UP; Mgte & Dy Collr; ret'd

1929, after 27 years' service, as Minister, Bhopal and Khairpur States; non-official nom mem to represent UP in Coun of States, 1931-1934; resigned seat owing to ill-health.

Died 1934.

**Sources**: *IOL*, 1933; *The Council of State Debates*, Vol II, 1934; *IYB*, 1938-39.

### Jaddan Bai (1900—1949)

Film singer and actress

Belonged to UP; *m* Uttamchand Mohanchand, 1918, a medical student from Rawalpindi who embraced Islam to marry her, the conversion being done by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad; her daughter Nargis (qv) became a famous film star.

Besides film songs, sang *thumris* and *dadras*; was India's first woman film producer; started own production concern, Sangit Movietone, which produced *Talash-e-Haq*; another of her pictures was *Romeo & Juliet*.

Died 21 Jul 1949 (her husband had died earlier on 18 Nov 1948).

**Sources**: *Star Portraits*; *HT*, 26 Jul 1969.

### Jaffer, Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon (1909— )

Pakistani businessman, legislator

*s* of Sir Ibrahim Haroon Jaffer (qv); *b* 9 Aug 1909; *ed* Anglo-Urdu High School & Deccan Coll, Poona; *m* Maryam, *d* of late Sait Haji Ebrahim Ismail of Belgaum and Bangalore; 2 S, 2 D.

Mem Indian Legis Assem, 1934 (Bombay Cent Div MR); and ML mem, 1946 (Bombay Southern Div MU); Dy Whip Muslim League Party, 1946.

In Pak: Mem Pak Consembly, 1948 (represented Sind refugees); Chmn of Board, (i) Sir E.H. Jaffer & Sons Ltd; (ii) Jaffer Brothers Ltd; (iii) International Travels Ltd; (iv) Ahmed Jaffer & Co Ltd; and (v) Pak Garage Ltd; Life mem, International Olympic Cttee, 1949; leader Pak Contingent to World Olympiad, London, 1948 and Helsinki, 1952; Dir, Karachi Electric Supply Corp; Dir, Pak-Italian Chamber of Commerce, and Pak-Germany Cultural Assem; mem Pak Trade Delegation to West Germany & Czechoslovakia, 1949; Delegate to Inter-Parly Union Conf, Dublin, 1950; Berne, 1952; Vienna, 1954; leader Pak Parly Delegation to World Govt Parly Conf, London, 1954; Pres Pak Chamber of Film Industry.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *IPY*, 1951; *International Year Book and Statesmen's Who's Who*, 1959; *International Who's Who*, 1957; *FOP*, Vol II; *RCPL*, 1945-46.

#### Jaffer, Sir Ibrahim Haroon (1881—1930)

Bombay Muslim leader

*Titles*: KB, 1919; Kt, 1926.

A Cutchi Memon; *b* 27 Dec 1881; *ed* Deccan Coll, Poona; *m* 1901; 5 S, 2 D.

Left studies after father's death and joined business; Poona landlord and Prop Jaffer Jussuff & Co.

Mem Poona Municipality; Hon Mgte; Special Mgte, 1906-18.

Organised Bombay Presy ML, 1908; Pres Anjuman-e-Islam; was an ardent advocate of Muslim education; Pres Bd of Trustees, Islamia Madrassah started by his father; Gen-Sec, Bombay Presy Muslim Ednl Conf; Pres A-I Muslim Conf, Lucknow, 1919, at which A-I Khilafat Cttee was estd; Pres 34th Session, A-I Muslim Ednl Conf, Amraoti, 1920; Founder Dar-ul-Uloom, Panchgani, 1920.

Mem Bombay Legis Coun, 1916-19; mem Impl Legis Coun, 1919-20; mem Coun of State, 1921-25 (Bombay Presy M); re-elected, 1926 (same const); successfully piloted the Cutchi Memon Bill, 1920; lost the 1930 elections.

Mem Cttee on extension of Local Self-Govt in Bombay Presy, 1918; mem Reforms Advisory Cttee, 1920; mem Cantonment Reforms Cttee, 1921; Pres All-India Cantonment Conf, Meerut, 1922; leader of Presy Muslim Deputation to two Viceroys, 1924-26; mem Haj Inquiry Cttee, 1927-28; mem AMU Court, 1922-26.

Died 12 Sept 1930.

Sir Leslie Wilson, Gov of Bombay, said of him: 'No man has done more during the past few years for the cause of Muslim education than Sir Ebrahim Jaffer.'

Sources: *Memons International Directory*; *IYB*, 1930; *Who's Who India*, 1927; *Council of State Debates*, 1931, Vol I; (Obituary reference made on 10 Feb 1931); *FOP*, Vol II; *IOL*, 1931.

#### Jaffer Shah, Mian (1903— )

Pakistani politician

*b* 1903; *ed* Islamia Coll I, Peshawar.



Joined freedom movement at the age of 16 & later became Pres of NWFP Hujrat Cttee, Khilafat Cttee & Cong Cttee; Cong mem NWFP Assem, (Nowshera South MR) & Chief Parly Sec, Cong Ministry, 1937-47.

In Pak: joined Pak Muslim League, 1947; re-elected mem NWFP Assem, 1951 (Nowshera South MR); Min in the Cabinets of both Khan Abdul Qayum Khan (as Min of Revenue & Edn) & Sardar Abdur Rashid; elected mem National Assem, 1955; Min of Information & Broadcasting & States & Frontier Regions, Chundrigar Cabinet, GOP, 1957; Min of Food & Agriculture, Noon Cabinet, GOP, Dec 1957; mem Republican Party, 1956; mem Pak Delegation to UN FAO Conf, Washington, Nov 1949.

Sources: *AWW*, 1958; *The International Who's Who*, 1957; *Abdul Ghaffar Khan; The Pakistan Civil List, April-Jun*, 1951.

#### Jaffer Sharief, CK (1933— )

Member of Lok Sabha

*s* of Shri C Abdul Kareem Saheb; *b* at Challakera Town, Dist Chitradurga, Mysore, 3 Nov 1933; *ed* at Mysore Univ; *m* Smt Ameena Bie, 1957; 2 S, 2 D; agriculturist.

Participated in the freedom movement, 1942 and 1947; volunteer Cong Seva Dal; Sec Dist Cong Cttee, Chitradurga, 1951-56; Gen-Sec, Mysore Pradesh Youth Cong, 1964-67; mem Pradesh Cong Exec Cttee, 1964-67; mem AICC; is associated with Khadi Gramodyog and cottage industries, removal of untouchability and welfare of minorities.

Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971 (Kanakpura, Mys); re-elected Cong mem Sixth Lok Sabha, 1977 (Bangalore North); lost the Cong poll to Cent Election Cttee (of the Cong), May 1977; lost in the Cong (I) Parly Party poll for Secretaryship in Lok Sabha, May 1979.

Sources: *LSW*, 1971; *TOI*, 23 Mar 1977; *TOI*, 8 May 1977; *HT*, 4 May 1979.

#### Jafri, Ali Sardar (1913— )

Urdu poet, writer

*s* of Jafar Tayyar and Zahida Khatoon; *b* Balrampur, Dist Gonda, 29 Nov 1913; *mt* Urdu; *ed* Aligarh, Anglo-Arabic Coll (renamed Delhi Coll) and Lucknow Univ (BA, 1938); *m*, 1 D, 2 S.

Started literary career as a story writer; switched over to poetry and criticism, 1936; expelled from AMU for joining a political strike, 1936; imprisoned for anti-war activities in Lucknow, 1940; is a progressive writer; now writes for films; represented the country in various literary and cultural confs in Europe and USSR.

Editor Hindustani Book Trust, Bombay; mem Exec Cttee Ind Progressive Writers' Asscn; Dir Film Fin Corpn Ltd.

Mem Nagri Lipi Parishad 1975; Sec Cent Iqbal Centenary Cttee; mem Urdu Akademi reconstituted by Mah Govt, 23 May 1979.

Padma Sri, 1967; Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship, 1968; was honoured by World Hindi Convention, Nagpur, 1976.

Pubs: *Nai Duniya ko Salaam, aur jamhur*, 1947, 2nd ed., 1972; *Khun ki Lakir*, 1949; *Pathar ki Diwar*, 1953; *Asia Jaag Utha*, 1950; *Ek Khawab Aur*, 1965 (Soviet Land Nehru Award, 1965);

*Pairahan-e-Sharar*, 1966 (all poetry); *Taraqqi Pasand Adab* (criticism), 1952; edited—*Diwan-i-Ghalib*, *Diwan-i-Mir*, 1960; *Kabir Bani* and *Prem Bani* (poems of Mirabai); *Makhdam Muhiuddin* (short biography with a collection of poems), 1948.

Sources: *IWW (INFA)*, 1976-77; *TIDYB*, 1962-63; *WWIW*; *TOI*, 24 Dec 1975; Nasim Qureshi, *Urdu Adab ki Tarikh*. (Urdu); *TOI*, 16 Apr 1977, 27 Mar 1977; *INB*, 1973; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *I am not an Island*; *TOI* (Bombay), 24 May 1979.

**Jafri, Kamaluddin Ahmed (?—1933)**

UP Khilafatist

Shia; belonged to Allahabad; *s* of Maulana Muhammad Muhiuddin Jafri, a teacher in Muir Cent Coll, Allahabad; brother Dr SNA Jafri of UP Civil Service; *ed* Muir Cent Coll, Allahabad (BA); Bar-at-Law.

Edited the *Islamic Review* in England; on return practised law in the Allahabad High Court; mem of local Muslim League; prominent mem Home Rule League; Sec, Allahabad Khilafat Cttee; published a series of pamphlets on the Khilafat; worked with Jawaharlal Nehru in extremist politics in Allahabad; was jailed, 1921.

Source: *SIM*.

**Jahanara Shah Nawaz, Begum (1896— )**

Punjab politician

Belongs to the Arain Muslim community; the family's headquarters are at Bagbanpura

near Lahore, Pak; *d* of Sir Muhammad Shafi (qv); *b* 7 Apr 1896; *ed* Queen Mary's Coll, Lahore; *m* Mian Shah Nawaz, 1911, leading criminal lawyer at Lahore Bar—daughter married to Maj-Gen Akbar Khan who was arrested (1951) in connection with the murder of Liaqat Ali Khan (qv), Prime Min of Pak.

Entered public life very early; at her instance A-I Muslim Women's Conf passed resolution against polygamy, 1917; gave up *purdah*, 1920; engaged in social reform activities; mem Pb Bd of Film Censors, 1926; mem Provincial Exec Cttee & A-I Gen Cttee, Red Cross Society; 1st woman Vice-Pres, Social Reforms Conf, Lahore, 1929; acted as her father's Hon Sec when he attended the Impl Conf as a delegate, London, 1930; delegate to the RTC, 1930-31, 1932-33 & Jt-Select Cttee, 1934; Pres, Cent Pb Women's Conf, 1933 & Delhi Women's Conf, 1934; invited by the League of Nations as a collaborator, 1932; delegate to League of Nations Advisory Commn for Protection and Welfare of Children, 1935; first Muslim woman on Lahore Municipal Cttee.

A very active mem of Muslim League; elected Vice-Pres, AIML, (23rd Session, II, Delhi, Nov 1933); the first woman mem of AIML Coun; was asked to revive and re-organize the Leaguc in Pb (Coun meeting, Apr 1934); mem A-I Muslim Women's Sub-Cttee to organise women's support for the League and to create political awareness among them (26th Session, Patna, Dec 1938); mem Subjects Cttee, League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946.

Had announced her candidature for election to Cent Assem in 1934 but later

withdrew; Unionist mem Pb Legis Assem, 1937 (Outer Lahore MU Women); re-elected, 1946 (same const); Parly Sec (Edn & Public Health) Pb, 1937-43; mem National Defence Coun 1941; Delegate to Pacific Relations Conf, Canada, on behalf of Indian women.

Mem Pak Constituent Assem; played an important part in Pak politics also.

In her time was a most attractive woman.

Pub: Urdu—*Husn Ara Begum*.

Sources: *Friends and Foes*; *IWW*, 1937-38; *TP*, Vol IV; *Northern India Who's Who*, 1942; *SWI*; *Who's Who of Women in India*, 1935; *IYB*, 1947; *RPCL*, 1945-46.

#### Jahanuddin Ahmed (1904— )

Assam politician

s of late Shri Arabuddin Muhammed Sarkar; b 11 Feb 1904; ed Cotton Coll (BSc) and Arle Law Coll, Gauhati (LLB); m Johora Khatoon, 1 Jun 1925; 3 S, 10 D.

Lawyer; earlier associated with United People's Party in Assam (since dissolved); Party Sec, Rev and Edn, Assam Govt, 1938; Vice-Chmn Local Bd, Dhubri, Assam, 1938-45; Chmn Dhubri Local Bd, 1946-48; mem Assam Legis Assem, 1937-46 (Dhubri North); one of the three mems of Praja Socialist Progressive bloc in Assam Legis Assem, 1957-62 (Bilasipara-Assam).

PSP mem Lok Sabha, 1967 (Dhubri-Assam); lost the 1971 election (same const) to Moinul Haque Choudhury (qv); lost election to Assam Legis Assem 1972

(Dhubri) as an Independent and forfeited his security deposit.

Worked for flood relief, spread of primary and secondary edn in Dhubri Sub-Div, and for the uplift of minority communities and the tribals.

Sources: *LSW*, 1967; *IYB*, 1938-39; *TIDYB*, 1958-59; *LSW*, 1971; *RGE* (1970-72), Vol II-C.

#### Jalali, Agha Sayyed Mohammed (1905—1961)

Member of Rajya Sabha

s of Agha Sayyed Husain Shah Jalali; b Srinagar, Apr 1905; ed at Govt High School Srinagar and Shia High School, Lucknow; m Shrimati Badshah Begum, 1922; 2 S, 3 D; landlord.

Mem All J & K Muslim Conf, 1931-38; founded Imamia High School, Zaddibal, Srinagar, its Gen-Sec 1934-38, and Pres 1951.

Mem J & K Praja Sabha, 1938-45; Mem J & K Const Assem, 1951-52; National Conf mem Rajya Sabha 1952; re-elected Apr 1956.

Special interest: study of Oriental languages and political work.

Sources: *RSW*, 1960; *Parliamentary Debates Rajya Sabha Official Report*, 1961, Vol 32 (Obituary reference made on 23 Feb 1961).

#### Jamal Moideen, MJ (1904—1975)

Member of Rajya Sabha

*s* of Hajee M Jamal Mohammed Sabib, philanthropist; *b* Madras, 15 Aug 1904; *ed* Christian Coll High School, Madras; *m* Fathima Bibi, 13 Aug 1922; 4 S, 6 D; merchant.

Served as a volunteer in Cong and Khilafat movements, 1920-22; Sec Madras Provincial Muslim League and Chief of Muslim National Guard till Mar 1948; ML mem Cent Legis Assem, 21 Jan 1947-48 (South Madras M).

Leader South Indian Tanners Delegation sent by GOI to European countries, 1947; founder of the Jamal Mohammed Coll Tiruchirapalli, 1951, and later its Pres.

Joined the Ind National Cong, 1956; Cong mem Madras Legis Assem, 1957-62 (Dindigul); Cong mem Rajya Sabha, Apr 1962-68.

Founder Jamalia High School, Perambur, Madras, 1962, and its Pres; Muthavalli and Correspondent, Madrasa Jamalia Arabic Coll; Chmn Leather Export Promotion Coun; mem (i) Exec Cttee Cent Leather Research Inst; (ii) Senate, Madras Univ; (iii) National Welfare Bd for Seafarers; (iv) Cent Haj Cttee; and (v) State Haj Cttee; etc.

Visited UK, France, Belgium, Holland, USA, Burma, Malaya, Thailand and Vietnam, 1953-54.

Died 25 Jan 1975 after prolonged illness.

Sources: *RSW*, 1964; *TOI*, 26 Jan 1975; *Parliamentary Debates Rajya Sabha Official Report*, 1975, Vol 91 (Obituary reference made on 17 Feb 1975); *DNB*, Vol II, p 191, *RCPL*.

### Jamilurrahman (1930— )

Bihar politician

*s* of Sheikh Zillurrahman; *b* 30 Nov 1930; *ed* Zila School, Purnea; BN Coll, Patna (BA); and Law Coll, Patna (BL); *m* Bibi Noorunnisa 1954; advocate and cultivator.

Sec Araria Public Library, 1955; Asst Sec Anjuman Taraqi-e-Urdu, Purnea, 1966; mem Dist Cong Cttee (Exec), Purnea, 1967; Asst-Sec Bar Asscn, Purnea, 1968; Gen-Sec Anjuman Islamia, Purnea, 1971; has been to Saudi Arabia.

Cong mem Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971-77 (Kishanganj, Bih); lost to Janata Party candidate Mar 1977 (same const).

Source: *LSW*, 1971.

### Jan, Shaikh Mohammad, Alhaj (1895— )

West Bengal nationalist

*Title* : KB, 1934.

Belongs to a respectable family of Delhi but was brought up in Calcutta; *s* of Haji Ahmaddin Saheb; *b* Delhi, Jan 1895; *ed* Privately and at Mirzapore; *m*, 2 S, 3 D.

Joined his father's business 1918; founded the Mohammed Jan Muslim High School Muchuabazar, Calcutta, 1940; Chmn Anjuman Mofidul Islam, Calcutta.

Mem Bengal Legis Coun 1940 (Calcutta & Suburbs MU).

Was a nationalist<sup>1</sup>; opposed Muslim League's two-nation theory and partition of the country; founder-Sec All India Muslim Majlis, May 1944.

Nom mem WB Legis Coun 1952, 1957 & 1962-67.

Sources: *MYB*, 1948-49; *Nalanda Year Book*, 1944-45; *Who's Who in Legislature*, Vol I; *Muslims and Changing India*; *West Bengal Legislative Council*, 1959; *Biennial Elections Brochure: An Analysis*, 1976; *IAR*, 1945, Vol I.

<sup>1</sup>Sheikh Mohammad Jan said in a press statement on 15 Feb 1945:

'Whenever the slightest sympathy for political aspirations of this down-trodden country is shown by the progressive sections of the people of England or America, Mr Jinnah does not fail to raise his head from his cool Malabar Hills retreat in order to indulge in mean tirades against the Congress and empty threat to the British Government of dire consequences for them if they ever have any truck with the Congress without his previous sanctions. See *IAR*, 1945, Vol I, p. 41.

**Janfishan Khan, Muhammad, Nawab Bahadur of Sardhana (1801—1864)**

Loyalist soldier

Belonged to a family of Muzwi Syeds who resided at Paghman near Kabul; *b* 1801.

An exile from Afghanistan, he settled at Sardhana near Meerut; remained loyal to the British during the mutiny; with a body of horse accompanied Sir Archdale Wilson to Delhi; awarded with land grants and titles; died 1864.

Source: *DIB*.

**Jawad Ali, Mirza (?—1858)**

Awadh prince

More properly, Mirza Muhammad Jawad Ali Sikandar Hashmat Bahadur; *s* of Amjad Ali Shah, and brother of Wajid Ali Shah (qv), the last king of Lucknow.

Accompanied his mother, the dowager Queen of Awadh, after the annexation of that kingdom to the British possessions in 1856, to England and died there after the death of his mother, on 25 Feb 1858. The body of the prince was transferred from London to Paris to be buried on French soil beside that of the Queen his mother. An immense crowd assembled to witness the procession, attended by Mirza Hamid Ali, the nephew of the deceased.

Source: *OBD*.

**Jawan Bakht, Mirza (?—1884)**

Mughal prince

The youngest *s* of Bahadur Shah II (qv), the last Mughal King of Delhi.

He accompanied his father to Rangoon in 1858, where he resided under surveillance till his death in Sept 1884. The British Govt sanctioned the grant of a separate pension and an allowance of Rs 250 to his wife, Zamani Begum, in 1873.

Source: *OBD*.

**Jilani, Makhdum Syed Rajan Baksh Shah (1877—1936)**

Central legislator

Descendant of an ancient Persian family well-known in south-west Punjab; ancestor, Pir Musa Pak Shahid, was killed in a battle

near Multan nearly 350 years ago; his tomb became a famous shrine which was visited by lakhs of disciples; two of his descendants were Governors of Multan under the reign of Mughal Emperors, Shah Jahan and Jahangir; *s* of Makhdum Pir Sayed Mohd Sadhuddin Shah, Chief of Pilani Sayed and Sajjad Nashin of the Holy Shrine of Pir-i-Piran, Multan; *b* 1877.

Served the Multan Municipality for 30 years; was elected consecutively and unopposed for 10 terms; 1st non-official Pres, Multan Municipal Cttee, 1921, and remained in position for many years; did a lot to provide modern amenities in Multan; belonged to the Independent Party; mem Punjab Legis Coun, 1917; mem (elected unopposed) Cent Legis Assem, Feb 1921-23 (South West Pb M); re-elected, 30 Jan 1924-26; 19 Jan 1927-30; 1931-34; 21 Jan 1935-36; addressed the House in Urdu; in his last days suffered pain and disability and had to be brought to the House on a stretcher; was the oldest elected mem of the House at the time of his death, 3 Apr 1936; was described by Sir Henry Craik, Home Mem, Gov-Gen's Coun, later Pb Gov, as 'Father of the House'.

Sources: Sir Lepel H Griffin, *Chiefs and Families of Note in the Pb*, Vol II, 1909-10; *Northern India Who's Who*, 1942.

**Jinnah, Mohammad Ali (Quaid-i-Azam)**  
(1876—1948)

Founder of Pakistan

A Khoja Muslim; came of a mercantile family of Rajkot that had settled down in

Karachi for a number of years; eldest *s* of Jinnah Poonja<sup>1</sup> a skin and hide merchant<sup>2</sup>; *b* Karachi 25 Dec 1876<sup>3</sup>; his two other brothers Ahmed Ali and Bande Ali remained obscure throughout Jinnah's career; had three sisters—Fatima<sup>4</sup>, Maryam and Shireen; of them, Fatima was his life-long companion; *ed* at Gokul Das Tej Primary School, Bombay 1885-1886 and then at Sind Madras High School Karachi and at the Christian Mission High School Karachi; on the advice of an English friend<sup>5</sup> of the family, was sent to England to qualify for the Bar, 1892; Lincoln's Inn, (Bar-at-Law 1896); *m* first, Amai Bai, a Khoja girl, 1890 or 1891, who died while Jinnah was in England for studies; then Ruttenbai or Ruttie Petit (*qv*), a Parsi girl, the only daughter of the fabulous Sir Dinshaw Petit<sup>6</sup>, 1918<sup>7</sup>, died 1929; 1 D, Dina<sup>8</sup>, (*b* 15 Aug 1919).

The earliest influence on Jinnah was that of Dadabhai Naoroji<sup>9</sup> who was contesting parliamentary elections in England when Jinnah was studying there; worked for his success; later was Private Sec to Dadabhai Naoroji during the Cong session, Calcutta, 1906; was also deeply influenced by Surendranath Banerjee<sup>10</sup>; admired G.K. Gokhale<sup>11</sup> so much that he liked to be 'a Muslim Gokhale'; came closer to him during their visit to England in 1913; was also attached to Sir Pherozeshah Mehta<sup>12</sup>.

Returned to India, 1896; set up as an independent lawyer, first at Karachi and in 1897 at Bombay; remained almost briefless at both these places, for three years; Presy Mgte<sup>13</sup>, 1900 in a leave vacancy; later built up a good practice.

Joined the Cong 1906 and attended its annual sessions regularly; made his maiden

speech on the Congress platform at the Calcutta session, 1906 in connection with the *Waqf-alal-aulad*.

Supported the resolution welcoming Minto-Morley reforms (23rd Congress, Madras, Dec 1908); moved a resolution deprecating the extension of communal representation to Local Bodies (25th Congress, Allahabad, Dec 1910); moved a resolution asking for the reform of India Coun (28th Congress, Karachi, Dec 1913).

Went to England, Apr 1913 'in search of a long idle holiday' with Gokhale; founded the London Indian Asscn as a forum for Indian students abroad; joined AIML at the instance of his friends, Mohammad Ali (qv), and Syed Wazir Hasan (qv), who were in England at that time, on the condition that his membership of the ML should in no way imply even the shadow of disloyalty to the larger national interest; mem of Congress Delegation to England, May-Dec 1914, in connection with the proposed reforms of the India Council; presided<sup>14</sup> over the 16th Bombay Provincial Conf, Ahmedabad, Oct 1916.

Had a long and brilliant career in the central legislature; mem Imperial Legis Coun 1910 (Bombay Presidency M); nom mem 1913<sup>15</sup>; elected<sup>16</sup> mem 1915; elected mem Indian Legis Assem 1923, 1926 & 1934 (Bombay City MU); re-elected 1946 (same const); his speeches in the legislature were marked by a razor-sharp intellect, fearlessness and irrefutable logic; was one of the 19 signatories to a Memorandum<sup>17</sup> to the Viceroy, Oct 1916, for post-war reforms; after the Rowlatt bills became law, he resigned<sup>18</sup> his seat in the Imperial Legislature

in protest, calling it a Black Act and saying he could be 'of no use to my people in the Council nor consistently with one's self-respect is cooperation possible with a Government that shows such utter disregard for the opinion of the representatives of the people in the Council Chamber, and for the feelings and sentiments of the people outside.'

Pres of Home Rule League, Bombay Branch 1917; presided over a meeting of the Bombay Pres Asscn, 30 Jul 1917, to protest against the internment of Mrs Annie Besant; was one of the politicians who were interviewed<sup>19</sup> by Lord Montagu & Lord Chelmsford on the question of reforms; successfully smashed<sup>20</sup> a meeting to present a farewell memorial address to Lord Willingdon, at the Town Hall, Bombay, 11 Dec 1918.

Invited to attend the AIML Coun meeting at Bankipur, Dec 1912 which accepted the inclusion of the 'attainment of a system of self-government suitable to India' as one of the aims of the AIML, and supported<sup>21</sup> the change; also attended the AIML session at Lucknow, Mar 1913, again by invitation; persuaded the ML to hold a session in Bombay to synchronise with the Cong session, Dec 1915; moved a resolution for setting up a Cttee to frame a scheme of reforms in consultation with the INC and was himself mem of Cttee (8th Session, AIML, Bombay, Dec 1915-Jan 1916); presided<sup>22</sup> over the AIML session, Lucknow, Dec 1916; and was chiefly instrumental in the devising of the Congress-League Lucknow Pact; his Presidential Address dealt mainly with the war situation and its effect on the problem of India's reconstruction.

According to him, the Indian problem in a nutshell was:

'We have a powerful and efficient bureaucracy of British Officers responsible only to the British Parliament, governing, with methods known as benevolent despotism, a people that have grown fully conscious of their destiny and are peacefully struggling for political freedom.... The task of British statesmanship is to find a prompt, peaceful and enduring solution of this problem.'

Also referred to the rooted prejudice of the British bureaucracy that Indians were unfit to govern themselves and said: 'If she is not fit today, she has got to be made fit for self-government. This, I maintain, is no less a duty and responsibility of the Government than of the people themselves'. Moved a resolution urging the govt to immediately introduce a bill embodying the reforms contained in the Congress-League Scheme of Dec 1916 as a first step towards responsible govt (10th Session, Calcutta, Dec 1917-Jan 1918); mem of Cttee to discuss details of Cong-League scheme (same session).

Elected Pres AIML (12th Session, Amritsar, 1919); presided over the Extraordinary Session, AIML, Calcutta Sept 1920; in a spirited, indignant speech<sup>23</sup>, spoke about the Rowlatt Bills and the Punjab atrocities, and the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire and the Khilafat—'The one attacks our liberty, the other our faith'—and declared that 'this Government must go and give place to a completely responsible Government'; also asked the Government not to drive the people to desperation 'or else there is no course left open to the people except

to inaugurate the policy of non-cooperation though not necessarily the programme of Mr Gandhi'.

His break with the Congress came in 1920; first he resigned<sup>24</sup> from the Home Rule League, renamed Swarajya Sabha, and then from the Congress; recorded his dissent to Gandhiji's programme of non-cooperation at the Nagpur session of the INC, 1920; though not a Congressman any longer, he continued to exert himself in the nationalist cause; Sec, All Parties Conf, Bombay, Jan 1922<sup>25</sup>.

Jinnah's resolution recommending entry into Councils was discussed in the Subjects Cttee and rejected by 12 to 9 votes (15th Session, AIML, Lucknow, Mar-Apr 1923); presided over the 15th Session, AIML, Lahore, May 1924<sup>26</sup> and referred to the failure of Gandhiji's programme of non-cooperation, but added that the 'result of the last three years has this to our credit that there is an open movement for the achievement of Swaraj for India'. He added that:

'We must not forget that one essential requisite condition to achieve *Swaraj* is political unity between the Hindus and the Mohammedans; for the advent of foreign rule, and its continuance in India, is primarily due to the fact that the people of India, particularly the Hindus and Mohammedans are not united and do not sufficiently trust each other.... Swaraj is an almost interchangeable term, with Hindu-Muslim unity.'

Mem of Cttee to frame a scheme for GOI (15th Session, AIML, Lahore, May 1924); mem of Cttee to confer with the Working Cttee of CKC to frame a scheme for



organising public activities for Muslims (same session); re-elected Pres for three years (same session); mem of Cttee to formulate the demand for representation of Muslims in the legislatures and other elective bodies (16th Session, Bombay, Dec 1924); moved a resolution saying that although the existing constitution was unsatisfactory Muslim representation in legislatures should utilize the reforms as far as they go (17th Session, Aligarh, Dec 1925); moved a resolution urging the appointment of a Royal Commn to formulate a scheme of reforms for India (18th Session, Delhi, Dec 1926); mem of a Cent Cttee set up to frame a scheme of reforms (same session); said<sup>27</sup>: 'there was no escape from the fact that communalism did exist in the country. Mere talk and sentiment could not remove it. Nationalism could not be created simply by having a mixed electorate'; still pleaded for cooperation with the Congress and the Hindu Mahasabha.

Presided over a Conf of Muslim leaders Mar 1927, which accepted joint electorates on certain conditions.

The Muslim League section owing allegiance to him that met at Calcutta Dec 1927-Jan 1928 boycotted the Simon Commn; elected Pres of the AIML for three years (same session); mem of delegation to attend the Convention called by the Indian National Congress, Calcutta 1928; but was disappointed by the Nehru Report and said the Report of the Cttee was neither helpful nor fruitful; in 1929 formulated his famous 'Fourteen Points'<sup>28</sup> on behalf of the All Parties Muslim Conf.

Welcomed the Viceroy's statement on the calling of Round Table Conference and participated in the RTC, London, Nov

1930; returned to India, Sept 1931 a few days prior to his attending the second RTC in London. In a speech at Bombay he said: 'I am an Indian first and a Muslim afterwards. But at the same time I agree that no Indian can ever serve his country if he neglects the interests of the Muslims because it is by making Muslims strong, by bringing them together, by encouraging them and by making them useful citizens of the state that you will be able to secure your country'<sup>29</sup>.

After attending the Second RTC<sup>30</sup>, 1931, where he played only a minor role, remained in political wilderness for some time; stayed on in England as a practising lawyer and came back to India only in Apr 1934.

Elected Vice-Pres AIML for three years (23rd Session, II, Delhi, Nov 1933); was elected Pres of the amalgamated ML (AIML Council Meeting, 4 Mar 1934); early in 1935 carried on negotiations with Congress Pres, Dr Rajendra Prasad, to solve the communal problem but the negotiations came to nothing.

Again sailed for England, 23 Apr 1935 and finally came back, 24 Oct 1935.

Moved a resolution protesting against forcing the GOI Act 1935 upon the people of India and described the federal scheme as fundamentally bad (24th Session, AIML, Bombay, Apr 1936); proposed that Liaqat Ali Khan be elected Hon Sec of AIML for 3 years; and more importantly, he himself was authorized to frame a Cent Election Bd of not less than 5 members under his presidency with powers to constitute and affiliate provincial election boards (same session).

After its resounding victory in the 1937 elections, the Cong leadership, including its Pres Pt JL Nehru, treated the ML<sup>31</sup> offer of cooperation with high disdain, and refused to form coalition ministries with it. Jinnah then set out to reorganise the Muslim League and to establish it as a force to reckon with.

Iqbal who was in private correspondence with him also influenced<sup>32</sup> his thinking deeply along separatist lines.

Presided over the AIML Session at Lucknow, Oct 1937, and the Special Session, Calcutta, Apr 1938, and at the sessions at Lahore, Mar 1940, at Madras 1941, at Allahabad Apr 1942, at Delhi Apr 1943 and at Karachi, Dec 1943.

From 1937 onwards Jinnah's presidential addresses show a gradual hardening of attitude on separatist lines and a deep, growing distrust of the intentions of the Congress which he vehemently asserted was only a Hindu body, masquerading as a national organisation; from 1940 he became a virtual dictator of the Muslim League.

In his presidential Address<sup>33</sup> at the Lucknow session, Oct, 1937, said: (i) 'Muslim League stands for full national democratic self-government for India; (ii) criticized the Cong leadership for 'alienating the Muslims of India. . . by pursuing a policy which is exclusively Hindu', and for trying to seek the liquidation of the Muslim League; warned that the result of the present Congress Party policy will be. . . 'class bitterness, communal war and a strengthening of the imperialistic hold as a consequence'; (iii) also accused the British government of failing to safeguard Muslim interests; (iv) declared that an 'honourable settlement can only be achieved between equals; and unless the two

parties learn to respect and fear each other, there is no solid ground for any settlement'; (v) ridiculed the Cong resolution asking the British Govt to set up a Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise before communal and other problems are solved.

Was authorized to appoint from among the members of the AIML Coun, cttees in every province to organise Provincial, Dist and Primary branches of the League (same session).

#### Special Session, Calcutta, Apr 1938

In his Presidential Address<sup>34</sup> (i) accused the Congress of being 'a Hindu body mainly' and of trying to impose the *Bande Mairam* song in the legislatures and of making Hindi a compulsory language; (ii) claimed 'the status of complete equality with the Congress, or any other organisation . . .'; (iii) was critical of the Congress policy of 'opportunism and arrogance'.

#### 26th Session, Patna, Dec 1938

In his extempore Address<sup>35</sup>, Jinnah said (i) the Congress had 'killed every hope of Hindu-Muslim settlement in right royal fashion of Fascism. . . . It wants to thrust its own terms on the Muslims of India'; (ii) there were four forces at play in the country, the British Govt, rulers and peoples of Indian States, the Hindus, and the Muslims; (iii) the Congress far from being a national body did not even represent all the Hindus; (iv) the Cong's non-acceptance of the Federation was only to hoodwink the Muslims; (v) held Gandhiji solely responsible for 'turning the Congress into an instrument for the revival of Hinduism'; (vi) referred to the Pirpur Report, dealing with the 'wrongs' suffered by the Muslims in the Cong-governed provinces;

(vii) spoke of the Muslims as a nation and stressed the need to awaken their lost moral, cultural and political consciousness and develop 'a national self and a national individuality'; (viii) denied that the Muslim League was an ally of imperialism.

#### 27th Session, Lahore, Mar 1940

In his presidential Address<sup>36</sup>, Jinnah (i) said that the Muslim League was now a power to reckon with; (ii) stated the ML position thus: 'We stand unequivocally for the freedom of India. But it must be the freedom of all India, and not the freedom of one section or, worse still, of the Congress caucus, and slavery for Musalmans and other minorities'; (iii) wanted the whole problem of India's future Constitution to be examined *de novo* and that the Act of 1935 must go once for all; (iv) about the Hindu-Muslim problem said: 'It has always been taken for granted mistakenly that the Musalmans are a minority, and of course we have got used to it for such a long time that these settled notions sometimes are very difficult to remove. The Musalmans are not a minority. The Musalmans are a nation by any definition'.

Further: 'Notwithstanding a thousand years of close contact, nationalities which are as divergent today as ever cannot at any time be expected to transform themselves into one nation merely by means of subjecting them to a democratic constitution and holding them forcibly together by unnatural and artificial methods of British Parliamentary Statutes. . . . Again: 'If the British Government are really in earnest and sincere to secure the peace and happiness of the people of this Sub-continent, the only course open to us all is to allow the major nations separate

homelands' by dividing India into 'autonomous national States'. Ended his Address thus: 'Come forward as servants of Islam, organise the people economically, socially, educationally and politically, and I am sure you will be a power that will be accepted by everybody'.

#### 28th Session, Madras, Apr 1941

This Address<sup>37</sup> too was delivered extempore; said: 'Since the fall of the Mughal Empire the Muslim India was never so well organised and so alive and so politically conscious as it is today.

'We have established a flag of our own, a national flag of Muslim India. We have established a remarkable platform which displays and demonstrates complete unity of the entire solid body of Muslim India. We have defined in the clearest language our goal about which Muslim India was groping forward in the dark, and the goal is Pakistan'.

Wanted the ML to devise a new five-year plan to build the national life of Muslim India, in the sphere of education, economic well-being and political training so that Muslims were prepared to face any emergency; again explained the aim of the League. . . . we want the establishment of completely Independent States in the North-Western and Eastern Zones of India with full control of Defence, Foreign Affairs, Communications, Customs, Currency, Exchange, etc; and we do not want, under the circumstances, a Constitution of an All-India Character, with one Government at the Centre'.

The ideology of the League, he said, was based on 'the fundamental principal that Muslims of India are an independent

nationality, and any attempt to get them to merge their national and political identity and unity will not only be resisted, but . . . it will be futile for any one to attempt it.'

The policy of the League, internal, external and international, he continued, was 'to endeavour to promote goodwill and harmony with the other peoples on the basis of equality, fair play and reciprocity. These can best be secured by agreements with other peoples, parties and States, with the objective of collective security and orderly development of the peoples living in different States. . . .'

Expressed satisfaction at the British declaration that no constitutional change, interim or final would be made without the approval and consent of Muslim India; ridiculed the Congress demand for the declaration of immediate and unconditional independence and freedom of India, with power to the people of India, through a Constituent Assembly to be elected by adult franchise to frame their own Constitution, and later the Poona modification of it; was also highly critical of the Cong attitude towards the Pakistan Scheme; ended his address on a note of warning to the British Govt to stop the policy of appeasement towards the Congress who were out to frustrate their war efforts.

#### 29th Session, Allahabad, Apr 1942

In his Presidential Address<sup>38</sup>, Jinnah explained the draft proposals of the Cripps Mission; said that the Musalmans were deeply disappointed that the entity and integrity of the Muslim nation had not been expressly recognised; wanted it to be realized that 'India was never a country or a nation';

said that the 'alleged power of the minority in the matter of secession suggested in the document is illusory, as Hindu India will dominate the decision in favour of one All-India Union in all the Provinces, and the Muslims in Bengal and the Punjab will be at the mercy of the Hindu minority in those provinces, who will exert themselves to the fullest extent and length for keeping the Musalmans tied to the chariot wheel of Hindudom'.

Wanted that the 'Pakistan scheme, which is a matter of life and death for Muslim India . . . should be conceded in unequivocal terms'.

At this session, Jinnah was authorized to take every step or action as he may consider necessary in furtherance of and relating to the objects of Muslim League (same session); a Cttee was to be apptd by the Pres to take all necessary and effective steps for the protection of life and honour and property of Muslims in consultation with Provincial Leagues (same session); the action of the Pres in expelling AK Fazlul Haq for betraying the cause of Muslims was endorsed (same session).

#### 30th Session, AIML, Delhi, Apr 1943

In his extempore Presidential Address<sup>39</sup>, Jinnah referred to the steady increase in the influence of ML in Bengal, Assam, Sind, NWFP and the Punjab; gave the background of the movement for the independence of India; referred derisively to Gandhiji and Gandhiji's institutions and the Gandhian leaders<sup>40</sup>; asked the Cong to give up the pose of democracy saying that the Muslims were more democratic than Hindus; accused the Cong (and its 'Hindu' leadership) of

holding up the achievement of the freedom of both the Hindus and the Musalmans; asked the British Govt to make an unequivocal declaration guaranteeing the right of self-determination to the Muslims; clarified the ML readiness to consider any proposal on a footing of equality for setting up a provisional Govt at the Centre, in order to cooperate in the war effort; said the 'Constitution of Pakistan can only be framed by the *millat* and the people'; assured full protection to the minorities; rejected the idea of a loose federation.

### 31st Session, Karachi, Dec 1943

In the Presidential Address<sup>41</sup>, Jinnah suggested the setting up of a Cttee of Action; also wanted the ML to set up an All India Parly Bd (both these bodies were set up after the session); said that 'the only honest way for Great Britain was to divide and quit'; asserted that they 'cannot and will not be able to prevent us from seizing Pakistan'; in conclusion said: I say to you, to everyone, man, woman and child, young and old—stand unflinchingly without faltering. In Pakistan lies our destiny'.

According to a journalist, made an abortive attempt to contact Savarkar<sup>42</sup> and reach an agreement with him (since he could not do so with Gandhiji); but on the day fixed for the meeting<sup>43</sup> in Bombay, Jinnah was attacked<sup>44</sup> at his house with a big knife; luckily for Jinnah, he escaped.

In 1944 rejected the Rajaji<sup>45</sup> formula<sup>46</sup> according to which contiguous districts in the North-West and East of India where the Muslims were in the absolute majority were to be demarcated and were to constitute Pak,

with mutual arrangements between Pak & the rest of India for defence, commerce & communication.

Jinnah told Rajaji that he would have to refer the proposal to the Muslim League Working Cttee, which he would do if Gandhi dealt with him direct; later<sup>47</sup> met Gandhiji but denounced the formula as offering, 'only a maimed, mutilated, moth-eaten Pakistan'<sup>48</sup>.

Participated in the Simla Conf of Jun 1945 which ended in failure; in the 1946 elections the ML did extremely well in the Muslim constituencies, winning in the words of Jinnah, 'something like 90 per cent of the Muslim seats'.<sup>49</sup>

In the League Legislators' Convention, Delhi, Apr 1946, Jinnah said that the Cong formula that the British Govt must first grant independence and then a Constitution-making body with sovereign powers would be set up was fantastic; reiterated that 'the acceptance of the fundamental principle of Pakistan was a *sine qua non* of the consideration of the question of Muslim League cooperation in an Interim Cent Govt'; said that a single constitution-making body would be entirely unacceptable.

On 12 May 1946, Jinnah proposed<sup>50</sup> a Union of Pakistan group of provinces and of a Hindu group of provinces, with Foreign Affairs, Defence and Communication (necessary for defence) to be dealt with by a confederal union. The Cabinet Mission, on the other hand, planned a three-tier Indian Union, consisting of Section A including Madras, Bombay, the UP & Bihar, Section B including North-West Frontier Province, Punjab and Sind, and, Section C including

Bengal and Assam, with provision for a Constituent Assembly drawn from the existing provincial assemblies.

The Cabinet Mission plan was accepted by the Council of ML, 6 Jun 1946, after Jinnah had been assured by Lord Wavell that if the League accepted the plan and the Cong did not, the League would be invited to form the Interim Govt. On 10 Jul 1946, however, Pt Nehru spoke in a press statement against compulsory grouping of provinces into Sections. Jinnah had earlier been informed by the Cabinet Mission on 25 Jun 1946 that the League would not be invited to join the interim govt as the Cong also was not willing to join it; Jinnah then publicly bade good-bye to constitutional methods, the ML Coun withdrew its acceptance of the Cabinet Mission's proposal and made a declaration for a programme of (undefined) Direct Action 'to achieve Pakistan to assert their just rights, to vindicate their honour and to get rid of the present British slavery and the contemplated future caste-Hindu domination'. (League Council Meeting<sup>51</sup>, 29 Jul 1946); Jinnah gave a call for observing 16 Aug 1946 as the Direct Action Day; then followed an orgy of communal riots in Calcutta, Noakhali and Bihar, 19-20 Aug 1946.

At first the League refused to join the Interim Govt<sup>52</sup> formed by Nehru, Aug 1946 but later fearing that the Cong in office would steel a march over the League, Jinnah agreed to his 'right hand man' Liaquat Ali and other nominees of his joining the Govt, Oct 1946; he still refused to participate in a Constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan; along with Liaquat Ali, went to London on the invitation of Lord Attlee,

British PM, to discuss the issue with Cong & British leaders and break the deadlock, Dec 1946, but the talks proved fruitless; was authorized by the ML Coun to accept the fundamental principle of Mountbatten Plan of Partition<sup>53</sup>, 12 Jun 1947 as a compromise and work out the details (ML Coun Meeting 9 Jun 1947).

Apptd Gov-Gen of Pak<sup>54</sup>, Aug 1947, and continued in that position till death; wielded tremendous power, unusual for a constitutional head of state; PM Liaquat Ali Khan (qv) was his nominee; was also elected Pres Pak Constituent Assembly but attended the Assembly meeting only once.<sup>55</sup>

Towards the end, went to stay at Ziarat, a beautiful hill resort in Baluchistan for health reasons and was brought in a sinking state to Karachi where he died, 11 Sept 1948.

Jinnah was a man of aristocratic tastes; he lived<sup>56</sup> in style and always dressed himself immaculately; wore a monocle; was cold, ambitious, vain and egotistical, and rarely gave a display of his tender emotions; perhaps the only exception was the death of his wife, Ruttie in 1929, when he is reported to have sobbed<sup>57</sup> like a child; was a lonely man and had no companions, only followers, except his sister Fatima; was a man of tremendous will-power and in spite of deteriorating health, lived the last years of his life, 'only on will-power, whisky and cigarettes,' pursuing the goal of Pakistan with unyielding stubbornness.

Biog: MH Syed, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*.

Sources: *FOP*, Vols I & II; *MBI*; *Makers of Pakistan and Modern Muslim India*; *EM*; *Personality Profiles*;

MH Syed, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah; Freedom at Midnight*; DNB, Vol II; *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*; *Ruttie Jinnah; How India Wrought For Freedom; Muslims and Indian Nationalism; Pakistan: Birth and Early Days*; TP, Vol IV.

<sup>1</sup>Jinnah Poonja was tall and slim from childhood. That was why he got his first name, which in Gujarati means thin. And according to the popular tradition among the Khojas, it became the surname of his son, Mohammad Ali.

<sup>2</sup>DNB, Vol II (p. 241) says that he was a small hide merchant.

<sup>3</sup>This is the date given by Jinnah himself. But according to the school register he was born on 20 Oct 1875.

<sup>4</sup>She was known in Pakistan as *Mader-i-Millat* (Mother of the Nation). In 1965 she was the combined opposition's unsuccessful candidate for Presidency against Ayub Khan; died 9 Jul 1967.

<sup>5</sup>Sir Frederic Croft, Bart, a famous businessman of Bombay and Karachi.

<sup>6</sup>Sir Dinshaw Petit (1873-d?): Bombay cotton millowner, merchant and banker; mem Legis Coun Bombay.

<sup>7</sup>Ruttie was 18 and Jinnah 42. It was a love marriage.

<sup>8</sup>She married Neville Wadia, the textile magnate of Bombay. They have two children.

<sup>9</sup>Dadabhai Naoroji (1825-1917) known as *The Grand Old Man of India*; businessman, nationalist leader, and social reformer; President Indian National Cong thrice, in 1886, 1893 and 1906; was a Liberal Party mem of British Parl.

<sup>10</sup>Banerjee, Surendranath (1848-1925) nationalist leader of the moderate school; founder of Indian Association; Pres Indian National Cong 1895, 1902.

<sup>11</sup>Gokhale, G.K. (1866-1915) nationalist leader of the moderate school and social reformer; Pres Indian National Cong, 1905; mem Viceroy's Legislature. Gokhale is said to have described Jinnah as potentially 'the best ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity'.

<sup>12</sup>Mehta, Pherozeshah (1845-1915) Cong leader of the moderate school; Cong Pres, 1890; advocate of educational reforms; mem Imperial Legislative Council.

<sup>13</sup>Jinnah did so well in his job that Sir Charles Olivant, Judicial Member, Govt of Bombay offered him a permanent appointment as a Presidency Magistrate on a salary rising up to Rs. 1,500/-. Jinnah refused saying that some day he hoped to earn Rs. 1500/- a day. He kept his word.

<sup>14</sup>For the full text, see MH Syed, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*, Appendix II, pp. 824-855.

<sup>15</sup>Successfully piloted the famous Wakf Validating Bill 1913. It was the first instance of a bill passing into legislation on the motion of a private member.

<sup>16</sup>Paradoxically, the opponent of separate electorates, which Jinnah was at that time, was elected from a Muslim constituency.

<sup>17</sup>For the full text, see MH Syed *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*, Appendix I, pp. 813-23.

<sup>18</sup>For his letter of resignation dated 28 Mar 1919 to the Viceroy, see MH Syed, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*, pp. 238-39.

<sup>19</sup>The following record of the interview with Jinnah kept by Montagu in his diary should be of interest:

"They were followed by Jinnah, young perfectly mannered, impressive looking, armed to the teeth with dialectics, and insistent upon the whole of his scheme. All its shortcomings, all its drawbacks—the elected members of the Executive Council, the power of the minority to hold up finance—all these were defended as the best makeshifts they could devise short of responsible government. Nothing else would satisfy them. They would rather have nothing if they could not get the whole lot. I was rather tired and I funk'd him. Chelmsford tried to argue with him, and he was tied up in knots. Jinnah is a very clever man, and it is, of course, an outrage that such a man should have no chance of running the affairs of his own country."

Quoted in MH Syed, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*, pp. 153-54.

<sup>20</sup>In recognition of his heroic leadership, a

one-rupee fund was raised, and with the Rs. 65,000/- collected, the Jinnah Memorial Hall was built in Bombay. The suggestion for the fund came from a Bombay attorney, Lam by name. But Kanji Dwarkadas in his *Ruttie Jinnah* (p. 14) attributes the suggestion to Umar Sobhani (qv).

<sup>21</sup>He said that self-govt on colonial lines was not feasible for India. He put it to the credit of the League that it had placed the right ideal before the community. See *FOP*, Vol 1, pp. 258-59.

<sup>22</sup>For the full text of the Presidential Address, see *FOP*, Vol 1, pp. 370-77. It is also to be found in MH Syed, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*, pp. 856-889.

<sup>23</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 542-4.

<sup>24</sup>Jinnah's resignation was occasioned by certain changes in the constitution of the All India Home Rule League, effected in a meeting presided over by Gandhiji at Bombay, 3 Oct 1920. One of Jinnah's objections was that the new constitution omitted the words 'British connection' (Earlier the aim was to secure Home Rule within the British Empire. The new aim was to strive for swarajya of people's choice). Another objection of his was that it was permissive of unconstitutional and illegal activities.

In protest Jinnah along with 19 members resigned. Gandhi replied to Jinnah on 25 Oct 1920 rebutting his charges and asking him to reconsider his decision. For Gandhiji's letter see *CWMG*, Vol 18, pp. 370-72. Also see pp. 366-67.

<sup>25</sup>The Conf unanimously condemned the Govt policy of repression and advised the Congress to abandon the programme of mass civil disobedience.

<sup>26</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 576-77.

<sup>27</sup>There was a distinct change in his sentiment and tone. He now spoke primarily as a leader of the Muslims. For his speech on the resolution see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 103-4.

<sup>28</sup>These Fourteen Points included the acceptance of joint electorates under certain conditions.

<sup>29</sup>See MH Syed, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*, p 503.

<sup>30</sup>Jinnah was not invited to the later sessions of the RTC.

<sup>31</sup>In the elections the Muslim League won only 109 of the 482 Muslim seats.

<sup>32</sup>Iqbal once wrote to him in a letter: 'you are the only Muslim in India today to whom the community has a right to look up for safe guidance through the storm which is coming to North-West India, perhaps to the whole of India'. Iqbal also suggested the reorganisation of India on social, religious and linguistic affinities. He particularly spoke of a 'separate Federation of Muslim provinces...(as) the only course by which we can secure, a peaceful India and save Muslims from the domination of non-Muslims'. See MH Syed, *Mohammad Ali Jinnah*, pp. 567-570.

<sup>33</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 265-73.

<sup>34</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 290-96.

<sup>35</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol I, pp. 302-11.

<sup>36</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 327-39.

<sup>37</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 359-71.

<sup>38</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 383-89.

<sup>39</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 404-28.

<sup>40</sup>For instance the Gandhi Seva Sangh is described as 'A small body of nine Gandhian Cardinals, or High Patriarchs, who form the permanent Inner Cabinet of Gandhi and Gandhism'. Top Cong leaders are also not spared. Dr Rajendra Prasad for instance is spoken of as 'the Deputy Gandhi of Bihar'. *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 413-14.

<sup>41</sup>For the full text, see *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 448-61.

<sup>42</sup>Savarkar, Vinayak Damodar (1893-1966): Revolutionary leader, Pres Hindu Mahasabha 1939, 1940, 1941 & 1942.

<sup>43</sup>The journalist, MSM Sharma, says the person who arranged the meeting was Dr Hemandas Wadhvani, Min for Public Health, Sind. After the attack, the meeting was called off. See Sharma, *MSM, Peeps into Pakistan*, pp. 109-11.

<sup>44</sup>The assassin was believed to be a Muslim and a Khaksar. Also see *Jinnah Faces an Assassin*.

<sup>45</sup>Rajgopalachari, C (1878-1972) Gen Sec Indian National Cong 1921-22; mem Cong Working Cttee 1922-42; CM Madras 1937-39; Gov-Gen of India 1948-50.

<sup>46</sup>See *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*, p. 79. The essence of the formula was a conditional and partial concession of Pakistan. See *TP*, Vol IV, p. 1101 also.



<sup>47</sup>See *Wavell the Viceroy's Journal*, pp. 91-92.

<sup>48</sup>See *FOP*, Vol II, p. 495.

<sup>49</sup>See *FOP*, Vol II, p. 506.

<sup>50</sup>See *FOP*, Vol II, pp. 532-33.

<sup>51</sup>See *FOP*; Vol II, pp. 557-58.

<sup>52</sup>Jinnah insisted that all Muslims should be League-nominees. This position was however not conceded by either the Cong or the Viceroy. See *Wavell The Viceroy's Journal*, pp. 149-50, 296, 297, 301.

<sup>53</sup>According to *Freedom at Midnight*, Jinnah's doctor friend Dr JAL Patel of Bombay had diagnosed in Jun 1946 that he was suffering from an advanced stage of T.B. and he gave him only a year or so to live. The news, it says, was kept a most closely guarded secret, Fatima Jinnah was perhaps the only other person who knew it. See *Freedom at Midnight*, pp. 110-11.

<sup>54</sup>In a pres interview held after his appointment as Pak's Gov-Gen, Jinnah was reminded of his earlier statements that there should be an exchange of population. He replied that the old demand was outdated and ruled out any exchange. Jinnah is also reported to have said that he had no bitterness left for Hindus and that he was going to constitute himself as 'the Protector General of the Hindu minority in Pakistan'. See MSM Sharma, *Peeps into Pakistan*, pp. 135, 137.

<sup>55</sup>As a result, the Dy Pres Tamizuddin Khan (qv) was virtually the President of the Consembly.

<sup>56</sup>Jinnah had built two houses, one in Bombay on the Malabar Hills and the other in Delhi at the Aurangzeb Road and he loved them both. After the partition Jinnah was very particular that only a small European family or a refined prince should live in his Bombay house. He had sold the house in Delhi. See Sri Prakasa, *Pakistan—Birth and Early Days*, pp. 83-5.

<sup>57</sup>See *Ruttie Jinnah*, p. 58.

### Jinnah, Ruttienbai (or Ruttie) (1900—1929)

Was a Parsi before conversion to Islam; the only *d* of Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart; *ed* details not known; *m*<sup>1</sup> MA Jinnah (qv) 1918, 1 D, Dina, *later* Dina Wadia.

At 16 fell in love with MA Jinnah who

was 40 then, while he was staying with Sir Dinshaw Petit who was a close friend of his, and Lady Dinabai Petit in Darjeeling during the summer break; when the parents heard of the impending marriage they took a High Court injunction against Jinnah marrying or having any contacts with their daughter who was a minor then. So Ruttie and Jinnah had to wait for 2 years for the marriage. Finally she got converted to Islam and married him according to Muslim rites.

She never took part in public life except probably once when she moved a resolution against the deportation of Horniman at a meeting of the First All India Trade Union Cong, Bombay, May 1919.

According to Kanji Dwarkadas<sup>2</sup> who claims to have struck a great friendship with her, 'she was a great nationalist, intensely interested in the political development in the country. . . .'

Kanji Dwarkadas records two incidents of her social contacts with Lord Chelmsford in 1918 and Lord Reading in 1921 which may be of interest.

'At a dinner at the Viceregal Lodge, in 1918, Ruttie while being introduced to the Lord Chelmsford folded her hands in greeting instead of curtsying to the Viceroy. Immediately after the dinner, the Viceroy told Ruttie: Mrs Jinnah, your husband has a great political future, you must not spoil it. In Rome you must do as the Romans do.' Mrs Jinnah retorted quickly: That is exactly what I did, your Excellency. In India I greeted you in the Indian way.'

The second occasion was lunch in New Delhi in 1921 when she was sitting next to

Lord Reading. Lord Reading, it seems, was moaning and groaning. He complainingly said to her, "Mrs Jinnah, how I wish I could go to Germany. I very much want to go there. But I can't go there." Mrs Jinnah asked: "Your Excellency, why can't you go there?" Reading replied: The Germans do not like us the British, so I can't go." Ruttie quietly asked: How then did you come to India?" Reading immediately changed the subject.

Mahadev Desai refers to more than one meeting between Gandhiji and Ruttie. Gandhi asked Ruttie to persuade Jinnah to agree to boycott all foreign goods, but was told that such a boycott was neither politically wise nor practicable. Gandhi also once wrote<sup>3</sup> to her to persuade Jinnah to learn Gujarati or Hindustani.

Ruttie was interested in theosophy and at one stage thought seriously about sending her daughter to join the Theosophical School for Girls at Adyar and also of joining the Theosophical Society. Due to temperamental differences and difference in age, separated from Jinnah, Jan 1928; a rapprochement took place in Aug 1928 when Ruttie was seriously ill at in Paris but it did not last long. She returned to India about mid-October; remained ill afterwards and died<sup>4</sup> 20 Feb 1929 on her birthday. She was buried according to Muslim rites. It was one of those rare occasions when Jinnah gave a display of personal emotion and sobbed like a child.

From all accounts, Ruttie was a most charming, gracious woman, and had brought sunshine into Jinnah's life.

Sources: *Ruttie Jinnah*; *DNB*, Vol II; *CMWG*, Vol 17; *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*; *Freedom at Midnight*.

<sup>1</sup>Referring to her marriage, Sarojini Naidu says in a letter dated 8 Apr 1918 to Dr Syed Mahmud (qv):

"So Jinnah has at last plucked the Blue Flower of his desire. It was all very sudden and caused terrible agitation and anger amongst the Parsis; but I think the child has made far bigger sacrifices than she yet realizes. Jinnah is worth it all—he loves her: the one really human and genuine emotion of his reserved and self-centred nature." See *A Nationalist Muslim and Indian Politics*, p. 31.

<sup>2</sup>Kanji Dwarkadas (1892- ) Mem for Labour in Bombay Legis Coun 1921-23; a founder-mem of AITUC 1919, its Treasurer 1925-26; a Gen Sec of the Special session of the Indian National Cong 1918; was quite intimate with the Jinnahs.

<sup>3</sup>Gandhi wrote to her on 30 Apr 1920 as follow: "Please remember me to Mr Jinnah and do coax him to learn Hindustani or Gujarati. If I were you, I should begin to talk to him in Gujarati or Hindustani. There is not much danger of your forgetting your English or your misunderstanding each other. Is there? Will you do it? Yes. I would ask this even for the love you bear me." *CMWG*, Vol 17 (Feb-Jun 1920), p. 361.

<sup>4</sup>Sarojini Naidu who liked Ruttie immensely, wrote a touching letter to Kanji Dwarkadas on her death. See *Ruttie Jinnah*, pp. 61-62.

Josh Malihabadi, Shabbir Hasan Khan (1896— )

Urdu poet, film lyricist

b Malihabad 14 Dec 1896; *mt* Urdu; *ed* at Agra and Aligarh; left both without a degree.

Worked in the Translation Bureau, Hyderabad. 1924-36; is a leading poet and journalist; has published more than 15 books; besides, has written lyrics for

numerous films including *Manki Jeet*, *Autobiog: Yadon ki baraat*, *Gulami*, *Meerabai*, *Prithviraj Samyukta*.

Shifted to Pak 1956.

Mohammad Sadiq says this about Josh Malihabadi:

'Josh is not only revolutionary in his worship of physical beauty and in his attacks on Imperialism and political tyranny in all forms, he is also a sworn foe of the middle class morality—its sham religion and its social ties. There is nothing half-hearted in his radicalism. No one today is such an impassioned foe of tyranny as Josh: no one feels for the poor so sincerely as he does.' *Twentieth Century Urdu Literature*, p. 32.

Pubs: *Junun-va-hikmat*, 1927; *Fikr-va-nishat*, 1936; *Ruh-e-Adab*, 2nd ed. 1942; *Naqsh-o-Nigar*, 1939; *Harf-va-hikayat*, 1939; *Ayat-va-naghmat*, 1941; *Arsh-va-farsh*, 1944; *Sholah-va-shabnam*, 1944; *Ramish-va-rang*, 1945; *Vaqt-ki-avaz*, 1946; *Sumbul-va-salasil*, 1947; *Saif-va-subu*, 1951; *Sarod-va-kharosh*, 1952; *Samum-va-saba*, 1953 (all poetry); *Isharat* (essays).

Sources: *WWIW*; *Twentieth Century Urdu Literature*; *NBIL*, Vol IV; *Indian Motion Picture Almanac and Who's Who*, 1953.

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